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HISTORY

OF THE

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CONCORD, *n. y.*

BEING THE PRESENT TOWNS OF

CONCORD, COLLINS, N. COLLINS AND
SARDINIA,

ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK,

pt. 1

BY ERASMUS BRIGGS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

UNION AND ADVERTISER COMPANY'S PRINT.

1883.

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ERRATA.

- Page 105, read "Lawton" for Lanton.
Page 106, read "Big Tree" for Fig Tree.
Page 126, read "Searn" for Scam.
Page 131, 6th line, read "dificult" for different.
Page 152, read "Morton's Corners" for Morton's Creek.
Page 174, line 38, read "at lot 32" for at lot 32.
Page 180, read "Theodore Frew" for Théodore Trew.
Page 188, read "Perigo" for Brigo.
Page 189, read "Shoutz" for Shontz; same page, read "Barnhart" for Banhart; same page, read "Post" for Past.
Page 190, read "Parmeter" for Bameter.
Page 192, read "F. K. Davis" for T. K. Davis.
Page 195, read "Frew" for Trew.
Page 208, read "1812" for 1842.
Page 218, read "Morris Hall" for Horris Hall.
Page 275, read "Auwater" for Anwater.
Page 253, 3d line from bottom, read "1810" instead of 1800.
Page 293, read "1861" for 1800.
Page 294, read "1880" for 1810; same page, read "1882" for 1822.
Page 332, read "1839" for 1840.
Page 338, read "1877" for 1878.
Page 359, read the name "Benjamin Fay" for Benjamin Frye.
Page 360, read the name "Nemiah Fay" for Nemiah Frye.
Page 369, line 16, read "Ruth Briggs" for Bertha Briggs.
Page 391, read, "Benjamin Gardner" for Benjamin Gordon.
Page 395, read "Otis Morton" for Otis Horton.
Page 400, read "Mary Hufstader" for John Hufstader.
Page 433, read "1832" for 1800.
Page 452, read "William T., " for William G., and "W. T. Lincoln" for William F.
Page 468, read "Orrin Baker" for Owen Baker.
Page 484, line 29, read "Council Bluffs" for Dakota.
Page 476, read "Marcy" for Mercy.
Page 479, line 6th, read "1761" for 1561.
Page 497, 2d line, leave out "Boston", same page, read 4th line from bottom page "near" for new.
Page 498, 2d line from top, read "1792" for 1702.
Page 519, in the account of Levi and Isaac Woodward, read "married" for the capital M.
Page 566, 12th line, read "her family" for his family.
Page 618, read "Parthenia" for Perthenia.
Page 623, read "Parthenia" for Pathenia.
Page 632, last line, read "Methodist Preacher" for teacher.
Page 650, 12th line, read "born 1831" for 1871.
Page 672, line 14, read "1880" for 1830.
Page 743, read "Noel Conger" for Noah Conger; page following 770, read "771" for 781; page following 872, read "873" for 783.
Page 827, read "Reuben B. Heacock" for Reuben B. Hancock.
Page 861, 24th line, "Tuller" for Fuller.
Page 889, "Brewer" for Brower.
Page 894, "John Jr., 2d" for John Jr., Son.

INTRODUCTION.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke,
How jocund did they drive their team a-field,
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.
Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure."

The motives that prompted the author to attempt the compilation of a work of this nature were, that being himself to the "manor born," and having enjoyed an intimate personal acquaintance with many of the early settlers of these towns, and knowing that very little had ever been said of them in any history that had been heretofore published, he felt that all former attempts of the historian to portray these early times and scenes were lacking in detail and did not accord to the brave pioneers of these towns the mead of praise that their self-sacrificing labors and privations entitle them to, and he departs from the rule generally pursued by writers, of recording only the acts of those whom fortune or favor has raised to positions of prominence, and he feels that the lives and deeds of the pioneer, though their destiny may have been obscure, are worthy of being remembered and perpetuated upon the pages of history; for the pioneer, like the great forests that once surrounded his humble cabin, is passing away: only here and there you find them, and soon, very soon, there will not one remain, and it is but a simple act of justice to the living and an honor that we owe to the dead, who now rest from their toils on fields their hands helped to clear, that a record of their lives should be put into some tangible form and the multitude of facts in the possession of those who are yet with us be rescued from oblivion, for soon these witnesses will pass away, and there will be none left to tell the story of the olden time.

For this reason the author has undertaken the task of compiling a volume, and he finds that there has been an almost endless amount of labor to collect and arrange facts and dates to incidents that transpired so many years ago, and much of it may appear commonplace and non-interesting to some, but the author believes that the task he has undertaken is a laudable one, and that the few pioneers now remaining and their descendants for generations to come, will be interested in the work, and will properly appreciate the undertaking.

To the many who have aided him in this undertaking and were induced to, at his earnest request, he is under many obligations, and though their names may appear elsewhere, in connection with articles contributed, still he takes pleasure in rendering a personal acknowledgment here: J. H. Plumb, Esq., of Westfield, Mrs. Stoddard of Iowa, S. Cary Adams, Esq., of Buffalo, S. W. Soule, William H. Parkinson of Collins, Mrs. Seymour of Chautauqua, L. B. Cochran, Esq., Hon. C. C. Severance, W. G. Ramson, Dr. G. G. Stanbro of Concord and L. D. Smith and Cyrus Rice of Sardinia, have placed him under a debt of gratitude. Of those who rendered valuable aid in soliciting subscriptions and encouraging him in his undertaking, he will ever remember the names of James Hopkins, Addison Wheelock, Cyrus Rice, Welcome Andrews, Alden J. McArthur and many others. Christfield Johnson, Esq., author of the Centennial History of Erie county, courteously allowed him the free use of his book, and the first one hundred pages of this work are taken from his book, and Turner's History of the Holland Purchase. Nearly the whole of the remaining pages are original.

The amount of matter in this volume in relation to the family histories of each of these respective towns will be accounted for by the number of subscriptions that the author has received in said towns to aid in the publication of this work. Of course a work of this nature, containing the amount of matter that this one does, must necessarily be expensive, and every page added must necessarily also increase the expense to be borne by the author who has to depend for the funds to defray the cost most entirely upon local patronage, and most certainly he cannot do as his inclinations would otherwise naturally lead him, if he were not confined to limited means, and in the present under-

taking he would feel himself amply rewarded if he were to receive the bare expense of preparing and publishing this work. But he is well aware *now* that the expense will far exceed all such hopes, and the author regrets too that there is a single thing omitted that will detract from the general interest of this volume, and yet he knows that there are names of those who were early identified with the settlement of these towns, whose histories would have been of interest and were worthy of being preserved, that are now lacking, which can only be accounted for by the indifference of those who should have taken some interest in a work of this nature.

Following appears the number of subscribers of each town, together with those who are not residents:

Concord	260
Collins	125
North Collins.....	35
Sardinia	65
Buffalo and others localities.....	80

E. B.



E. BRIGGS.

Autobiography of the Author.

The author of this work was born on the 31st day of August, 1818, on Townsend Hill, in the town of Concord, where he remained with his parents until after he was seventeen years of age. As soon as old enough, he was put to work to assist in clearing up a heavily-timbered farm; and the scenes and incidents appertaining to pioneer life portrayed in the several articles in chapter xiv. of this work are from his own knowledge and experience.

His education was principally obtained in the district school, on Townsend Hill, supplemented by a few terms at select school and Springville Academy.

The Winter after he was eighteen years of age, he taught a term of school, and the Spring following, he took Greeley's advice and went west. This was before the advent of railroads, and was quite an undertaking. The journey across the State of Michigan, and from Chicago to Racine, from Racine to Janesville, from Janesville to Galena, and from Galena to Fulton, a total distance of over six hundred miles, was made on foot. At that time, the prairies of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin were unoccupied; the only settlers to be found were located in or near the timber. Chicago at that time was a small town, whose buildings and improvements were confined to a narrow belt of dry land along the lake-shore and river-bank; the ground back being low and covered with prairie-grass and water. Racine was a straggling little hamlet, and the city of Janesville was yet in embryo, its site being occupied by two or three small log farm-houses. He remembers stopping there a few days, and planting corn on the land where the city now stands. Beloit was named, but Freeport was unknown, and Galena was a very small village. The journey for the last two days was made on a single meal. Fulton was surveyed and named, but contained but one log-house. He remained in Fulton two and a half years, putting up buildings in the Summer, and getting out timber and cutting steam-boat wood in the Winter. He built the first frame-house in Fulton, and continued to work at the business until prostrated by sickness.

When sufficiently recovered to travel, he returned to his native town, where for the next eleven years his time was divided between working at the carpenters' trade Summers, teaching school Winters, and attending to the duties of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools.

In 1850, he went to the town of West Seneca, and invested in timbered land, which had formerly been a part of the Indian reservation. For the next fifteen years, this town and the adjoining town of Elma was his home. During these years, he was quite extensively engaged in the wood, bark and lumber business. In 1852, while a resident of West Seneca, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and also town Superintendent of Common Schools. He was also chosen to represent them on the Board of Supervisors, in 1853-54-55. He afterward held the office of Justice of the Peace in the town of Elma. Since his return to Concord, in 1865, he has worked at building several Summers, and taught school occasionally Winters. For the last five years, his time has been principally spent in procuring facts and preparing this work. Since his return to Concord, he has been several times elected Supervisor, although the party with which he affiliates is in the minority; and it is a source of gratification to know that wherever he has resided, he has, enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

HISTORY

OF THE

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CONCORD.

CHAPTER I.

FROM 1534 TO 1655.

George Cartier's Expedition—Champlain's Expedition—King James' Grant—Henry Hudson—French Traders—The Jesuits—Chaumonot and Brebœuf—Hunting Buffalo—Destruction of the Kahquahs and Eries—Seneca Tradition—French Account—Their System of Clans—Its Importance—Sachems and War-Chiefs—Method of Descent—Choice of Sachems—Family Relations.

In the year 1534, forty-two years after the discovery of America, George Cartier, a French explorer sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal and took possession of all the country round about on behalf of the King of France, Francis the First, and called it New France.

He made some attempts to colonize, but in 1543 they were all abandoned, and for more than half a century no further progress was made.

In 1603, the celebrated French mariner, Samuel Champlain, led an expedition to Quebec and made a permanent settlement there, and, in fact, founded the Colony of Canada. Montreal was founded soon after, and communication was comparatively easy along the course of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and, with a portage around the Falls, to Lake Erie. And

mainly for this reason, the French fur traders and missionaries reached this region of country long before any other Europeans.

In 1606, King James, of England, granted to an association of Englishmen called the Plymouth company, the territory of New England, but no permanent settlement was made until the 9th day of November, 1620, when, from the historic Mayflower, the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

In 1628, Charles the First, of England, granted a charter for the government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. It included the territory between latitude $40^{\circ} 2'$ and $44^{\circ} 15'$ north, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, making a colony a hundred and fifty-four miles wide and four thousand miles long. The County of Erie and Western New York were included within its limits.

In 1609, the English navigator, Henry Hudson, while in the employ of Holland, discovered the river that bears his name, and the Hollanders established fortified trading posts on Manhattan island and at Albany, and commenced trading with the Indians. They also made an indefinite claim of territory westward.

All European nations at that time claimed title to lands in America by the right of discovery, and they granted them away to individuals and companies in small and large tracts, as they saw fit, when, as a matter of right and justice, their title was no better than was the title of that character we read of, to all the kingdoms of the world, which he offered to give Christ if he would fall down and worship him.

In 1623, permanent Dutch emigration for agricultural purposes first began upon the Hudson river.

In 1625, a few Catholic missionaries arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

About 1620, the first white men visited the country about the lower end of Lake Erie and the Niagara river: they were French fur traders in search of furs.

In 1626, Father De La Roche Daillon, a French missionary, visited the Neuter Nation and passed the winter preaching the gospel among them. The Neuter Nation occupied the country about the east end of Lake Erie and on both sides of the Niagara River. They had their villages in Canada and in Erie

county; there was one at or near the mouth of Eighteen-Mile creek, and perhaps others further west. But the south shore of Lake Erie was occupied principally by a tribe called the Eries. The French called the tribe occupying the country hereabouts the Neuter Nation, because they dwelt in peace with surrounding tribes, but they were known among the other tribes as the Kahquahs.

The Jesuit missionaries, fired with unbounded zeal and unsurpassed valor, traversed the wilderness, holding up the cross before the bewildered pagans. They soon had flourishing stations as far west as Lake Huron. One of these stations was St. Marie, near the eastern extremity of the lake, and it was from St. Marie that Fathers Brebœuf and Chaumonot set forth in November, 1640, to visit the Neuter Nation. They returned in the Spring, having visited eighteen Kahquah villages, but having met with very little encouragement among them. They reported the Neuter Indians to be stronger and finer looking than the Hurons, and that their food and clothing were but little different; that they had corn, beans and some other vegetables, and plenty of fish; that they were much employed in hunting deer, bears, buffalo, beavers, wolves, wild-cats and other animals; that there was also an abundance of wild turkeys. They estimated the whole number of villages of the Neuter Nation at forty, and that the most eastern was but one day's journey from the country of the Senecas. The Senecas, when first visited by the whites, had their villages east of the Genesee river.

Up to this time, the Kahquahs had succeeded in maintaining their neutrality between the fierce belligerents on either side. What the cause of quarrel, if any, arose between the peaceful possessors of Erie county and the powerful confederates to the eastward, is entirely unknown; but sometime during the next fifteen years, the Iroquois fell upon both the Kahquahs and the Eries and exterminated them, as nations, from the face of the earth.

The precise years in which these events occurred are uncertain, and it is not known whether the Kahquahs or the Eries were first destroyed. French accounts go to show that the Neuter Nation were first destroyed; while, according to Seneca tradition, the Kahquahs still dwelt here when the Iroquois

annihilated the Eries; but it is certain that, somewhere between 1643 and 1655, the fierce confederates of Central New York "put out the fires" of both the Kahquahs and the Eries.

From the destruction of the Kahquahs down to the time the Iroquois sold to the Holland Land company (or, rather, to Robert Morris), they were, by right of conquest, the actual possessors of the territory composing the present County of Erie, and, a few years before the sale, the largest nation of the confederacy made their principal residence within the county. Within its borders, too, are still to be seen the largest united body of their descendants. For two hundred and thirty years, the Iroquois have been closely identified with the history of Erie county, and it is proper to give a short account of the interior structure of that remarkable confederacy.

The name Iroquois was never applied by the confederates to themselves; it was first used by the French. The men of the five nations called themselves He-do-no-saunee, which means literally "They form a cabin," describing in this expressive manner the close union existing between them. The Indian name just quoted is more liberally and more commonly rendered "The People of the Long House," which is more fully descriptive of the confederacy.

The feature that distinguished the people of the Long House from all the world beside, and which, at the same time, bound together all these ferocious warriors as with a living chain was the system of *clans* extending through all the different tribes.

Many readers doubtless have often heard of the warlike success and outward greatness of the Iroquois confederacy, but one unacquainted with the inner league, which was its distinguishing characteristic, and without which in all probability have met at an early day with the fate of numerous similar alliances.

The people of the Iroquois confederacy were divided into eight *clans*, or families, the names of which were as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk.

Each clan formed a large artificial family modeled on the natural family. All the members of the clan, no matter how widely separated among the tribes were considered as brothers and sisters to each other, and forbidden to intermarry. This prohibition was strictly enforced by public opinion.

The clan being thus taught from earliest infancy that they belonged to the same family, a bond of the strongest kind was created throughout the confederacy. The Oneida of the Wolf clan had no sooner appeared among the Cayugas than those of the same clan claimed him as their special guest, and admitted him to the most confidential intimacy. The Seneca of the Turtle clan might wander to the country of the Mohawks at the further extremity of the Long House, and he had a claim upon his brother Turtles which they would not dream of repudiating.

Thus the whole confederacy was linked together. If at any time there appeared a tendency toward conflict between the different tribes, it was instantly checked by the thought that if persisted in the hand of the Heron would be turned against Heron, and the hatchet of the Bear would be raised against his brother Bear, and the bow of the Beaver would be drawn against his brother Beaver. And so potent was the feeling that until the power of the confederacy was broken by overwhelming outside force, there was no serious dissension between the tribes of the Iroquois. Aside from the clan-system just described, which was an artificial invention expressly invented to prevent dissension among the confederates, the Iroquois league had some resemblance to the great American Union which succeeded it. The central authority was supreme on questions of peace and war, and on all others relating to the general welfare of the confederacy, while the tribes, like the states, reserved to themselves the management of their ordinary affairs. In peace, all power was confided to "Sachems," in war, to "Chiefs." The Sachems of each tribe acted as its rulers in matters which required the exercise of civil authority. The same rulers also met in congress to direct the affairs of the confederacy. There was, in each tribe, the same number of War-chiefs as Sachems, and these had absolute authority in time of war. But in a war-party the War-chiefs commanded and the Sachem took his place in the ranks.

The congress always met at the council-fire of the Onondagas. The Senecas were unquestionably the most powerful of all the tribes, and as they were located at the western extremity of the confederacy, they had to bear the brunt of war when it was assailed by its most formidable foes, who dwelt

in that quarter. It would naturally follow that the principal War-chief of the league should be of the Seneca Nation, and such is said to have been the case.

As among many other savage tribes the right of heirship was in the female line. Titles, as far as they were hereditary at all, followed the same law of descent. The child also followed the clan and tribe of the mother. Notwithstanding the modified system of hereditary power in vogue, the constitution of every tribe was essentially republican. Warriors, old men, and even women, attended the council and made their influence felt. Neither in the government of the confederacy nor in the tribes, was there any such thing as tyranny over the people.

CHAPTER II.

FROM 1655 TO 1679.

The Iroquois Triumphant—Obliteration of Dutch Power—French Progress—
La Salle Visits the Senecas—Greenhalph's Estimates—La Salle on the
Niagara—Building of the Griffin—It Enters Lake Erie—La Salle's Subse-
quent Career—The Prospect in 1679.

From the time of the destruction of the Kahquahs and Eries, the Iroquois went forth conquering and to conquer. This was probably the day of their greatest glory. They stayed the progress of the French into their territories; they negotiated on equal terms with the Dutch and English, and having supplied themselves with the terrible arms of the pale-faces, they smote with direst vengeance whomsoever of their own race were unfortunate enough to provoke their wrath.

At one period, the sound of their war cry was heard along the Straits of St. Marys and at the foot of Lake Superior. At another, under the walls of Quebec, where they defeated the Hurons under the eyes of the French. They spread the terror of their arms over New England—Smith encountered their warriors in the settlement of Virginia, and La Salle on the discovery of Illinois. They bore their conquering arms along the Susquehanna, the Allegheny and the Ohio, and farther south. In short, they triumphed on every side, save only where the white men came, and even the white man was for a time held at bay by their fierce confederates.

In 1664 the English conquered New Amsterdam, and in 1670 their conquest was made permanent.

Charles the Second, then King of England, granted the conquered province to his brother James, Duke of York, from whom it was called New York. This grant comprised all the lands along the Hudson, with an indefinite amount westward, thus overlapping the previous grant of James the First, to the Plymouth company, and the boundaries of Massachusetts by the charter of Charles the First, and laying the foundation for a conflict of jurisdiction, which was afterward to have important effects on the destinies of Western New York.

By 1665, trading posts had been established by the French at Mackinaw, Green Bay, Chicago and St. Joseph. In 1669 La Salle, whose name was soon to be indissolubly united to the annals of Erie county, visited the Senecas with only two companions, finding their four principal villages from ten to twenty miles southerly from Rochester, scattered over portions of the present Counties of Monroe, Livingston and Ontario.

In 1673, the Missionaries Marquette and Joliet, pushed on beyond the farthest French post and erected the emblems of Christianity on the shore of the Father of Waters.

In 1677, Wentworth Greenhalph, an Englishman, visited all the Five Nations, finding the same four towns of the Senecas described by the companions of La Salle. Greenhalph made very minute observations counting the houses of the Indians and reported the Mohawk as having three hundred warriors, the Oneidas two hundred, the Onondagas three hundred and fifty, the Cayugas three hundred and the Senecas a thousand. It will be seen that the Senecas, the Guardians of the western door of the Long House, numbered, according to Greenhalph's computation, nearly as many as all of the other tribes of the confederacy combined, and other accounts show that he was not far from correct.

In the month of January, 1679, a Frenchman of good family, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, arrived at the mouth of Niagara. He was one of the most gallant, devoted and adventurous of all the bold explorers, who under many different banners, opened the new world to the knowledge of the old. In 1678 he had received from King Louis a commission to discover the western part of New France. He made some preparations the same year and in the Fall sent the *Seuer de La Motte* and Father Hennepin (the priest and historian of the expedition) in advance to the mouth of the Niagara. As soon as La Salle arrived he went two leagues above the Falls, built a rude dock at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, in Niagara county and laid the keel of a vessel with which to navigate the Lakes. Hennepin distinctly mentions a small village of Senecas at the mouth of the Niagara, and it is plain from his whole narrative that the Iroquois were in possession of the country along the river.

The work was carried on through the Winter, and in the Spring the vessel was launched. It was a small vessel of sixty tons burthen, completely furnished with anchors, and other equipments, and armed with seven small cannon, all of which had been transported by hand around the cataract. The vessel was named the "Griffin," and there were thirty-four men on board, all Frenchmen with a single exception.

For several months the Griffin remained in the Niagara, between the place where it was built and the rapids at the head of the river. When all was ready, the attempt was made and several times repeated, to ascend the rapids above Black Rock. At length on the 7th day of August, 1679, a favorable wind sprung up from the Northeast; all the Griffin's sails were set, and again it approached the rapids. A dozen stout sailors were sent ashore with a tow-line, and aided with all their strength the breeze that blew from the North. Those efforts were soon successful; by the aid of sails and tow-line, the Griffin surmounted the rapids, and the pioneer vessel of these waters swept out on to the bosom of Lake Erie. As it did so, the priests led in singing a joyous *Te Deum*, and all the cannon were fired in a grand salute. On board that vessel was the intrepid La Salle, a man fitted to grace the *salons* of Paris, yet now eagerly pressing forward to dare the hardships of unknown seas and savage lands.

A born leader of men, a heroic subduer of nature, the gallant Frenchman for a brief time passes along the border of our county and then disappears in the far West, where he was eventually to find a grave.

There was Tonti, the solitary alien, amid the Gallic band exiled by revolution from his native Italy, who had been chosen by La Salle as second in command, and who justified the choice by his unswerving courage and devoted loyalty. There, too, was Father Hennepin, the earliest historian of these regions, one of the most zealous of all the zealous band of Catholic priests who at that period undauntedly bore the cross amid the fiercest pagans of America.

This was the beginning of the commerce of the upper lakes and like many another first venture it resulted only in disaster to its projectors, though the harbinger of unbounded success by

others. The Griffin went to Green Bay where La Salle and Hennepin left it, and started on its return with a cargo of furs, and was never heard of more. It is supposed that it sank in a storm and all on board perished.

After the Griffin had sailed, La Salle and Hennepin went in canoes to the head of Lake Michigan. Then, after building a trading post and waiting many weary months for the return of his vessel, he went, with thirty followers, to Lake Peoria, on the Illinois, where he built a fort and gave it the expressive name of "Creve Cœur," Broken Heart. But notwithstanding this expression of despair, his courage was far from exhausted, and after sending Hennepin to explore the Mississippi, he, with three comrades, performed the remarkable feat of returning to Fort Frontenac on foot, depending on their guns for support.

From Fort Frontenac he returned to Creve Cœur, the garrison of which had in the meantime been driven away by the Indians. Again the indomitable La Salle gathered his followers, and in the fore part of 1682 descended the Mississippi to the sea, being the first European to explore any considerable portion of that mighty stream. He took possession of the country in the name of King Louis the Fourteenth, and called it Louisiana.

Returning to France, he astonished and gratified the Court with the story of his discoveries, and in 1684 was furnished with a fleet and several hundred men to colonize the new domain. Then everything went wrong; the fleet, through the blunders of its naval commander, went to Matagorda bay, in Texas; the store ship was wrecked; the fleet returned; La Salle failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi; his colony dwindled away, through desertion and death, to forty men, and at length he started with sixteen of these on foot to return to Canada for assistance. Ere he reached the Sabine he was murdered by two of his followers and left unburied on the prairie. France knows him as the man who added Louisiana to her empire; the Mississippi valley reveres him as the first explorer of its great river, but by the citizens of this county he will best be remembered as the pioneer navigator of Lake Erie.

CHAPTER III.

FRENCH DOMINION.

De Nonville's Assault—Origin of Fort Niagara—La Hontan's Expedition—The Peace of Ryswyck—Queen Anne's War—The Iroquois Neutral—The Tuscaroras—Joncaire—Fort Niagara Rebuilt—French Power Increasing—Successive Wars—The Line of Posts—The Final Struggle—The Expedition of D'Aubrey—The Result—The Surrender of Canada

For the next forty-five years after the adventures of La Salle, the French voyageurs traded and the missionaries labored, and their soldiers sometimes made incursions, but they had no permanent fortress this side of Fort Frontenac (Kingston, Canada).

In 1687, the Marquis de Nonville, Governor of New France, came with an army and attacked the Senecas at their village near Avon and Victor, and after giving battle the Senecas fled. De Nonville destroyed their stores of corn and retired to Lake Ontario, and then sailed to the mouth of the Niagara, where he erected a small fort on the east side of the river. This was the origin of Fort Niagara, one of the most celebrated strongholds in America, and which, though a while abandoned, was afterwards for a long time considered the key of Western New York.

Detroit was founded by the French in 1701; other posts were established far and wide.

About 1712, an important event occurred in the history of the Iroquois.

The Five Nations become Six Nations. The Tuscaroras, a powerful tribe of North Carolina, had become involved in a war with the whites, originating, as usual, in a dispute about land. The colonists being aided by several other tribes, the Tuscaroras were soon defeated, many of them killed, and many others captured and sold as slaves. The greater part of the remainder fled northward to the Iroquois, who immediately adopted them as one of the tribes of the confederacy.

Not long after this, one Chabert Joncaire, a Frenchman, who had been captured in youth by the Senecas, who had been

adopted into their tribe, and had married a Seneca wife, but who had been released, was employed by the French authorities to promote their interests among the Iroquois. Pleading his claims as an adopted child of the nation, he was allowed by the Seneca Chiefs to build a cabin on the site of Lewiston, which soon became a center of French influence.

About 1725, the French began re-building Fort Niagara on the site where De Nonville had erected his fortress; this was their stronghold for many years. To this, and forts that were already built, they added Presque Isle (now Erie), Venango (Franklin, Pa.), and Fort Du Quesne, on the site of Pittsburgh, designing to establish a line of forts from the Lakes to the Ohio, and thence down that river to the Mississippi.

Frequent detachments of troops passed through along this line. Their course was up Niagara to Buffalo, thence either by bateaux up the lake or on foot along the shore to Erie, and thence to Venango and Du Quesne. Gaily-dressed French officers went to and fro; dark-gowned Jesuits traveled back and forth receiving the respect of the red men even when their creed was rejected.

In 1756, war was again declared between England and France, being their last great struggle for supremacy in the New World. More frequently sped the gay officers and soldiers of King Louis from Quebec, and Frontenac, and Niagara—now in bateaux, now on foot, along the western border of our county.

At first the French were everywhere victorious. Braddock, almost at the gates of Fort Du Quesne, was slain, and his army cut in pieces.

Montcalm captured Oswego. The French line up the lakes and across to the Ohio was stronger than ever; but, in 1758, William Pitt became Prime Minister, and then England flung herself in dead earnest into the contest; that year Fort Du Quesne was captured by an English and provincial army. Fort Frontenac was seized by Colonel Bradstreet. The cordon was broken, but Fort Niagara still held out for France. In 1759, still heavier blows were struck. Wolfe assailed Quebec, the strongest of all the French strongholds.

Almost at the same time General Prideaux, with two thousand British and Provincials, accompanied by Sir William Johnson

with his faithful Iroquois, sailed up Lake Ontario and laid siege to Fort Niagara. Defended by only six hundred men, its capture was certain unless relief could be obtained. Its commander was not idle. Once again along the Niagara and up Lake Erie, and away through the forest, sped his lithe red-skinned messenger, to summon the sons and the allies of France. D'Aubrey at Venango heard the call and responded with his most zealous endeavours. Gathering all the troops he could from far and near, stripping bare with desperate energy the little French forts at the west, and mustering every red man he could persuade to follow his banner to set forth to relieve Niagara.

Thus it was about the 20th of July, 1759, that the largest European force which had yet been seen in this region at any one time, came coasting down the lake from Presque Isle, past the mouth of the Cattaraugus and along the shores of Brant and Evens, and Hamburg, to the foot of the lake. Fifty or sixty batteaux bore near a thousand Frenchmen on their mission of relief, while a long line of canoes were freighted with four hundred of the dusky warriors of the west.

History has preserved but a slight record of this last struggle of the French for dominion in these regions, but it has rescued from oblivion the names of D'Aubrey, the commander, De Lignery, his second, of Monsieur Marini, the leader of the Indians, and of Captains De Villie, Pepentine, Martini and Basone.

The Seneca warriors, snuffing the battle from their homes on the Genesee and beyond, were roaming restlessly through Erie and Niagara counties and along the shores of the river, uncertain how to act, more friendly to the French than the English, and yet unwilling to engage in conflict with their brethren of the Six Nations.

D'Aubrey led his flotilla past the site of Buffalo and past Grand island and only halted on reaching the shores of Navy island. After staying there a day or two, to communicate with the fort, he passed over to the main land and marched forward to battle. But Sir William Johnson, who had succeeded to the command on the death of Prideaux, was not the kind of man likely to meet with the fate of Braddock. Apprised of

the approach of the French, he retained men enough before the fort to prevent an outbreak of the garrison, and stationed the rest in an advantageous position on the east side of the Niagara, just below the whirlpool. After a battle an hour long the French were utterly routed, several hundred being slain on the field, and a large part of the remainder being captured, including the wounded D'Aubrey.

On the receipt of this disastrous news, the garrison at once surrendered. The control of the Niagara river, which had been in the hands of the French for over a hundred years, passed into those of the English. For a little while the French held possession of the fort at Schlosser, and even repulsed an English force sent against it. Becoming satisfied, however, that they could not withstand their powerful foe, they determined to destroy their two armed vessels laden with military stores. They accordingly took them into an arm of the river separating Buckhorn from Grand island, at the very northwesternmost limit of Erie county, burned them to the waters' edge and sunk the hulls.

Soon the life-bought victory of Wolfe gave Quebec to the triumphant Britons. Still the French clung to their colonies with desperate but failing grasp, and it was not till September, 1760, that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Governor-General of Canada, surrendered Montreal, and with it Detroit, Venango, and all the other within his jurisdiction. This surrender was ratified by the treaty of peace between England and France in February, 1763, which ceded Canada to the former power and thus ended the long contest.

CHAPTER IV.

ENGLISH DOMINION.

Pontiac's League—The Senecas Hostile—The Devil's Hole—Battle Near Buffalo—Treaty at Niagara—Bradstreet's Expedition—Israel Putnam—Lake Commerce—Wreck of the Beaver—Tryon County.

The celebrated Indian Chief Pontiac, united several western tribes against the British soon after their advent. In May, 1763, the league surprised nine out of twelve English forts and massacred their garrisons. Detroit, Pittsburgh and Niagara alone escaped surprise and each successfully resisted a siege. There is no positive evidence, but there is little doubt that the Senecas were involved in Pontiac's league and were active in their attack on Niagara.

In the September following occurred the awful tragedy of the Devil's Hole, when a band of Senecas, of whom Honayewus, afterwards celebrated as Farmers Brothers, was one and Cornplanter probably another, ambushed a train of English army wagons, with an escort of soldiers, the whole numbering ninety-six men, three and a half miles below the Falls, and massacred every man except four.

A few weeks later, on the 19th of October, 1763, there occurred the first hostile conflict in Erie county, of which there is any record, in which white men took part. It occurred probably at or near Black Rock. Six hundred British soldiers, under one Major Wilkins, were on their way in boats to reinforce their comrades in Detroit. A hundred and sixty of them, who were a half mile astern of the others, were suddenly fired on by a band of Senecas in a thicket on the shore. So close was their aim that thirteen men were killed or wounded at the first fire. Fifty soldiers landed and attacked the Indians. Three more soldiers were killed and twelve badly wounded. It does not appear that the Indians suffered near as heavily as the English.

In the Summer of 1764, General Bradstreet, with twelve hundred British and Americans came by water to Fort Niagara,

accompanied by the indefatigable Sir William Johnson. A grand council of friendly Indians was held at the fort, among whom Sir William exercised his customary skill, and satisfactory treaties were made. But the Senecas held aloof, and were said to be meditating a renewal of the war. At length General Bradstreet ordered their immediate attendance, under penalty of the destruction of their settlements. They came, ratified the treaty and thenceforward adhered to it pretty faithfully, notwithstanding the peremptory manner in which it was obtained. In the meantime a fort had been erected on the site of Fort Erie, the first ever built there.

In August, Bradstreet's army increased to nearly three thousand men, came up the river and proceeded up the south side of the lake, for the purpose of bringing the western Indians to terms, a task which was successfully accomplished without bloodshed. (The journey was made in open boats rigged with sails.) Now there was peace for awhile. The British coming up the Niagara usually landed at Fort Erie, where a post was all the while maintained, and going thence in open boats to Detroit, Mackinaw and other western forts.

The commerce of the upper lakes consisted of supplies for the military posts, goods to trade with the Indians and furs received in return. The trade was carried on mostly in open boats, propelled by oars, with the occasional aid of a temporary sail. There were, however, at least two or three English trading vessels on Lake Erie before the Revolution. One, called the *Beaver*, is known to have been lost in a storm, and is believed by the best authorities to have been wrecked near the mouth of Eighteen-Mile creek, and to have furnished the relics found in that vicinity by early settlers.

All the western part of the Colony of New York was nominally a part of Albany county up to 1772. In that year a new county was formed embracing all that part of the colony west of the Delaware river, and of a line running northeastward from the head of that stream through the present County of Schoharie, thence northward along the east line of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton counties, and continuing in a straight line to Canada. It was named Tryon in honor of William Tryon, then the Royal Governor of New York. Guy Johnson, Sir

William's nephew and son-in-law, was the earliest "first Judge" of the Common Pleas, with the afterward celebrated John Butler as one of his associates. Sir William Johnson, an able military commander and Indian agent long in the employ of the British government, died suddenly, at Johnstown, near the Mohawk in 1774. Much of his influence over the Six Nations descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his nephew, Col. Guy Johnson. The latter became his successor in the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTION.

Four Iroquois Tribes Hostile—The Oswego Treaty—Scalps—Brant—Guiengwahtoh—Wyoming—Cherry Valley—Sullivan's Expedition—Senecas Settle in Erie County—Gilbert Family—Peace.

In 1775, the Revolution began. The new Superintendent made good his influence over all of the Six Nations except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras. John Butler established himself at Fort Niagara and organized a regiment of Tories, known as Butler's Rangers, and he and the Johnsons used all their influence to induce the Indians to attack the Americans. The Senecas held aloof for a while, but the prospect of both blood and pay was too much for them to withstand, and in 1777 they, in common with Cayugas, Onondagas and Mohawks, made a treaty with the British at Oswego, agreeing to serve the King throughout the war.

Fort Niagara became, as it had been during the French war, the key of all this region, and to it the Iroquois constantly looked for support and guidance. Their raids kept the whole frontier for hundreds of miles in a state of terror, and were attended by the usual horrors of savage warfare.

Among the celebrated Iroquois Chiefs in the Revolution was Theyendenega (or Joseph Brant), a Mohawk, and Guiengwahtoh and Honayewus (or Farmer's Brother), Cornplanter, and Governor Blacksnake, of the Senecas.

The slaughter and devastation in the Wyoming valley, in Pennsylvania, and the massacre at Cherry Valley, in the State of New York, and other events of a similar kind on a smaller scale, induced Congress and General Washington to send an army against the Six Nations in the Summer of 1779. General Sullivan, the commander, marched up the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where he was joined by a brigade under Gen. James Clinton (father of DeWitt Clinton), and then with a force of about 4,000 men, moved up the Chemung to near the site of Elmira. There Colonel Butler, with a small body of Indians

and Tories, variously estimated at from six hundred to fifteen hundred men, had thrown up intrenchments, and a battle was fought. Butler was defeated, retired with considerable loss, and made no further resistance. Sullivan advanced and destroyed all the Seneca villages on the Genesee and about Geneva, burning wigwams and cabins, cutting down orchards, cutting up growing corn and utterly devastating the country.

The Senecas fled in great dismay to fort Niagara. The Onondaga village had in the meantime been destroyed by another force, but it is plain that the Senecas were the ones who were chiefly feared, and against whom the vengeance of the Americans was chiefly directed. After thoroughly laying waste their country, the Americans returned to the east.

The Senecas had not only cornfields, but gardens, orchards and sometimes comfortable houses. They were the most powerful and warlike of all the Six Nations, but their spirits were much broken by this disaster. It was with difficulty that the British authorities procured sufficient rations to sustain the Indians through the severe Winter of 1779-80, at Niagara.

As Spring approached the English made earnest efforts to reduce the expense, by persuading the Indians to make new settlements and plant crops.

In the Spring of 1780, a considerable body of Senecas came up from Fort Niagara and established themselves on Buffalo Creek, about four miles above its mouth. This as far as known was the first permanent settlement of the Senecas in Erie county. They had probably had huts here to use while hunting and fishing, but no regular villages. In fact, this settlement of the Senecas in the Spring of 1780, was probably the first permanent occupation of the county since the destruction of the Neuter Nation, a hundred and thirty-five years before. The same Spring another band located themselves at the mouth of the Cattaraugus.

The Indians who settled on Buffalo creek brought with them several members of a Quaker family by the name of Gilbert who had been captured a few months previous on the borders of Pennsylvania. After the war, this family published a narrative of their captivity, which gives valuable information regarding this period of our history.

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Immediately on the arrival of the Indians the squaws began to clear the land and prepare it for corn, while the men built some log huts and then went out hunting. In the beginning of the Winter of 1780-81, two British officers, Captain Powell and Lieutenant Johnston, came to the settlement on Buffalo creek and remained until toward Spring. They were probably sent by the British authorities at Fort Niagara to aid in putting the new settlement on a solid foundation. They made strenuous efforts to obtain the release of Rebecca and Benjamin, two of the younger members of the Gilbert family, but the Indians were unwilling to give them up. This Lieutenant Johnston afterward located at Buffalo, and was known to the early settlers as Capt. William Johnston. It must have been about this time that Johnston took unto himself a Seneca wife, for his son, John Johnston, was a young man when Buffalo was laid out, in 1803. Captain Powell had married Jane Moore, a girl who, with her mother and others of the family, had been captured at Cherry Valley.

Captain (afterwards Colonel) Powell is frequently and honorably mentioned in several accounts as doing everything in his power to ameliorate the condition of the captives among the Indians. Through his influence and exertions, several of the Gilbert family were released from captivity and sent to Montreal. In the Spring of 1781, Captain Powell was sent to distribute provisions, hoes and other implements among the Indians. At the distribution, the Chiefs of every band came for shares, each having as many sticks as there were persons in his band, in order to insure a fair division. In October, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered, and thenceforth there were no more active hostilities.

Rebecca Gilbert and Benjamin Gilbert, jr., were released the next year. This appears to have been managed by Colonel Butler, who, to give him his due, always seemed willing to befriend the captives, though constantly sending out his savages to make new ones. Not until the arrangements were all made did the Indians inform Rebecca of her approaching freedom. With joyful heart she prepared for the journey, making bread and doing other needful work for her captors.

Then by canoe and on foot she and her brother were taken to Fort Niagara, and, after a conference, the last two of the ill-fated Gilbert family were released from captivity in June, 1782.

In the fall of 1783, peace was formally declared between Great Britain and the revolted colonies henceforth to be acknowledged by all men as the United States of America.

CHAPTER VI.

The Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1784—Phelps and Gorham's Purchase in 1788—Council at Buffalo Creek in 1788—Phelps' Large Mill Site on the Genesee River—Robert Morris—The Holland Land Company—Treaty of 1826—Treaty of 1842—Buffalos and Buffalo Creek.

In October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix (Rome) between three Commissioners of the United States and the Sachems of the Six Nations.

The eastern boundary of the Indian lands does not seem to have been in dispute, but the United States wanted to extinguish whatever claim the Six Nations might have to the western territory, and also to keep open the right of way around the Falls of Niagara, which Sir William Johnston had obtained for the British.

In 1788, Massachusetts sold all her land in New York, about six million acres, to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham acting on behalf of themselves and others, for one million dollars, in three equal annual payments, the purchasers being at liberty to pay in certain stocks of that State, then worth about twenty cents on the dollar; the purchase was subject to the rights of the Indians.

Phelps procured the calling of a council at Buffalo Creek, which met July 5, 1788. Phelps had secured the influence of Butler, Brant, and other influential persons, and the proceedings were very harmonious. The east line of this purchase ran from Pennsylvania due north to Lake Ontario and crossing Seneca lake; the west line ran from Avon south, along the Genesee river to the mouth of Canaseraga creek, thence due south to the Pennsylvania line. This was "Phelps and Gorham purchase." It included about two million six hundred thousand acres, for which they paid five thousand dollars in hand, and five hundred dollars annually for ever; this was about equal to half a cent an acre. During the negotiations, Phelps suggested that he wanted to build some mills at the falls of the Genesee (now Rochester), which would be very convenient for Indians as well as whites; and he wished the Indians to give him a mill site

and the necessary amount of land to go with it. The red men thought mills would be a good thing, and their white brother should have a mill-site—how much land did he want for this purpose? Phelps replied that he thought a strip about twelve miles wide, extending from Avon to the mouth of the river, twenty-eight miles, would be about right. The Indians thought that a pretty large mill-site, but they gave him the land. The mill-site contained about two hundred thousand acres.

The adoption of the Federal constitution had caused a great rise in Massachusetts stocks, so that Phelps and Gorham were unable to make the payments they had agreed on and Massachusetts released them from their contract as to all the land except that to which they had extinguished the Indian title, to wit, "Phelps and Gorham Purchase;" of that the State gave them a deed in full.

Massachusetts then sold the released lands in five tracts to Robert Morris, the merchant prince of Philadelphia, and the celebrated financier of the revolution. The easternmost of these tracts Mr. Morris sold out in small parcels. The remaining four constituted the "Holland Purchase." Mr. Morris sold it by conveyances made in 1792 and 1793, to several Americans, who held it in trust for a number of Hollanders, who, being aliens, could not hold it in their own name at that time. These Hollanders were known as the Holland company afterwards. In September, 1797, a council was held at Geneseo, at which Robert Morris bought of the Indians the whole of the remaining Seneca lands in New York, except eleven reservations of various sizes.

At a council held in August, 1826, the Senecas ceded to the Ogden company thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres of the Buffalo Creek reservation, thirty-three thousand four hundred and nine acres of the Tonawanda reservation, five thousand one hundred and twenty of the Cattaraugus reservation, besides one thousand five hundred acres in the Genesee valley.

From the Buffalo Creek reservation, a strip a mile and a half wide was sold off on the north side commencing at a point one and one half miles east of where the Cayuga creek crossed the reservation line in the town of Chautauqua, thence to the

east end of the reservation, also a strip three miles wide across the east end. And finally a strip a mile wide extending the whole length of the south side of the reservation called the "Mile Strip."

Of the Cattaraugus reservation, there was ceded in Erie county a strip six miles long and a mile wide from the north side called the "Mile Strip," and a mile square called the "Mile Block," south of the east end of that strip. Both are in the present town of Brant.

In the year 1838, the Ogden company made strong efforts to obtain possession of all the Indian lands in Western New York. A treaty was made and sanctioned by the President and ratified by the Senate to accomplish that object. The Indians were to receive nearly two million acres of land in Kansas, and a considerable amount of money in exchange for their reservation. But the facts brought to light in regards to the means used to obtain the signatures of some of the chiefs caused so much popular feeling, and the determination of the Indians was so strong not to go west, that the company did not try to remove them.

In May, 1842, a new agreement was made by which the Ogden company allowed the Senecas to retain the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations and the Indians gave up the Buffalo creek and Tonawanda tracts on condition of receiving their proportionate value. This was satisfactory to the Buffalo Creek Indians, but not to those on the Tonawanda reservation. Arbitrators duly chosen decided that the proportionate value of the Indian title to those two reservations was seventy-five thousand dollars, and that of the improvements on them fifty-nine thousand dollars. They also awarded the portion of the fifty-nine thousand dollars due to each Indian on the Buffalo creek reservation, but could not do it on the Tonawanda one, because the inhabitants of the latter refused to let them come on the reservation to make an appraisal. After some two years one of the claimants undertook to expel one of the Tonawanda Indians by force, whereupon he sued him and recovered judgments, the court deciding that the proper steps had not been taken to justify the claimant's action.

Finally to end the controversy the United States Govern-

ment bought the claim of the Ogden Company to the Tonawanda Reservation and gave it to the Indians residing there. They now hold it by the same title by which white men own their lands, except that the fee is in the whole tribe and not in any individual members.

Meanwhile the Buffalo Indians quietly received the money allotted to them and after a year or two allowed them for preparation, they in 1843-4 abandoned their reservation. Most of them joined their brethren on the Cattaraugus reservation, some went to that on the Allegany, and a few removed to lands allotted them in Kansas.

The treaty of Fort Stanwix was the first public document containing the name of Buffalo creek, as applied to the stream which empties into the foot of Lake Erie. The narrative of the Gilbert family, published just after the war, was the first appearance of the name in writing or printing.

The question has been often debated, whether the original Indian name was "Buffalo" creek. This almost of necessity involves the further question, whether the buffalo ever ranged on its banks; for it is to be presumed that Indians would not in the first place have adopted that name, unless such had been the case.

Numerous early travelers and later hunters, mention the existence of buffalo in the vicinity, or not far away. A strong instance is the account of the Missionaries Chaumonot and Brebœuf, which declares that the Neuter Nation, who occupied the County of Erie, and a portion of Canada across the Niagara river were in the habit of hunting the buffalo, together with other animals.

Mr. Ketchum in his history of "Buffalo and the Senecas," says that all the oldest Senecas in 1820, declared that buffalo bones had been found within their recollection, at the salt licks near Sulphur Springs. The same authorities produce evidence that white men had killed buffaloes within the last one hundred and twenty years, not only in Ohio, but Western Pennsylvania. Albert Gallatin who was a surveyor in Western Virginia in 1784, declared in a paper published by the American Ethnological Society, that they were at that time abundant in the Kenhawa valley, and that he had for eight months lived

principally on their flesh. This is positive proof and the Kenhawa valley is only three hundred miles from here and only one hundred miles further west, and is as well wooded a country as this.

The narrative of the Gilbert family is very strong evidence that from the first the Senecas applied the name of Buffalo to the stream in question. Although the book was not published until after the war, yet the knowledge then given to the public was acquired in 1780, '81 and '82. At least six of the family were among the Senecas on Buffalo creek. Some of them were captives for over two years, and must have acquired considerable knowledge of the language. It is utterly out of the question that they could all have been mistaken as to the name of the stream on which they lived, which must have been constantly referred to by all the Senecas in talking about their people domiciled there, as well as by the scores of British officers and soldiers with whom the Gilberts came in contact.

If then the Neuter Nation hunted buffalos across in Canada in 1640, if they were killed by the whites in Ohio and Pennsylvania within the last century, if Albert Gallatin found them abundant on the Kenhawa in 1784, if the old Senecas of 1820 declared they had found their bones at the salt licks, and if the Indians called the stream on which they settled in 1780, Buffalo creek, there can be no reasonable doubt that they knew what they were about, and did so because that name came down from former times when the monarch of the western prairie strayed over the plains of the county of Erie.

CHAPTER VII.

LAND TITLES.

King James' Grant—Grant of Charles I.—Conflicting Claims—Phelps and Gorham's Purchase—Sale to Robert Morris.

James the First, King of Great Britain, in the year 1620, granted to the Plymouth company a tract of country called New England. This tract extended through several degrees of latitude north and south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, east and west.

Charles the First, in 1663, granted to the Duke of York and Albany the province of New York, including the present State of New Jersey. The tract thus granted extended from a line twenty miles east of the Hudson river westward indefinitely.

By these grants, each of the colonies (afterward states) laid claim to the jurisdiction as well as to the pre-emption right of the same land, including a portion of the State of New York, and a tract farther west sufficiently large to form several states.

The State of New York, however, in 1781, and Massachusetts in 1785, ceded to the United States all their rights, both of jurisdiction and of proprietorship, to all the territory lying west of the meridian line running south from the westerly end of Lake Ontario. This left about twenty thousand square miles of territory in dispute, but this controversy was finally settled by a convention of commissioners appointed by Massachusetts and New York, held at Hartford, Conn., on the 16th day of December, 1786.

According to the stipulation entered into by the convention Massachusetts ceded to the State of New York all her claim to the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of all the territory lying west of the present east line of the State of New York, and New York ceded to Massachusetts the pre-emption right or fee of the land, subject to the title of the Indians, of all that part of the State of New York lying west of a line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, eighty-two miles west of the northeast corner of said state, and

running from there due north through Seneca lake to Lake Ontario; excepting and reserving to the State of New York a strip of land east of and adjoining the eastern bank of Niagara river, one mile wide, and extending its whole length (called the state mile strip). The land, the pre-emption right of which was thus ceded, amounted to about six millions of acres.

In April, 1788, Massachusetts contracted to sell to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, of said state (who were acting for themselves and their associates), their pre-emption right to all the lands in Western New York, amounting to about six million acres, for the sum of one million dollars, to be paid in three annual installments, for which a kind of scrip Massachusetts had issued, called consolidated securities, was to be received, which was then in the market much below par.

In July, 1788, Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, purchased of the Indians, by a treaty at a convention held at Buffalo creek, the Indian title to about two millions six hundred thousand acres of the eastern part of their purchase from Massachusetts. This purchase of the Indians being bounded west by a line running due south from the mouth of Canaseraga creek to the Pennsylvania line, and northerly from the mouth of said creek along the waters of the Genesee river to a point two miles north of Cannawagas village, thence running west twelve miles, thence running northwardly so as to be twelve miles distant from the west side of said river to the shore of Lake Ontario.

On the 21st day of November, 1788, the State of Massachusetts conveyed and forever quitclaimed to Gorham and Phelps, their heirs and assigns forever, all the right and title of said state to all that tract of country of which Messrs. Phelps and Gorham had extinguished the Indian title. This tract, and this only, has since been designated as the "Phelps and Gorham purchase."

Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, who had paid about one-third of the purchase money of the whole tract purchased by Massachusetts, in consequence of the rise of the value of Massachusetts consolidated stock (in which the payments for the land were to be received) from twenty per cent. to par, were unable further to comply with their engagements on their part and Massachusetts commenced suits on their bonds. After a long

negotiation between the parties, the whole transaction relative to the purchase of those land was settled and finally closed on the 10th day of March, 1791, Phelps and Gorham relinquished to Massachusetts that portion of the land since known as the "Holland Purchase" and the "Morris Reserve," and Massachusetts relinquished to the said Phelps and Gorham their bonds for the payment of the purchase money therefor.

The whole of said lands, released by Phelps and Gorham to the State of Massachusetts, as above stated, were sold by said state, to Robert Morris on the 11th day of May, 1791, in five different deeds. The first deed included all the land on said tract lying east of a meridian line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, twelve miles west of the southwest corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract and running due north to Lake Ontario, supposed to contain about five hundred thousand acres. The above tract took the name of "The Morris Reserve," from the fact that he retained that tract in the sale which he afterwards made to the Holland company.

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Deduction of the Holland Company's Title—A Curious Fact—Indian Council at Geneseo—Indian Reservation—Joseph Ellicott the Principal Surveyor—Other Surveyors—The Transit Instrument—Running the East Transit Line—Running the Mile-Strip Line along the Niagara River—Buffalo Creek—Williamsburg—"Transit Store House"—The First Wagon Track on the Holland Purchase—Buffalo in 1798—First Crops Raised on the Holland Purchase—The Three Taverns Located—The First Woman on the Holland Purchase.

The last four tracts described in the conveyances of the land purchased of Massachusetts, by Robert Morris, were conveyed by him, by four separate deeds, as follows: First deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy and John Linklaen, for one and a half million acres, dated December 24, 1792. Second deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen and Gerrit Boon for one million acres, dated February 27, 1793. Third deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen and Gerrit Boon, for eight hundred thousand acres, dated July 20, 1793. Fourth deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard and Matthew Clarkson, for three hundred thousand acres; dated July 20, 1793.

These tracts were purchased with the funds of certain gentlemen in Holland, and held in trust by the several grantees for their benefit, as they, being aliens, could not purchase and hold real estate in their own names, according to the then existing laws of the State. After several changes in the trustees, and transfers of portions of the land, sanctioned by the Legislature, the whole tract was conveyed by the trustees, by three separate deeds to the Holland company, or rather to the individuals in their own names, composing three separate branches of the company.

Although these deeds of conveyance were given to three distinct companies of proprietors, their interests were so closely blended, several of the same persons, having large interests in each of the three different estates; they appointed one general

agent for the whole, who managed the concerns of the tract generally, as though it belonged to the same proprietors, making no distinction which operated in the least on the settlers and purchasers, but simply keeping the accounts of each separate, when practicable, and apportioning *pro rata*, all expenses when blended in the same transaction, for the benefit of the whole. The general agent likewise appointed the same local or resident agent for the three companies owning this tract in Western New York. The only difference between its consisting of one or more tracts discernable by the purchaser of lands, was, in executing contracts or conveyances, the agents used the names of the respective proprietors of each tract. Under this state of things, we shall denominate the whole of the proprietors holding under these three deeds, "The Holland Company," and the lands conveyed by those deeds the "Holland Purchase." It is a curious fact that when the Dutch proprietors were parceling out the tract among the three different branches of the company, it was mutually agreed among the whole, that Messrs. Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhem Willink the younger, and Jan Willink the younger, should have three hundred thousand acres, located in such part of the whole tract as they should select. In making their selection they located their three hundred thousand acres in nearly a square form, in the south-east corner of the tract, for the reason *that it was nearest Philadelphia*, the residence of their general agent. This selection contained the territory now comprising the towns of Bolivar, Wirt, Friendship, the east part of Belfast, Genesee, Clarksville and Cuba, in Allegany county; Portville and the east parts of Ischua and Hinsdale, in Cattaraugus county. This location will give the reader who is acquainted with the geography of the country, some idea of the knowledge, or rather want of knowledge, of the Dutch proprietors, of the situation and relative advantages of the different portions of their vast domains.

This sale by Robert Morris to the Holland company was made before the Indian title to the land was extinguished, accompanied by an agreement on his part to extinguish that title, with the assistance of the company, as soon as practicable; therefore at a council of the Seneca Indians, held at Genesee,

on the Genesee river, in the month of September, 1797, at which Jeremiah Wadsworth attended as commissioner for the United States, and William Shepherd as agent for Massachusetts, Robert Morris in fulfilment of his several contracts with the Holland company, and to other persons to whom he had sold land on this tract, acting by his agents, Thomas Morris and Charles Williamson, extinguished the Indian title to all the land, the pre-emption right of which he had purchased of Massachusetts, except the following Indian reservations, viz; The Cannawagus reservation, containing two square miles, lying on the west bank of Genesee river, west of Avon. Little Beard's and Big Tree reservations, containing together four square miles, lying on the west bank of the Genesee river, opposite Geneseo. Squakie Hill reservation, containing two square miles, lying on the north bank of the Genesee river, north of Mount Morris. Gardeau reservation, containing about twenty-eight square miles, lying on both sides of Genesee river, two or three miles south of Mount Morris. The Canadea reservation, containing sixteen square miles, lying each side of, and extend eight miles along the Genesee river, in the county of Allegany. The Oil Spring reservation, containing one square mile, lying on the line between Allegany and Cattaraugus counties. The Allegany reservation, containing forty-two square miles, lying on each side of the Allegany river and extending from the Pennsylvania line northeaswardly about twenty-five miles. The Cattaraugus reservation, containing forty-two square miles, lying on each aide and near the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, on Lake Erie. The Buffalo reservation, containing one hundred and thirty square miles, lying on both sides of Buffalo creek, and extending east from Lake Erie about seven miles wide. The Tonawanda reservation, containing seventy square miles, lying on both sides of Tonawanda creek, beginning about twenty-five miles from its mouth, and extending eastwardly about seven miles wide; and the Tuscarora reservation, containing one square mile, being about three miles east of Lewiston on the Mountain Ridge.

Theophilus Cazenove, the general agent of the Holland company, resident at Philadelphia, in July, 1797, had engaged

Mr. Joseph Ellicott, as principal surveyor of the company's lands in Western New York, whenever their title should be perfected and possession obtained, and likewise, to attend the before-mentioned council, and assist Messrs. W. Bayard and J. Linklaen, who were to attend and act as agents for the company (*sub rosa*) for the purpose of promoting the interests of their principals in any treaty which might be made with the Indians. Mr. Ellicott attended the council accordingly, and rendered valuable services to the purchasers. This period was the commencement of upwards of twenty years' regular active service rendered by Mr. Ellicott to the Holland company, in conducting their affairs and executing laborious enterprises for their benefit.

As soon as the favorable result of the proceedings of this council was known, Mr. Ellicott proceeded immediately to prepare for the traverse and survey of the north and northwest bounds of the tract. As soon as the necessary preparatory steps could be taken, Mr. Ellicott, as surveyor for the Holland company, and Augustus Porter, in the same capacity, for Robert Morris, for the purpose of estimating the quantity of land in the tract, started a survey at the northeast corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract, west of Genesee river, and traversed the south shore of Lake Ontario to the mouth of Niagara river, thence up the eastern shore of Niagara river to Lake Erie, thence along the southeast shore of Lake Erie to the west bounds of the State of New York being a meridian line running due south from the west end of Lake Ontario, which had been previously established by Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor-General of the United States, assisted by Joseph Ellicott. All which was perfected by the middle of November following.

Before Mr. Ellicott left Western New York for Philadelphia, he contracted with Thomas Morris to deliver on the Genesee river or shore of Lake Ontario near the mouth of that river, one hundred barrels of pork, fifteen barrels of beef, and two hundred and seventy barrels of flour, for the supply of the surveyors and their assistants the ensuing season. Mr. Ellicott, at the request of the Agent-General, made a list of articles to be provided for the next season's campaign, consisting of a

diversity of articles, from pack-horses to horse-shoes, nails and gimlets—from tents to towels—from barley and rice to chocolate, coffee and tea, and from camp-kettles to teacups; estimated to amount to \$7,213.33. This statement, however, did not include medicine, “or wine, spirits, loaf-sugar, &c., for headquarters.” Mr. Ellicott likewise calculated the wages of surveyors and other hands, for six months of the next season, at \$19,830.

Although the great divisions of the Holland Purchase was intended to consist of townships six miles square, the division of the tract among the three sets of proprietors, the Indian reservations which were not included in the townships, as well as the offsets and sinuosities existing in most of the boundaries, prevented a large portion of the townships conforming to this standard. The townships are situated in ranges running from south to north. The townships in each range of townships beginning to number one at the south, rising regularly in number to the north, and the ranges of townships beginning to number one at the east, and proceeding regularly west, to fifteen.

The first plan of the Agent-General of the company, relative to the subdivision of the townships, was to divide each township, which was six miles square, into sixteen portions one and a half miles square, to be called sections, and each section again subdivided into twelve lots, each lot to be three-fourths of a mile long (generally north and south), and one-fourth of a mile wide, containing about one hundred and twenty acres each; presuming that a wealthy farmer would buy a section, whereon to locate himself and his progeny. Twenty-four townships were surveyed or commenced to be surveyed in conformity to that plan, although the uniformity of the size and shape of lots was often departed from, where large streams, such as the Tonawanda, running through the townships, were, for convenience, made boundaries of lots. From experience, however, it was ascertained that, in the purchase of land, each individual, whether father, son, or son-in-law, would locate himself according to his own choice or fancy. That this formal and regular division of land into farms, seldom was found to be in conformity to the topography of the country, nor to the

different requirements as to quantity, likewise that the addition of sections to townships and lots, rendered the description of farms more complex, and increased the liability to err in defining any particular location; for which reasons, the practice of dividing townships in sections was abandoned, and thereafter, the townships were simply divided into lots of about sixty chains or three-fourths of a mile square, which could be divided into farms to suit the topography of the land and quantity required by the purchasers. In those townships which the surveys had commenced to divide into sections, and not completed, the remaining sections were divided into four lots only of three-fourths of a mile square each. These lots consequently contained about three hundred and sixty acres each, but could not be laid off exactly uniform in shape and area, for the same reason heretofore given in a note, why the townships could not be laid off exactly uniform.

Early in the Spring of 1788, Mr. Ellicott dispatched Adam Hoops, jr., a nephew of Major Adam Hoops, from Philadelphia, to Western New York, with general powers to prepare for opening the approaching campaign of surveying the Holland Purchase, and to co-operate with Augustus Porter, who had previously been engaged to procure horses, employ hands, and transport stores from the places of their delivery by the contractor, Mr. Morris, to the places where they would be required for consumption.

The principal surveyors engaged during the active season of 1798, in township, meridian line and reservation surveys, and in lake and river traverses, were as follows: Joseph and Benjamin Ellicott, John Tompson, Richard M. Stoddard, George Burgess, James Dewey, David Ellicott, Aaron Oakford, jr., Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, James Smedly, William Shepherd, Geo. Eggleston. In addition to these, were two Frenchmen, MM. Haudecaur and Autrechy, who were employed in some surveys of Niagara river and the Falls. The last were rather engineers than surveyors. Mr. James Brisbane, then in his minority, came from Philadelphia, with Mr. Tompson, as clerk and store-keeper.

Mr. Ellicott and his assistants having arrived on the territory, his first business was to ascertain and correctly establish the

east line of the Purchase. He caused the Pennsylvania line to be accurately measured from the southwest corner of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, on the eighty-second mile-stone, twelve miles west, and there erected a stone monument for the south-east corner of the Holland Purchase. The whole company was then divided into parties, to prosecute the undertaking to advantage. The principal surveyor, Joseph Ellicott, assisted by Benjamin Ellicott, one other surveyor and the requisite number of hands, undertook to run the eastern boundary line. The other surveyors, each with his quota of hands, were assigned to run different township lines.

A line running due north from the monument established as the south-east corner by Mr. Ellicott, to the boundary line between the United States and the dominions of the King of Great Britain, in Lake Ontario, according to the deeds of conveyance from Robert Morris to the company, constitutes the east line of their purchase. To run a true meridian by the surveyor's compass Mr. Ellicott knew to be impracticable, he therefore determined to run this line by an instrument, having for its basis the properties of the "Transit instrument" (an instrument made use of to observe the transits of the heavenly bodies), improved for this purpose by a newly-invented manner of accurately arriving at the same; to effect this object, an instrument possessing all these qualities, was manufactured in Philadelphia by his brother, Benjamin Ellicott, as no instrument possessing all the qualities desired, was then to be found in the United States.

This instrument had no magnetic needle attached to it, but its peculiar qualities and prominent advantages are, that by means of its telescopic tube and accurate manner of reversing, by it, a straight line can be correctly, and comparatively speaking, expeditiously run. But such an instrument, by reason of its magnifying powers, is as ill calculated to run a line through the woods and underbrush, as would be a microscope to observe the transits of the satellites of Herschel. Therefore it became necessary to cut a vista through the woods on the highlands and on level ground, sufficiently wide to admit a clear and uninterrupted view.

Mr. Ellicott having provided himself with such an instrument,

caused the vista to be cut, some three or four rods wide, ahead of the transit instrument, in a north direction as indicated by the compass, which sometimes led the axmen more than the width of the vista from the meridian sought; therefore the true meridian line, called the transit line, from the name of the instrument with which it was run, being of no width, runs sometimes on one side of the middle of the vista cut in advance, and sometimes on the other.

Thus prepared with a suitable instrument, Mr. Ellicott assisted by his brother, Benjamin Ellicott, together with surveyors and their assistants, established a true meridian line north from the corner monument, by astronomical observations, and pursued it with the transit instrument, taking new astronomical observations at different stations, to guard against accidental variations.

The progress in running this line was slow, as it could not be otherwise expected, considering the great amount of labor necessary to be performed in clearing the vista, and taking other preparatory measures, and, above all, the vast importance of having it correctly established, which rendered anything like precipitance or haste, an experiment too hazardous to be permitted. June 12th, the party on this line had advanced so far north, that they established their store-house at Williamsburg (about three miles south of the village of Geneseo), and soon after Mr. Ellicott made it his headquarters at Hugh M'Nair's, in that vicinity. On the 22d day of November, following, eighty-one and a half miles of the line was established, which brought them within about thirteen miles of the shore of Lake Ontario. The precise date of its completion is unknown.

This line defined the west bounds of Mr. Church's one hundred thousand acres, but passed through the Cotringer, Ogden and Cragie tracts, about two miles from their west boundaries, as described in the deeds of conveyance from Robert Morris to the several grantees; but as their titles were of a later date than the conveyance to the Holland Company, no deviation from the first established meridian was made by Mr. Ellicott.

On arriving at the south line of the one hundred thousand acre tract, conveyed by Robert Morris to Leroy Bayard and M'Evers, now called the Connecticut tract (the conveyance of

which, from Robert Morris, claimed seniority over that to the Holland Company). Mr. Ellicott found that his meridian intersected the south line of that tract, one hundred and sixty-six chains thirty links east of its southwest corner, on which he moved his position that distance to the west, from which point he ran the transit due north to Lake Ontario.

Although the eastern bank of the Niagara river had been traversed, the east bounds of the New York mile strip had not been ascertained, and the state would participate in it no further than to give the proprietors of the land adjoining, to wit: the Holland Company liberty to run the line at their own expense, and if so run as to be approved by the Surveyor General of the state, it should be established as permanently located, and passed a law to that effect. This was undoubtedly the most difficult piece of surveying ever performed in the state.

At the north end where the river disembogued itself into the lake, at almost right angles with its shores, there could no doubts arise, but at the south end of the straits or river, a different state of things existed, Lake Erie narrowed gradually and became a river; where the lake ends and the river begins may be considered a difficult question, but it was finally agreed between the parties interested, the river should be deemed to extend to where the water was one mile wide and there cease; the line of the strip east of this point extending to the shore of Lake Erie, on an arc of a circle of one mile radius, the center being on the eastern bank at the termination of the lake and head of the river, giving to the strip all the land lying within a mile of the river, whether east or south.

For this arc of the circle, which could not be practically run, a repetition of short sides, making a section of a regular polygon, was substituted. Seth Pease, a scientific surveyor and astronomer, was engaged in the fall of 1788, to run this line, who executed the survey in a masterly manner, and to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

During the year 1799 and 1800, few events transpired relative to the settlement of the Holland Purchase, which require a circumstantial detail, or would admit of one which would be interesting to the reader. The surveyors and their assistants, under the direction of their principal, Joseph Ellicott, continued the

same steady routine of encamping in the woods, pitching their tents, transporting provisions, surveying lines and striking their tents and removing to new positions; and although at times many individuals, undoubtedly, suffered pain and endured hardships, such incidents must have been caused by accidental occurrences, unforeseen events or carelessness and imprudence in themselves or their companions, as the well-supplied coffers of the company, accompanied by their liberality, furnished sufficient means, and the provident care of Mr. Ellicott kept their storehouses well supplied with the best kind of provisions for that service, as well as other necessities and many of the comforts of life.

This might be seen from Mr. Ellicott's catalogue of items for the outfit of the first campaign, and its cost, heretofore referred to, which was adopted and its contents provided.

Of those events, however, the following deserve notice:

The Indian treaty of 1797, in which the Indian title to the Holland Purchase was extinguished, except to certain reservations, as has been before stated, prescribed the quantities contained in, and general shape and location of each reservation, leaving the precise locations of the boundary lines to be determined thereafter.

The Indians reserved 200,000 acres, one indefinite portion of which was to be located on Buffalo creek, at the east end of Lake Erie, and the remainder on Tonawanda creek.

As the New York reservation excluded the Holland company's land from the waters of Niagara river, and from the shore of Lake Erie one mile southerly from the river, it became very important to the company to secure a landing place and harbor at the mouth of Buffalo creek, and sufficient ground whereon to establish a commercial and manufacturing village or city.

Capt. William Johnston, an Indian trader and interpreter, settled himself at the mouth of Buffalo creek at an early period under the auspices of the British government, and remained there until the Holland company had effected their purchase. His dwelling house stood south of Exchange and east of Washington streets. Captain Johnston had procured of the Indians, by gift or purchase, two square miles of land at the mouth of

Buffalo creek, including a large portion of the territory on which now stands the City of Buffalo. He had also entered into an agreement with the Indians which amounted to a life lease of a certain mill site and the timbered land in its vicinity, on condition of supplying the Indians with all the boards and plank they wanted for building at and near the creek. This site was about six miles east of the mouth of the creek. Although Johnston's title to this land was not considered to have the least validity, yet the Indians had the power and the inclination to include it within their reservation, unless a compromise was made with Johnston, and, taking into consideration his influence with them, the agents of the company concluded to enter into the following agreement with him, which was afterwards fully complied with and performed by both of the parties:

Johnston agreed to surrender his right to the said two square miles and use his influence with the Indians to have that tract and his mill site left out of their reservation, in consideration of which the Holland company agreed to convey by deed to said Johnston, 640 acres, including the said mill site and adjacent timbered land, together with forty-five and one-half acres, being part of said two square miles, including the buildings and improvements, then owned by Johnston, four acres of which were to be on the "point."

These lands, as afterward definitely located, were a tract of forty-one and a half acres, bounded: north, by Seneca street, west by Washington street, and south by the Little Buffalo creek; the other tract was bounded, east by Main street, southwesterly by the Buffalo creek, and northwesterly by Little Buffalo creek, containing about four acres.

This matter will again be referred to, in connection with some further notice of early events in Buffalo.

Mr. Ellicott, before leaving Philadelphia—in the time that intervened between his appointment and his departure—was actively engaged in making all the necessary preparations for the campaign. David Rittenhouse, the eminent American philosopher, was then of the firm of Rittenhouse & Potts, mathematical and astronomical instrument makers, in Philadelphia; orders were given for compasses, chains and staffs—all things in their line necessary to surveyors' outfits. Letters

were written to Augustus Porter, at Canandaigua, to have ready such provisions, pack horses, axe-men and chain-men, as he had been ordered to provide; to Thomas Morris, at the same place, requesting his prompt performance of some agencies that had been entrusted to him; to different persons at New York, Albany, Fort Schuyler and Queenston, containing orders to facilitate the transportation of stores and aid the surveying parties in getting upon the ground, and in supplying themselves with all things necessary for going into the woods. All things requisite were remembered and provided for. Clark and Street, at Chippewa, were ordered to have ready two yoke of oxen and a stout lumber wagon (that was undoubtedly the pioneer ox team upon the Holland Purchase, other than such as had been used upon the portage); even axe-handles and tent-poles were not forgotten.

To each principal surveyor or sub-agent starting from Philadelphia or elsewhere, written orders were issued what route to pursue, where to first rendezvous, where to draw his supplies and where to commence operations. Formulas were made out for each surveyor prescribing definitely the manner of his duties, of marking lines, keeping field notes and generally embracing all the minutæ of his operations. It was as if the general of an army was acting as his own commissary and putting a force into the field, distributing it and making all things ready for a campaign, and the records of our war department would hardly furnish better examples of systematic and well ordered enterprises.

Embraced in these preliminary proceedings, was a correspondence with Mr. Williamson, in reference to a road from the west branch of Susquehannah to the "Genesee country;" and with the Surveyor-General of this state in reference to the laying out of towns at Lewiston and Fort Schlosser.

Mr. Ellicott arrived at Canandaigua on the 12th of June, 1798.

The reader will best be enabled to catch glimpses of early events—those that attended the surveys and preceded land sales and the commencement of settlement—by occasional references to and extracts from his correspondence, the only existing records.

A letter from Mr. Thompson to Mr. Ellicott, dated Buffalo Creek, states the stores had all arrived safely at Schlosser, except what had been left with Mr. Brisbane, at the "Chenese" river; that Mr. Hoops, who had arrived in advance of him, had gone on to "Chetawque," where he had been joined by Mr. Stoddard; that he himself was engaged in getting "axes ground and handled, and in sundry other things, preparatory to going to the woods."

Letters followed this very soon, by which it would seem that the camp was erected at "Chautauqua Creek," and all things prepared for active operation as early as the 19th of June.

Messrs. Smedley and Egleston were located at Buffalo Creek with surveying parties. In a letter to Mr. Ellicott, written from there, under date June 27th, Mr. Egleston says the goods have arrived, and that the "family in the house on the hill" are about to move out to make room for the surveyors. Mr. Ellicott, it would seem, had arrived at Schlosser. Anticipating his arrival at Buffalo, Mr. Egleston very providently suggests that he had better bring with him room boards to make a mapping table, as there were none to be had in their new location. "Mr. Winne having carried off those that were in the partition."

The first principal stations of the surveyors—their headquarters or depots—were at Buffalo Creek and Williamsburgh; before the close of 1798, however, the principal establishments were located at the Transit Line (Stafford, the locality designated as "Transit Storehouse").

Mr. James Brisbane, moving his quarters from Williamsburgh, continued as the principal Clerk or Agent.

While upon the purchase, in 1798, Mr. Ellicott's time was principally spent at Buffalo Creek, Williamsburgh, and upon the Transit Line.

In the Spring of 1798, when the surveys of the Holland Purchase first commenced, all the travel between the Phelps and Gorham tract and Buffalo was an old Indian trail. The Winter previous, however, the Legislature of this State passed an act appointing Charles Williamson a Commissioner to lay out

and open a State road from Cannewagus on Genesee river to Buffalo Creek on Lake Erie and to Lewiston, on the Niagara river.

To defray the expense of cutting out these roads, the Holland Company subscribed five thousand dollars. Mr. Williamson laid out and established the roads in 1798, generally adhering to the course of old Indian trails; but they were not opened throughout according to contract, under his superintendence. The first wagon track opened upon the Holland purchase, was by Mr. Ellicott, as a preliminary step in commencing operations, early in the season of 1798. He employed a gang of hands to improve the Indian trail, so that wagons could pass upon it, from the east transit to Buffalo creek.

In 1801 he opened the road from transit line as far west as Vandeventer's. The whole road was opened to LeRoy before the close of 1802. But little reference can be had to the order of time in noting the events of this period; up to the period of the commencement of land sales and settlements, our sketches must necessarily be desultory.

Mr. Brisbane first saw Buffalo in October, 1798. There was then the log house of Middaugh and Lane—a double log house—about two squares from Main street, a little north of the present line of Exchange street. Captain Johnston's half log and half framed house, stood a little east of the main building, of the present Mansion House, near Washington street. There was a two-story hewed log house, owned by Captain Johnston, about where Exchange street now is, from six to eight rods west of Main street, where a tavern was kept by John Palmer. Palmer afterwards moved over to Canada and kept a tavern there.

Asa Ransom lived in a log house west of Western Hotel. Winne had a log house on bank of Little Buffalo, south of Mansion House. A Mr. Maybee, who afterwards went to Cattaraugus, kept a little Indian store in a log building on west side of Main street, about twenty rods north of Exchange street. There was also a log house occupied by a man named Robbins.

The flats were open ground; a portion of them had been cultivated. Such was Buffalo, and all of Buffalo in 1798.

The first crops raised upon the Holland purchase, were at the transit store house. In the spring of 1799, Mr. James Dewey was waiting there with a gang of hands, to start upon a surveying expedition as soon as the weather would permit. At the request of Mr. Brisbane, he cleared ten acres upon either side of the present road, twenty rods west of the Transit, which was mainly sowed with oats; though some potatoes and garden vegetables were planted. The early tavern keeper there—Mr. Walthers—reported by letter to Mr. Ellicott, that the yield was a good one, and fully demonstrated the goodness of the soil of the region he was surveying for a settlement.

In the summer of 1799, there not being a house on the road from the eastern Transit line to Buffalo, Mr. Busti, the agent general of the company, authorized Mr. Ellicott by a letter dated June 1st, 1799, to contract with six reputable individuals to locate themselves on the road from the eastern Transit to Buffalo creek; about ten miles asunder, and open houses of entertainment for travelers, at their several locations, in consideration of which they were to have a quantity of land, from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres each; "at a liberal time for payment, without interest, at the lowest price the company will sell their lands, when settlements shall be begun."

Three persons accepted of this offer, to wit: Frederick Walthers who was then residing on the land, took one hundred and fifty acres in township number twelve, range one, west of and adjoining the eastern Transit, including the Company's store house, and being where the village of Stafford now stands. Asa Ransom located himself Sept. 1st, 1799, on one hundred and fifty acres in township number twelve, range six, at what is now known as Ransom's Grove or Clarence Hollow. Garrett Davis located himself Sept. 16, 1799, in township number thirteen, range two, on one hundred and fifty acres, on the south line of said township; (the Buffalo road then run through the reservation, some distance north of its present location.) These lots were severally laid out and surveyed for the purchasers, before the several townships in which they are located were surveyed. These three persons erected and furnished comfortable houses for the purposes intended, as soon as practicable; which although not as splendid, yet were more eagerly sought,

and cheerfully enjoyed by the forest traveler and land explorer than any of the "Astor Houses," "Americans," or "Mansions" of the present day.

With the exceptions of those residing at Buffalo, Mrs. Garrett Davis and Mrs. Walthers, were the pioneer women upon the Holland Purchase. In 1800, Asa Ransom and Garrett Davis raised summer crops, which were second to those raised at the Transit store house the year before.

CHAPTER IX.

Biographical Sketches of Agents of the Holland Company, and others.

THEOPHILUS CAZENOVE.

He was the first agent of the Holland Company; but little is known of his personal history. When the company made their first purchases of land in this state and Pennsylvania, soon after 1790, he had arrived in this country, and acted as their agent. In all the negotiations and preliminary proceedings connected with the large purchase of Mr. Morris, of this region, the interest of the company were principally confided to him. His name is intimately blended with the whole history of the title. When the purchase was perfected, he was made the general agent, and under his auspices the surveys commenced.

In all the embarrassments that attended the perfection of the title, he would seem to have been actuated by honorable and praise-worthy motives, and to have assisted with a good deal of ability, the legal managers of the company's interests. He returned to Europe in 1799, ending then his connection with the company. He resided for a considerable period after this in London, after which he lived in Paris, where he died.

PAUL BUSTL.

He was a native of Milan, in Italy; was born on the 17th of October, 1749. After receiving his education in his native country, he entered the counting-house of his uncle, in Amsterdam, where he afterwards established himself in business, married, and acquired a high reputation for business talents, industry and integrity.

About retiring from commercial life and connected with one who was interested in the Holland Company purchase, he was induced to accept the general agency at Philadelphia, in the place of Mr. Cazenove; and most faithfully and satisfactorily did he perform its duties for a period of 24 years, up to the day of his death, July 23, 1824. He left no children.

The original proprietors—the eleven who constituted the

primitive Holland Company, were merchants in the City of Amsterdam (then in the Republic of Batavia). They had little of the spirit of speculation; had acquired wealth by careful investments and fair profits. They had spare capital and wished to invest it; their highest anticipations were perhaps a realization of something near the per cent. interest which was generally fixed upon money in this country, instead of the then low per cent. money yielded in Europe. And here it may be remarked, that considering the period of investment—1792 and 1793,—but ten years after the close of the Revolutionary war—these Dutch merchants were far in advance of the prevailing sentiment in Europe, as to the success and permanency of the experiment of free government. We should respect their memories for such an earnest, at that early period, of confidence in the stability of our system.

Mr. Busti's agency, as will be observed, commenced before the completion of surveys and the opening of sales; consequently it was under his auspices that settlements began. In his early instructions to Mr. Ellicott, he proposed liberal measures—seems to have started on the basis that the interests of his principals and the interest of the settlers were mutual. While he guarded strictly and with rigid economy the one, his views and munificence were liberal in reference to the other.

Mr. Ellicott acted under general instructions from him as to the opening of roads, building of mills and public buildings; but when he advised, as he often did, additional measures of improvement or increased outlays, he was quite sure to be seconded by his principal.

Next to Mr. Ellicott Mr. Busti was more closely identified with the settlement of the Holland purchase than any other individual. His administration of the general agency, embraced almost the entire period of pioneer settlement. The records of the company furnish conclusive evidence of clear judgment, great integrity of purpose and a disposition to promote the interests of the wild region he was aiding to settle and improve.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT.

No man has ever, perhaps, been so closely identified with the history of any region, as he is with the history of the Holland

Purchase. He was not only the land-agent, superintending from the start, surveys and settlement—but exercising locally, a one-man-power and influence—but for a long period, he was far more than this. In all the early years of settlement, especially—in all things having reference to the organizing of towns, counties, erection of public buildings, the laying out of roads, the establishment of post-offices—in all that related to the prosperity and convenience of the region over which his agency extended, he occupied a prominent position, a close identity, that few, if any, patrons of new settlements have ever attained.

As early as 1770, Joseph Ellicott's father and his brothers purchased a tract of wild land on the Patapoca, in Maryland, and erecting mills and machinery, became the founders of what was long known as "Ellicott's Mills," now, for the sake of brevity, termed "Ellicott's."

ANDREW, the eldest brother, became an eminent surveyor; surveyed the Spanish boundary line under the administration of Mr. Jefferson; was afterwards Surveyor-General of the U. S.; and died the Professor of Mathematics at West Point, in 1820 or '21.

BENJAMIN, entered the service of the Holland Company at an early period, as the assistant of his brother Joseph. He was at an early period, one of the Judges of Genesee county, and a representative in Congress, from the district. He was a bachelor; died a resident of Williamsville, Erie county, in 1827.

DAVID, the younger brother, a somewhat erratic genius, was in some of the earliest years, a surveyor upon the Purchase. He went south and no tidings ever came of him.

There were five sisters, three of whom married three brothers by the name of Evans. In this circumstance, the reader will find the explanation of the numerous heirs of Joseph Ellicott, bearing that name.

Joseph Ellicott's early lessons in surveying, were given him by his elder brother, Andrew. His first practical surveying, was as an assistant of his brother, in the survey of the City of Washington, soon after that site had been selected for the national capital. In 1791, he was appointed by Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of War, to run the boundary line

between Georgia and the Creek Indians. After completing this survey, he was employed by Mr. Cazenove, to survey the Holland Company's lands in Pennsylvania.

This completed, he was engaged for a short time in Maryland, in business with his brothers, and then enlisted in the Holland Company's service in this region.

The active years of his life were those, principally, intervening between the years 1790 and 1821—a period of about thirty years. At least ten or twelve years were spent in the arduous duties of a surveyor; and when he left the woods and settled down in the discharge of his duties as local agent, his place was no sinecure, as the records of the office will abundantly testify. He was a man of great industry; careful, systematic in all his business, and required of all under his control a prompt and faithful discharge of all their duties.

JACOB S. OTTO.

This gentleman was the successor to Mr. Ellicott in the local agency. He was previously a resident of Philadelphia; had been engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits.

The period of his agency was from 1821 to his death, in 1826.

It was during Mr. Otto's administration, that the plan of receiving cattle and grain from the settlers, that had previously been entertained, was effectually commenced. Depots were designated in different parts of the Purchase, for the delivery of wheat; where the settler could carry it, and have its value endorsed upon his contract. Agents were appointed to receive cattle. They advertised yearly, the times and places, when and where the cattle would be received, fixed upon their price, and endorsed it upon contracts. It was one among the measures of relief, and its operation was highly beneficial.

DAVID E. EVANS.

During the administration of Mr. Otto, Mr. Evans had been appointed as his associate, to give the incumbent the advantage of his long experience and familiarity with the details of the business. Yet he did not to any considerable degree participate in the joint administration proposed, his time being chiefly occupied with his own private affairs, and the duties of a member of the Senate of this state.

Upon the death of Mr. Otto, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the local agency. Early in life he had been a clerk in the office, under his uncle, Joseph Ellicott, and had for a long period occupied the desk of the cashier and accountant of the agency. Few, therefore, could have been more familiar with the wants, interest and welfare of the settlers. They were old, familiar acquaintances, and his interests were identified with theirs.

It was during the second year of Mr. Evans' administration (in September, 1827,) that a general plan for the modification of land contracts was adopted. It was regarded at the time as a very decided measure of relief to the settlers, and its operations were highly beneficial to a very large class of the debtors of the Holland company.

Mr. Evans' agency continued until 1837. It embraced the large sales of the Holland company's interest: in fact, before it closed the entire business and interests of the company had progressed nearly to a termination.

Having served one term as State Senator, Mr. Evans had been elected a Representative in Congress at the period of Mr. Otto's death. He resigned to take upon himself the duties of the agency.

ROBERT MORRIS.

A short biography of one eminently useful in our revolutionary struggle is suggested by his after-identity with our local region. He was, as will have been seen, at one period the proprietor of the whole of Western New York west of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, by purchase from Massachusetts and the Seneca Indians.

In the attempt of feeble colonies to throw off oppression there was work to be done in council as well as in the field—at the financier's desk as well as in the more conspicuous conflicts of arms. If raw troops called from the field and workshop were to be enrolled and disciplined, upon a sudden emergency provisions were to be made for their equipment and sustenance: Both were tasks surrounded with difficulty and embarrassment: both required men and minds of no ordinary cast. Fortunately they were found. Washington was the chief, the leader

of our armies, the master-spirit that conducted the struggle to glorious termination. Morris was the financier. They were heads of co-ordinate branches in a great crisis, and equally well performed their parts.

Robert Morris was born in Liverpool, in 1733. His father emigrated to the United States in 1745, and settled at Port Tobacco, in Maryland, engaging extensively in the tobacco trade.

Previous to the death of his father, Robert Morris had been placed in the counting-house of Mr. Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, where he soon acquired a proficiency in mercantile affairs that recommended him as a partner of the son of his employer.

When the first difficulties occurred between the colonies and the mother country, though extensively engaged in a mercantile business that was to be seriously affected by it, he was one of other patriotic Philadelphia merchants who promoted and signed the non-importation agreement, which restricted commercial intercourse with Great Britain to the mere necessities of life.

When the news of the Battle of Lexington reached Philadelphia, Mr. Morris was presiding at a dinner usually given on the anniversary of St. George. He participated in putting a stop to the celebration in honor of an English saint, and helped to upset the tables that had been spread. His resolution was fixed; it was one of devotion to the cause of the colonies, and well was it adhered to.

In 1775 and '76, he was a Member of Congress, and became a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

When Washington had re-crossed the Delaware for the second time, in December, 1777, the time of service of nearly all the Eastern troops had expired. To induce them to engage for another six weeks, he promised a bounty of ten dollars each, and for the necessary funds applied to Mr. Morris. In the answer of Mr. Morris accompanying the sum of fifty thousand dollars, he congratulated the Commander-in-Chief upon his success in retaining the men, and assured him that "if farther occasional supplies of money are wanted you may depend upon my exertions either in a public or private capacity."

In March, 1777, he was chosen, with Benjamin Franklin and others, to represent the Assembly of Pennsylvania in Congress, and in November following was associated with Mr. Gerry and Mr. Jones to repair to the army and confidentially consult with the Commander-in-Chief upon the best plan of conducting the Winter campaign.

In August, 1778, he was appointed a member of the standing Committee of Finance.

The years 1778 and '79 were the most distressing periods of the war. The finances were in a wretched condition, and Mr. Morris not only advanced his money freely, but put in requisition an almost unlimited individual credit.

In 1781 (a period of despair), in addition to other contributions of money and credit, Mr. Morris supplied the almost famishing troops with several thousand barrels of flour. This timely aid came when it was seriously contemplated to authorize the seizure of provisions wherever they could be found; a measure which would have been unpopular with the whole country, and probably turned back the tide of public feeling flowing in favor of the Revolution.

There is upon record a long catalogue of transactions similar to those which have been related. Not only the Commander-in-Chief but Generals of divisions found Mr. Morris the dernier resort when money and provisions were wanted. To private means, which must have been large, and a large credit, he added astonishing faculties as a financier. When he had no other resources, he would compel others to use their money and credit. In financial negotiations, with him, to will a thing was to do it.

He was appointed to the office of Financier, or what was equivalent to the now office of Secretary of the Treasury. Never, perhaps, in any country, was a minister of finance placed over a treasury, the conditions of which were worse. To use a phrase of the play-house, it was

“Beggary account of empty boxes.”

It had not a dollar in it and was two millions and a half in debt. Those who have seen Gen. Washington's military journal of the first of May, 1781, can form some idea of the condition of the army and the finances.

It was the province of Mr. Morris to financier for Congress and a country and cause in such a crisis. He began by restoring credit and establishing confidence; promulgated the assurance that all his official engagements would be punctually met, and put in requisition his private means, the means of his friends, to fulfill the promises he had held out. When apprised of his appointment to the management of financial affairs, he replied: "In accepting the office bestowed upon me, I sacrifice much of my interest, my ease, my domestic enjoyment and internal tranquility. If I know my own heart, I make these sacrifices with a disinterested view to the service of my country. I am willing to go further, and the United States may command everything I have except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more." Among his financial expedients to resuscitate public credit, was the establishment of the Bank of North America. Collateral security was given for the performance of engagements of the institution, in form of bonds, signed by wealthy individuals. Mr. Morris heading the list with a subscription of £10,000.

In a private interview with Washington, the subject of an attack on New York was broached. Mr. Morris dissented, assuming that it would be too great a sacrifice of men and money; that the success of the measure was doubtful; that even if successful the triumph, as to results, would be a barren one; the enemy having command of the sea could, at any time, land fresh troops and re-take it, &c." Assenting to these objections, the Commander-in-Chief said: "What am I to do? The country calls on me for action; and moreover, my army cannot be kept together unless some bold enterprise is undertaken." To this Mr. Morris replied: "Why not lead your forces to Yorktown? There Cornwallis may be hemmed in by the French fleet by sea and the American and French armies by land, and will ultimately be compelled to surrender." "Lead my troops to Yorktown!" said Washington, appearing surprised at the suggestion. "How am I to get them there? One of my difficulties about attacking New York arises from the want of funds to transport them thither. How, then, can I muster the means that will be requisite to enable them to march to Yorktown?" "You must look to me for funds," rejoined

Mr. Morris. "And how are you to provide them?" said Washington. "That," said Mr. Morris, "I am unable at this time to tell you, but I will answer with my head, that if you will put your army in motion, I will supply the means of their reaching Yorktown." After a few minutes reflection, Washington said: "On this assurance of yours, Mr. Morris, such is my confidence in your ability to perform any engagement you make, I will adopt your suggestion."

When the army arrived at Philadelphia Mr. Morris had the utmost difficulty in furnishing the supplies he had promised, but at last he hit upon the expedient of borrowing twenty thousand crowns from the Chevalier de Luzerne, the French Minister. The Chevalier objected that he had only funds enough to pay the French troops, and could not comply unless two vessels with specie on board for him arrived from France. Fortunately, about the time the troops were at Elk, preparing to march to Yorktown, the ships arrived, the money was procured and especial pains taken to parade the specie in open kegs before the army. The troops were paid, and cheerfully embarked to achieve the crowning triumph of the Revolution.

John Hancock, President of Congress, writing to Mr. Morris in a severe crisis of the Revolution, says: "I know, however, you will put things in a proper way; all things depend upon you, and you have my hearty thanks for your unremitting labor." Gen. Charles Lee said to him in a letter, when he assumed the duties of Secretary of an empty treasury: "It is an office I cannot wish you joy of; the labor is more than herculean; the filth of that Augean stable is, in my opinion, too great to be cleared away even by your skill and industry."

During the Revolution, the commercial house in which he continued a partner, was prosecuting a successful business. The close of the Revolution must have found him in possession of immense wealth, exceeding by far that of any individual citizen of the United States. But he was destined to a sudden reverse of fortune. There followed the revolution a mania for land speculation. Mr. Morris participated largely in it, investing in large tracts of wild land as they came into market in different parts of the United States, realizing for a time vast profits upon sales. A reaction ensued, which found him in

possession of an immense landed estate, and largely in debt for purchase money. From the opulence we have been speaking of, he was reduced to poverty; and ultimately some merciless creditors made him for a long time the tenant of a prison.

Upon Mr. Morris had devolved the financiering for our country in a period of peril and embarrassment. When the army of Washington, unpaid, were lacking food and raiment, murmuring as they well might be, it was his purse and credit that more than once prevented its dispersion and the failure of the glorious achievement of independence. His ships were upon the ocean, his notes-of-hand forming a currency, his drafts honored everywhere among capitalists in his own country and in many of the marts of commerce in Europe.

A reverse of fortune occurred, which is saddening to those who are now enjoying the blessings to which he so eminently contributed, and who wish that no cloud had gathered around the close of his useful life.

Mr. Morris died at Morrisiana, N. J., Nov. 6, 1806, aged seventy-three years.

MARY JEMISON.

In the Summer of 1755, during the French and Indian wars, Mary Jemison's father's house, situated on the western frontier of Pennsylvania, was surrounded by a band, consisting of six Indians and four Frenchmen. They plundered and carried away whatever they could that was valuable, and took the whole family captive, with two or three others, who were staying there at the time. They were all immediately hastened away into the wilderness, murdered and scalped, with the exception of Mary and a small boy, who were carried to Fort Du Quesne. Little Mary was there given to two Indian sisters, who came to that place to get a captive to supply the place of a brother that had been slain in battle. They took her down the Ohio to their home, and adopted her as their sister, under the name of Dehhewamis—a word signifying "a beautiful girl." The sorrow and regret which so sudden and fearful a change in her condition produced, gradually yielded under the influence of time; and she began to be quite reconciled to her fate,

when an incident occurred, which once more revived her hopes of being redeemed from captivity and restored to her friends. When Fort Pitt fell into the possession of the British, Mary was taken with a party who went there to conclude a treaty of peace with the English. She immediately attracted the notice of the white people, who showed great anxiety to know how one so young and delicate came among the savages. Her Indian sisters became alarmed, and fearing that they might lose her, suddenly fled away with her, and carried her back to their forest home. Her disappointment was painful and she brooded over it for many days, but at length gained her usual cheerfulness and contentment. As soon as she was of sufficient age, she was married to a young Delaware Indian named Sheninjee. Notwithstanding her reluctance at first to become the wife of an Indian, her husband's uniform kind treatment and gentleness, soon won her esteem and affection, and she says: "Strange as it may seem, I loved him!" and she often spoke of him as her "kind husband." About 1759, she concluded to change her residence. With a little child, on foot, she traveled to the Genesee river, through the pathless wilderness, a distance of near six hundred miles, and fixed her home at Little Beard's Town. When she came there, she found the Senecas in alliance with the French; they were making preparation for an attack on Fort Schlosser; and not a great while after, enacted the tragedy at the Devil's Hole. Some time after her arrival, she received intelligence of the death of her husband, Sheninjee, who was to have come to her in the succeeding Spring. They had lived happily together, and she sincerely lamented his death. When the war between England and France ended, she might have returned to the English, but she did not. She married another Indian, named Hiakatoo, two or three years after the death of Sheninjee. When General Sullivan invaded the Genesee country, her house and field shared a common fate with the rest. When she saw them in ruins, with great energy and perseverance, she immediately went to making preparation for the coming Winter. Taking her two youngest children on her back, and bidding the other three follow, she sought

employment. She found an opportunity to husk corn, and secured in that way twenty-five bushels of shelled corn, which kept them through the Winter.

After the close of the Revolution, she obtained the grant of a large tract of land, called the "Gardeau Reservation," which was about six miles in length and five in breadth.

In 1831, preferring to pass the remainder of her days in the midst of those with whom her youth and middle age had been spent, she sold the rest of the land at Gardeau Flats, purchased a farm on the Buffalo Reservation, where the Senecas, among whom she had lived, had settled some five years previous. She passed the remainder of her days in peace and quietness, embraced the Christian religion, and on the 19th of Sept., 1833, ended a life that had been marked by vicissitudes such as it is the lot of but few to experience.

CHAPTER X.

WAR OF 1812-15—CAMPAIGN OF 1812.

War Declared—Troops Called For—Colonel Swift—First Detachment of Militia—Council with the Indians — Excitement, Bustle, Confusion and Flight—Active Preparations on the Canada Side—General Brock—Fear of the Indians—The Całedonia and Detroit—The Defeat of General Van Rensselaer—General Smyth and His Failures—Disgust of the Soldiers and the Public.

After a debate of several days' duration, an act declaring war against Great Britain was passed by Congress, and was approved by the President on the 18th of June, 1812. On the 19th the President issued a proclamation declaring that war existed between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

Congress authorized the President to enlist 25,000 men for the regular army, to raise a force of 50,000 volunteers, and to call out 100,000 militia.

On the 17th of May, Colonel Swift, of Ontario county, came to Buffalo to assume command on the frontier. On the 18th, the first detachment of militia marched through that village on their way to Lewiston. They were from the south towns, and were commanded by Major Benjamin Whaley.

On the 26th of May, Indian-Superintendent Granger held a council with the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, living on this side of the Niagara. He did not seek to enlist their services in the war, but urged them to remain neutral. To this they agreed.

On the 23d of June, Colonel Swift, whose headquarters were at Black Rock, was in command of 600 militia; besides there was a small garrison of regulars at Fort Niagara. There was no artillery except at the fort.

The preparations for war on the other side were somewhat better, there being six or seven hundred British regulars along the Niagara and a hundred pieces of artillery.

On the morning of the 26th of June, a small vessel, which had just left Black Rock, was noticed entering Lake Erie by some

of the citizens of Buffalo, and presently a British armed vessel from Fort Erie was seen making its way toward the American ship. The latter was soon overtaken and boarded, and then both vessels turned their prows toward the British stronghold. The vessel was captured, and a few hours later an express-rider from the east arrived bearing the President's proclamation of war. The Canadians had received the news the earliest. The express-riders spread the news as they passed upon the main roads; thence it spread rapidly in every direction from settlement to settlement.

The usual avocations of life were temporarily suspended; here and there in all the detached neighborhoods were small collections of citizens deliberating and consulting upon measures of safety, defense or flight. Many made hasty preparations and were soon on their way seeking asylums beyond the Genesee river. Many families who left, returned after a few weeks' absence. All was bustle and confusion; soldiers were mustering, volunteers and drafted militia were marching to the frontiers from the back settlements in small squads and larger companies. By the 4th of July, the aggregate militia force upon the frontier was about three thousand. Soon after the declaration of war, Gen. William Wadsworth, of Genesee, assumed command. On the 28th of July, the command devolved upon Gen. Amos Hall, of Ontario county, and on the 11th of August upon Major-General Van Rensselaer, of Albany (these were not officers of the regular army but of the New York State militia). General Van Rensselaer established his headquarters at Lewiston.

War preparations were as active in Canada as upon this side of the lines. The militia in the Upper Province were ordered out *en masse*. Fort Erie was put in repair; a redoubt was thrown up opposite Black Rock, a battery erected at Chippewa and another below the falls; defences were also erected on Queenston heights directly opposite Lewiston village, and Fort George was strengthened. One of the incipient steps in Canada was to secure the services of the Indians in the Province. This had been too long a favorite policy of England to be abandoned. General Brock, the acting Governor of the Province, assumed the immediate command of the troops.

After the first turmoil and bustle were over, there succeeded comparative quiet—weeks and months of inactivity upon the lines. The usual avocations were partially resumed in the settlements, though frequently disturbed by militia drafts and harrassing, unfounded rumors of actual or contemplated incursions of the British and Indians.

There was little real cause for anticipating danger of this nature, for the preparations on the other side were wholly defensive, and the state of alarm among the inhabitants there was as great as here. Among the inhabitants on each side of the lines there was mutual fear of invasion.

One of the most fruitful sources of apprehension and alarm in the earlier stages of the war was the fear that the Seneca Indians would become allies of the British and Canadian Indians. Their neutrality, however, was early secured by a talk in council. This position of neutrality, taken in the first stages of the war, was not long maintained. The Senecas rightly determining their true position and interests, soon became fast friends of the United States, and useful armed allies. On the 8th of October, a detachment of sailors arrived on the frontier from New York, and were placed under the command of Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, stationed at Black Rock. Two British armed vessels, the brig *Detroit* and the schooner *Caledonia*, had just come down the lake, and were at anchor near Fort Erie. About one o'clock, on the morning of the 9th of October, three boats put out from the American shore with their prows directed toward Fort Erie. The first contained fifty men under Lieutenant Elliott in person; the second forty-seven, under Sailing-Master Watts, while the third was manned by six Buffalonians under Dr. Chapin. The boats moved stealthily across the river in the darkness. Arriving at the side of their prey, the three crews boarded both vessels almost at the same time. In ten minutes, the enemy was overpowered, the cables cut, and the vessels on their way down the river. The *Caledonia* was brought to anchor near Black Rock, but the *Detroit* was carried by the current on the west side of Squaw island, and ran aground. The prisoners taken in this gallant affair numbered seventy-one officers and men; besides these, the captors released about forty American prisoners who were

captured at the River Raisin, and were on their way to Quebec. This was the first hostile enterprise which took place in or started from Erie county during the War of 1812.

If the settlers on the Holland purchase were somewhat cheered by the achievement of Lieutenant Elliott and his command, they were at once cast down again by the news of the defeat of General Van Rensselaer at Queenston. He had collected a force, principally New York militia, at Lewiston, on the Niagara river. At Queenston, on the opposite side of the river, a British force was stationed. On the 13th of October General Van Rensselaer crossed a force under Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer (his nephew), and attacked the British fort and captured it. General Brock now arrived with a reinforcement of 600 men and endeavored to regain the fort, but was defeated and killed. General Van Rensselaer hastened back to the American side to bring over more troops, but his men refused to obey his orders, alleging that they could not be ordered out of the state without their consent. The British were heavily reinforced, and the Americans were attacked and defeated, all who crossed to the Canada side being killed or captured.

General Van Rensselaer was succeeded in command on the Niagara frontier by Brigadier-Gen. Alexander Smyth, of the regular army, who had been on the lines a short time as Inspector-General. Immediately on taking command he began concentrating troops at Buffalo and Black Rock, preparatory to an invasion of Canada. On the 12th of November, he issued a flaming address to the men of New York, calling for their services and declaring that in a few days the troops under his command would plant the American standard in Canada. A considerable force came to Buffalo: a brigade of militia arrived from Pennsylvania; three or four hundred New York militia reported themselves. Peter B. Porter was assigned to the command of these New York volunteers. On the 27th of November the General commanding issued orders to cross the river the next day. There were then about four thousand men at and near Black Rock, but as a large portion of them were militia, it is not certain how many he could have depended on to enter the enemy's country. There were boats sufficient to carry at least 3,000 men.

About one o'clock the next morning two detachments were sent across the river, one under Lieutenant-Colonel Børstler and the other under Captain King, with whom was Lieutenant Angus of the Navy and fifty or sixty seamen. Børstler returned without accomplishing anything of consequence, but the forces of King and Angus behaved with great gallantry. They landed at three o'clock in the morning. Angus attacked and dispersed a force of the enemy stationed at what was called "The Red House," spiking two field-pieces and throwing them into the river. The sailors and some of the soldiers then returned, bringing a number of prisoners, but through some blunder no boats were left to bring over Captain King, who with sixty men remained behind. King and his men then attacked and captured two batteries, spiked their guns and took thirty-four prisoners. Having found two boats, capable of holding about sixty men, the gallant Captain sent over his prisoners, half his men and all his officers, remaining himself with thirty men. He doubtless expected Smyth's whole army in an hour or two, and thought he would take care of himself until that time. The general embarkation commenced but went on very slowly. About one o'clock P. M., the regulars, the twelve-months volunteers and a body of militia, the whole making a force variously estimated at from fourteen hundred to two thousand men were in boats at the navy-yard, at the mouth of Scajaquada creek. General Smyth then ordered the troops to disembark and dine. He then called a council of war, to see whether he had better cross the river or not. It is not surprising that, with such a commander, several of the officers consulted were opposed to making the attempt. It was at length decided to postpone the invasion until more boats could be made ready. Late in the afternoon the troops were ordered to their quarters. The gallant Captain King was left to his fate and was taken prisoner with all his remaining men.

The next day was spent in preparation. On Sunday, the 30th, the troops were ordered to be ready to embark at nine o'clock the following morning. General Porter advocated postponing the expedition till Monday night, when the troops should embark in the darkness and land about five miles below the navy-yard, where the stream and the banks were favorable.

These views were seconded by Colonel Winder and adopted by General Smyth, his intention being to assault Chippewa and march through Queenston to Fort George.

Then it was found that the Quarter-Master had not rations enough for two thousand five hundred men for four days. Nevertheless, the embarkation commenced at three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Again some fifteen hundred men were placed in boats. It was arranged that General Porter was to lead the van and direct the landing, on account of his knowledge of the river and the farther shore.

But the embarkation of the regulars was greatly delayed and daylight appeared before the flotilla was under way. Then the redoubtable Smyth called another council of war, composed of four regular officers, to decide whether Canada should be invaded that season. They unanimously decided it should not. So the troops were again ordered ashore and the militia and most of the volunteers sent home, and the regulars put into winter quarters.

The breaking up of the command was attended by scenes of the wildest confusion; four thousand men firing off their guns, cursing General Smyth, their officers, the service, and everything connected with their military experience. The disgust of the public was equally great. Smyth became the object of universal derision. The mere fact of his twice waiting till his men were in boats for the purpose of invading Canada before calling a council of war to decide whether Canada should be invaded, showed him to be entirely deficient in the qualifications of a general.

On the 22nd of December, Smyth resigned his command to Col. Moses Porter, and retired to Virginia on leave of absence. Before his leave expired, Congress legislated him out of office.

CHAPTER XI.

CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

Arrival of Captain Perry, of the Navy—Fitting out a fleet—General Dearborn in command of the northern frontiers—Toronto captured—Fort George evacuated by the British—Americans occupy it—Americans occupy the whole Canadian side of the Niagara—Fortifying in Holland, Hamburg and Boston—Chapin's gallant exploit—The Senecas take part in the war—Battle at Black Rock, the British defeated—Perry's victory on Lake Erie—Harrison's victory on the Thames—General McClure—Fort Niagara captured—General Hall.

Early in March, Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States Navy, a young man twenty-six years of age, of handsome features and gallant bearing, arrived in Buffalo from the East, and after a brief stay, went forward to Erie to superintend the fitting out of a naval armament there. During the Winter, the Government had purchased a number of merchant vessels, for the purpose of converting them into men-of-war, and the construction of several new ones had been begun. Erie, from its comparatively secure harbor, had been selected as the naval headquarters.

Five vessels, however, were fitted out in Scajaquada creek, and for several months Perry flitted back and forth between the two places, urging forward the work.

In the fore part of April, soldiers began to arrive on the frontier. On the 17th of that month, Major-General Lewis and Brigadier-General Boyd arrived in Buffalo to assume command according to their respective ranks. General Dearborn took command on the whole northern frontier. The British force on the other side of the Niagara was very weak.

The campaign in the north was commenced by an expedition from Sacket's Harbor, under General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncy, by which York (now Toronto) was captured by a dashing attack, the gallant General Pike being killed by the explosion of the enemy's magazine. This triumph prevented the sending of re-enforcements to the British forts on

the Niagara, and when our fleet appeared off Fort George, about the 25th of May, it was immediately evacuated. The Americans, under General Lewis, crossed and occupied it.

The same day, the commander at Fort Erie received orders under which he kept up a heavy cannonade on Black Rock until the following morning, when he blew up his magazines, destroyed his stores, and dismissed his men. All other public stores, barracks, and magazines, from Chippewa to Point Abino, were likewise destroyed. Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, the commandant at Black Rock, immediately crossed over and took possession. So at length the Americans had obtained possession of the Canadian side of the Niagara, and it would not seem that it need to have been difficult to retain it.

But the lack of success in this respect, and in fact the greater part of the disasters of the war of 1812, were attributable no doubt to the blundering of the Government, the weakness of the Commanders, to loose discipline and to the excessive short term of service of the drafted men and volunteers. As a general rule, if a volunteer of 1812 stayed on the line three months he thought he had done something wonderful.

In the fore part of 1813, the inhabitants on the upper part of Cazenova creek combined and built a stockade of considerable magnitude, on the farm of Arthur Humphrey, in Holland. About the same time Captain Bemis' barn, in Hamburg, was surrounded by a similar stockade. There was also a block-house built in that vicinity. Job Palmer's barn, in Boston, was likewise stockaded, and there may have been other fortifications of the kind in the county.

On the 23d of June, 1813, a force of Americans started up the river from Fort George. It consisted of four or five hundred regular infantry, twenty regular dragoons and Chapin's company of forty-four mounted riflemen, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler. On the 24th, when nine miles west of Queenston at a place called Beaver Dams, it was attacked by a force of British and Indians. After some skirmishing and marching, accompanied with slight loss, the assailants sent a flag to Colonel Boerstler, and on the mere statement of the bearer that the British regular force was double the American, besides 700 Indians, that officer surrendered his

whole command. Chapin and his Erie county volunteers were sent to the head of Lake Ontario (now Hamilton), whence the Colonel, two officers and twenty-six privates were ordered to Kingston by water, under guard of a Lieutenant and fifteen men. They were all in two boats. When about twenty miles out on Lake Ontario Chapin and his comrades arose, captured the guard and rowed them to Fort George and delivered them as prisoners to the commandant. The British men-of-war still commanded the lake. About the 15th of June the five vessels which had been fitted up in Scajaquada creek, stole out of Black Rock and joined Perry at Erie.

The Queen Charlotte and other British vessels, this year as last, hovered along the lake shore and occasionally sent a boat's crew ashore to depredate on the inhabitants of Hamburg and Evans.

In the early part of July, a skirmish took place near Fort George, in which an American Lieutenant and ten men were captured, who were never heard of more, and were supposed to have been slain by the savages. Then General Boyd accepted the services of the warriors of the Six Nations. Those then enrolled numbered 400, and there were 550 in the service in all.

General Dearborn had withdrawn all the regular soldiers from Buffalo and Black Rock, leaving a large amount of public stores entirely undefended. Being advised, however, of the danger of a raid, he ordered ten artillerists to be stationed at the block-house at Black Rock, and called for 500 militia from the neighboring counties. Between a hundred and fifty and two hundred of these arrived at the threatened point early in July, and were stationed at the warehouses at Black Rock, being under the command of Maj. Parmenio Adams, of Genesee County. They had three pieces of field artillery and near by was a battery of four heavy guns. Nearly a hundred recruits for the regular infantry and dragoons on their way to Dearborn's headquarters, under Captain Cummings, were ordered to stop at Buffalo. Judge Granger was directed to engage as many Seneca warriors as he could, and General Porter who was then staying at his residence at Black Rock, was requested to take command of the whole. By the 10th of July Judge Granger had received such positive information of an immediate

attack, accompanied by special threats against himself, that he invited some Indians to come to his house north of the Scajaquada creek. Thirty-seven of them arrived at 11 o'clock that (Saturday) night under the lead of Farmer's Brother. As they were not all armed, and as the Judge was confident that the enemy would be over the next day, he sent to the village and got a full supply of arms and ammunition for his braves that night. The British headquarters were at Lundy's Lane, close by the Falls, where their expedition was fitted out. The commander was Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop. He had under him a part of the forty-first regiment of the British army, and a detachment of Canadian militia, commanded by Colonel Clark. They took boat at Chippewa, on the night of the 10th, and after rowing against the current in the darkness several hours, landed just after daylight a mile below the mouth of the Scajaquada. Forming his men, Colonel Bishop led them rapidly up the river bank. There was a single sentinel at the Scajaquada bridge: he flung away his musket, dodged into the woods, and took a bee-line for Williamsville. Major Adams' men attempted no resistance, but fled. General Porter had barely time to escape from his house, and without his arms. The victors, supposing no resistance would be made, set to work burning the block-houses and barracks, while the officers ordered breakfast at General Porter's. But a storm was gathering. When the militia first began to retreat, a messenger was sent to Buffalo, on whose arrival, Captain Cummings mustered his recruits and marched towards the scene of action. On his way he met General Porter, who ordered him to proceed to a piece of open ground not far from the site of the reservoir, and await re-enforcements.

Taking a horse, sword and other equipments from one of Cumming's dragoons, the general galloped down to the village, where he found everything in confusion: the women and children in a state of terror, and the men in the streets with arms in their hands, but doubtful whether to fight or flee. Being assured there was a chance of success, forty or fifty of them formed ranks under Captain Bull, the commander of the Buffalo volunteer company, and marched to join Cummings. About a hundred of the retreating militia had been kept

together by Lieutenant Phineas Staunton, the adjutant of the battalion. Meanwhile, Major King, of the regular army, who was accidentally at Black Rock, on seeing the sudden retreat of the militia, hurried through the woods to Judge Granger's (who lived beyond Cold Springs, on Main street), whence the alarm was speedily carried to the scattered inhabitants of "Buffalo Plains." Farmer's Brother at once gathered his warriors and made them a little speech, telling them that they must now go and fight the red-coats; that their country was invaded; that they had a common interest with the people of the United States, and they must show their friendship for their American brethren by deeds, not words. The old chieftain then led his little band to join his friend, General Porter. Volunteers, too, came hurrying to the village from the Plains and Cold Springs, until about thirty were gathered, who were placed under the command of Capt. William Hull, of the militia.

General Porter now felt able to cope with the enemy. Bringing together his forces, numbering but about three hundred all told, at the open ground before-mentioned, he made his dispositions for an attack. As the foe held a strong position at Major Adams' encampment, Porter determined to attack him on three sides at once, to prevent the destructive use of artillery on a column in front.

The regulars and Captain Bull's Buff volunteers formed the center. The Genesee militia, under Staunton, were on the left. Captain Hull's men and the Indians were in the woods on the right front. Farmer's Brother and his braves prepared for action; they quickly ranged themselves in line with their chiefs, a few yards in front. At eight o'clock the signal for attack was given. The militia, gallantly led on by Staunton, and ashamed of their recent flight, dashed forward against the enemy. A fight of some fifteen or twenty minutes ensued, in which the militia stood up against the British regulars without flinching. The right flank of the Americans came up; the Indians raised the war-whoop and opened fire. Colonel Bishop was severely wounded, and fell from his horse; his men became demoralized, and when the regulars appeared in front, the enemy fled towards the water's edge. The whole American force then pressed forward together, the Indians making the forest resound

with savage yells. The chief, Young King, and another warrior were wounded. Part of the British wounded were carried off, but part were left on the field.

At the Black Rock landing, the British rallied, but on the approach of the Americans, hastily retreated into some boats which they found there, leaving fifteen prisoners in the hands of their pursuers. Many were killed and wounded after entering the boats, but the chief loss fell on the last one. It contained sixty men and most of the officers, including Colonel Bishop, who, notwithstanding his wounds, had insisted on remaining to the last. The whole American force came up to the bank and opened fire on this boat inflicting terrible injury. Two or three Indians even sprang into the water, seized the boat by the gunwale and endeavored to direct it ashore, but were compelled to desist by the fire of their friends in the rear. Captain Saunders, of the British Forty-first, was severely wounded at the water's edge and left a prisoner. Colonel Bishop was pierced with several bullets, receiving wounds of which he died, and several other officers were killed or wounded. The enemy were said at the time to have acknowledged a total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of nearly a hundred. The Americans lost three killed and seven wounded.

The militia were in the front of the fray throughout, and gallantly retrieved their tarnished reputation. Their good conduct was doubtless due largely to the example of Adjutant Staunton, who also distinguished himself on several other occasions in the war of 1812. All accounts speak in high terms of the conduct of the Seneca warriors. Although the numbers engaged in this affair were not large, it was quite an exciting conflict, and is of importance as showing the value of one or two resolute officers, in rallying and inspiring a body of raw troops, utterly demoralized by less efficient leadership.

Just before this event, General Dearborn had resigned the chief command on the northern frontier, and soon after General Wilkinson was appointed in his place. General Porter and Colonel Chapin gathered up another body of volunteers and went down to Fort George, taking a hundred or so Indians with them.

A plan was concerted to cut off one of the enemy's pickets

on the morning of the 17th of August, Chapin and Porter went out west from Fort George for the purpose. A heavy rain retarded their progress, so the picket was not captured, but a fight ensued in which the volunteers and Indians captured sixteen prisoners and killed a considerable number of the enemy who were left on the field. Chapin and his volunteers and most of the Indians continued to operate in the vicinity of Fort George until the 7th of September, when they returned to Buffalo.

A few days later came the news of "Perry's Victory" on Lake Erie, which caused great rejoicing among the people. Immediately succeeding Perry's victory, came that of Harrison over Proctor and Tecumseh. It being supposed that the upper peninsula was pretty well cleared of foes, General Wilkinson's forces were nearly all withdrawn to the lower end of Lake Ontario.

The force left behind by Wilkinson, was under the command of Gen. George McClure, of Steuben county, a brigadier-general of the New York militia, who made his headquarters at Fort George. On the 6th of October, Colonel Chapin had an all-day skirmish with some British outposts near Fort George.

On the 24th of October, Harrison and Perry with their victorious army and fleet, came down the lake to Buffalo. On the 25th a dinner was given to the two commanders at "Pomeroy's Eagle." The next day Harrison and his army crossed the river and went down to Fort George and thence in a short time to Sackett's Harbor. General McClure was thus left with about a thousand militia, two hundred and fifty Indians and sixty regulars. The terms of the militia were fast expiring, and they would not stay a day longer.

Another draft was ordered about the middle of November of six hundred men from Hopkins' brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Warren. These marched to Fort George and remained nearly a month.

When the term of Warren's regiment was about to expire, McClure determined to abandon Fort George. In this he was unquestionably justifiable, as his remaining force would have been entirely inadequate to defend it. But he, at the same time, took a step cruel in itself and fraught with woe to the American frontier. He ordered the burning of the

flourishing village of Newark, situated close to the fort and containing about one hundred and fifty houses. The inhabitants were turned out in the snow, and the torch applied to every building in the place. McClure moved the remnant of his force across the river, closely pressed by the enraged British, leaving Fort Niagara defended by a hundred and fifty regulars, he called two hundred others from Canandaigua to Buffalo. On the morning of December 19th, Fort Niagara was surprised and captured by a small British force through the criminal negligence of its commander, who was at his residence four miles away.

Before leaving Buffalo, McClure called out the men of Genesee, Niagara and Chautauqua counties *en masse*, and on arriving at Batavia, on the 22d of December, he turned over the command to Major General Hall, the commander of this division of militia. That officer who manifested no lack of zeal, sent forward all the troops he could raise and proceeded to Buffalo himself, on the 25th, leaving McClure to organize and forward reinforcements.

CHAPTER XII.

BURNING OF BUFFALO.

Number of Troops—The Enemy's Approach—Movements in Defense—Attack and Repulse—Battle of Black Rock—The Retreat—The Flight—Universal Confusion—The Indians—Chapin's Negotiation—Mrs. St. John—The Village in Flames—Murder of Mrs. Lovejoy—The Enemy Retire—The Slain—Calvin Cary—McClure to Blame—The Flight in the Country—The Buffalo Road—The Big Tree Road—Exaggerated Reports—Return of the British—More Burning—The Scene at Reese's—Building Relief.

On the 27th of December, General Hall reviewed the forces at Buffalo and Black Rock, which were thus described in his report. At Buffalo there were a hundred and twenty-nine mounted volunteers under Colonel Broughton, of Ontario county, four hundred and thirty-three Ontario county volunteers under Colonel Blakeslie, one hundred and thirty-six Buffalo militia under Colonel Chapin, ninety-seven Canadian volunteers under Colonel Mallory, and three hundred and eighty-two Genesee county militia under Major Adams. At Black Rock there were three hundred and eighty-two under Colonel Warren and Churchill, thirty-seven mounted men under Captain Ransom, eighty-three Indians under Colonel Granger, one piece of field artillery under Lieutenant Seeley. The aggregate force at both places according to the report was about seventeen hundred. Colonel Warren lived in Aurora and his regiment was from the south towns of Erie county. On the 29th, there arrived a regiment of Chautauqua county militia under Colonel McMahan, numbering about three hundred men, bringing the aggregate force to about two thousand.

Besides Seeley's field-piece, there were seven other cannon at the two villages, but none of them mounted on carriages. Several of them were in a battery at the top of the hill overlooking Black Rock, and with them was May Dudley with a part of Warren's regiment; the rest, with Churchill's detachment, were in the Village of Black Rock. About midnight of the 29th, a detachment of the enemy landed a little below

Scajaquada creek. The news was at once carried to Colonels Warren and Churchill at Black Rock, and then to General Hall at Buffalo. The general ordered out his men, but, fearing that the enemy's movement was a feint, and that he would land in force above Buffalo and march down, he did not send any considerable force down the river. Colonels Warren and Churchill endeavored to reach Scajaquada creek before the invaders and hold it against them, but the British arrived there first and got possession of the bridge. Warren and Churchill deemed it impracticable to dislodge the enemy in the darkness but determined to take a position at a small run between the village and the bridge, and there oppose his further advance. The enemy did not advance, but in the course of an hour or so Colonel Chapin arrived with a body of mounted men, and delivered General Hall's order that they should immediately make an attack. Chapin led the way, Warren and Churchill followed. All was silent as death. Suddenly from the darkness flashed a volley of musketry almost in the faces of the head of the column. They instantly broke and fled, rushing back through the ranks of Warren's men, who became utterly demoralized without receiving a shot. As the horsemen stampeded through them they broke up, scattering through the woods or retreating toward Buffalo. Warren retired to the main battery to endeavor to rally some of the fugitives; Churchill, with at least part of his men, remained below the village. When General Hall received news of this failure, he ordered Major Adams, with his Genesee militia, to march against the enemy. This movement was equally futile. The general then ordered Colonel Blakeslie, with his Ontario County militia to advance to the attack. Hall then gathered his remaining forces and started for Black Rock. As he approached that village the day began to dawn, and he discovered the enemy's boats crossing the river in the direction of General Porter's house. Blakeslie's command was ordered to meet the approaching force at the water's edge. That force consisted of the Royal Scots under Colonel Gordon, and was estimated at four hundred men. The invasion was under the general superintendence of Lieutenant-General Drummond, but the troops were under the immediate command of Major-General Riall. The artillery

in battery fired on them as they advanced, and Blakeslie's men opened fire when they landed. They returned it, and a battery on the other side sent shells and balls over their heads among the Americans. For half an hour, the forest and river-side re-echoed with the thunder of artillery and ceaseless rattle of small arms.

All accounts agree that Blakeslie's men did the most of the fighting, and sustained the attack of the Royal Scots with considerable firmness. Had all the regiments been kept together, and met the enemy at his landing the result might have been far different.

Meanwhile, the hostile force at Scajaquada creek, consisting of regulars and Indians, moved up the river, easily dispersing Churchill's meagre force, and marched against Blakeslie's right. It is not believed there were then over six hundred men in our ranks, and these thus assailed on two sides were entirely unable to maintain their ground. Large numbers were already scattered through the woods toward home, when General Hall ordered a retreat, hoping to make another stand at the edge of Buffalo. This, as might be supposed, was utterly hopeless; once the men got to running, there were few that thought of anything else. In a few moments all were in utter route. A part hurried towards Buffalo; others rushed along the Guide-board road (North street) to Hodge's tavern, and thence took the Williamsville road, while many fled through the woods without regard to roads of any kind. Fugitives were rushing through Buffalo and striking out for Williamsville, Willink or Hamburg. The Buffalo volunteers came hurrying up to take care of their families. They declared that the Americans were whipped, that the British were marching on the town, and, most terrible of all, that the *Indians* were coming. Then all was confusion and dismay. Teams were at a premium; horses, oxen, sleighs, sleds, wagons, carts—nearly everything that had feet, wheels or runners, were pressed into service. Many who neither had nor could obtain teams, set forth on foot. Men, women and children by the score were seen hastening through the light snow and half-frozen mud in the bitter morning air up Main street, or out Seneca, or up the lake shore.

A crowd of teams and foot-men, and foot-women too, were

hurrying up Main street, when suddenly the head of a column stopped and surged back on the rear. "The Indians!" was the cry from the front, "they are coming up the Guide-board road." Back down Main street rolled the tide. Teams were urged to their utmost speed and people on foot did their best to keep up with them. Turning down Seneca street, the crowd sped on, some going straight to the Indian village and thence across the reservation to Willink, others making for Pratt's ferry and thence up the beach to Hamburg.

There was good reason for the sudden retreat of the Main street fugitives. While the main body of the enemy marched along Niagara street, the Indians on the left pressed up the "Guide-board road" (North street). Here it was that Job Hoysington, a resolute volunteer, said to his comrades, with whom he was retreating, that he would have one more shot at the red-skins, and in spite of remonstrance waited for that purpose. He doubtless got a shot at them, but they got a shot at him too, as he was found with a bullet through his brain. His wife waited for her husband's return at their residence at the corner of Main and Utica streets, and finally set out on foot with her children. She was soon overtaken by two cavalymen, who took two of the little ones on their horses. For a long time she did not hear of them, but at length discovered them, one in Clarence and one in Genesee county. (Many interesting incidents of a similar nature might be mentioned, but for want of space they are omitted.)

As the British came up Niagara street, several men, apparently without any organization, manned an old twelve-pounder mounted on a pair of trucks at the junction of Main and Niagara streets, two or three shots were fired and then it was dismounted.

Colonel Chapin then went forward with a white handkerchief tied to his cane, as a flag of truce, asked a halt, which was granted, and began a parley. In a statement published by himself shortly after, he speaks of "attempting a negotiation," claiming that while this was going on the people had a chance to escape.

The Indians came to Main street before the British troops, which were drawn up near the corner of Morgan, Mohawk and

Niagara streets. The savages had apparently full license to do what they pleased in the way of plundering, though some British officers went ahead and had the casks of liquor stove in to prevent their red allies from getting entirely beyond control.

Presently flames burst forth from the houses in the main part of the village near the corner of Main and Seneca streets. A Lieutenant with a squad of men went from house to house applying the torch. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon all of the lately flourishing village of Buffalo, save some six or eight structures, was smouldering in ashes. What few houses there were at Black Rock were likewise destroyed, and the enemy then retired across the river. The foe took with them about ninety prisoners, of whom eleven were wounded. Forty of the ninety were from Blakeslie's regiment. Besides these a considerable number of American wounded were able to escape—probably fifty or sixty. Forty or fifty were killed; most of them lay on the field of battle, but some were scattered through the upper part of the village. Among the slain the officer of the highest rank was Colonel Boughton, of Avon. In Erie county, reckoning according to present division of towns, the killed were Job Noysington, John Roop, Samuel Holmes, John Trsket, James Nesbet, Robert Franklin (colored), Mr. Myers and Mr. Lovejoy, of Buffalo; Robert Nilland, Adam Lawfer, of Black Rock; Jacob Vantine, Jr., of Clarence; Moses Fenno, of Alden; Israel Reed, of Aurora; Newman Baker, Parley Moffat and William Cheeseman, of Hamburg and East Hamburg; Maj. William C. Dudley, and probably Peter Hoffman, of Evans, and Calvin Cary, of Boston.

Calvin Cary, oldest son of the pioneer Deacon Richard Cary, though only twenty-one years of age, was a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, weighing nearly three hundred pounds. Pursued by three Indians, he shot one dead, killed another with his clubbed musket, but was shot, tomahawked and scalped by the third. His broken musket, which was found by his side and testified to his valor, is still preserved by his kindred.

During all that day (the 30th of December), the road through Williamsville and Clarence was crowded with a hurrying and heterogenous multitude — bands of militiamen, families in

sleighs, women driving ox-sleds, men in wagons, cavalymen on horseback, women on foot bearing infants in their arms and attended by crying children—all animated by a single thought, to escape from the enemy and especially from the dreaded Indians.

On the Big Tree road (running east through Hamburg and Aurora to the Genesee river) the scene was still more diversified, for in addition to the mixed multitude which poured along the northern route, was the whole body of Indians from the Buffalo reservation. Mr. Turner, the author of the "History of the Holland Purchase," then a youth residing in Sheldon, Wyoming county, gives the following picture of the scene from personal recollection :

"An ox-sled would come along bearing wounded soldiers, whose companions had perhaps pressed the slow team into their service; another with the family of a settler, a few household goods that had been hustled upon it, and one, two or three wearied females from Buffalo, who had begged the privilege of a ride and the rest that it afforded; then a remnant of some dispersed corps of militia with the arms they had neglected to use; then squads and families of Indians, on foot and on ponies, the squaw with her papoose on her back, and a bevy of juvenile Senecas in her train. Bread, meats and drinks soon vanished from the log taverns on the routes, and fleeing settlers divided their scanty stores with the almost famished that came from the frontiers."

When it was found that the enemy had retired, curiosity induced many men from the nearest towns to visit the ruins.

Others went to render what assistance they could, and still others, alas, to take advantage of the universal confusion and purloin whatever might have been left by the invaders. A few went on the 31st of December, more on the 1st of January. On the former day everything was quiet. On the latter, as the few remaining citizens and some from the country were staring at the ghastly ruins, a detachment of the enemy suddenly appeared, making prisoners of most of them. They then fired all the remaining buildings except the jail, which would not burn, Reese's blacksmith shop and Mrs. St. John's cottage.

A day or two after the second raid the people assembled and

picked up the dead bodies and brought them to Reese's blacksmith shop. The number is variously stated, but the most careful account makes it forty-two killed, besides some who were not found. Heysington was not found until Spring, and some prominent persons like Colonel Boughton, who were taken care of earlier. At the shop they were laid in rows, a ghastly display, all being frozen stiff and most of them stripped and scalped. After those belonging in the vicinity had been taken away by their friends, the rest were deposited in a single large grave in the old burying ground on Franklin Square (where the city and county buildings now are), covered only with boards, so they could be easily examined and taken away.

On the 6th of January, just a week after the main conflagration, William Hodge brought his family back, it being the first that returned; Pomeroy came immediately afterwards and raised the first building in the new Village of Buffalo. Soldiers were stationed in the village and as time wore on people began to feel more safe; but the Winter was one of intense excitement and distress. Twice during the Winter, small squads of the enemy crossed the river but were driven back by the soldiers and citizens without much fighting. Most of the people who came back had nothing to live on save what was issued to them by the commissary department of the army. The suffering would have been even greater than it was had not prompt measures of relief been taken by the public authorities and citizens of more fortunate localities. The legislature voted \$40,000 in aid of the devastated district, besides \$5,000 to the Tuscarora Indians, and \$5,000 to residents of Canada, driven out on account of their friendship for the United States. The city of Albany voted \$1,000, and the city of New York \$3,000. The citizens of Canandaigua appointed a committee of relief who raised a considerable amount there and sent communications soliciting aid to all the country eastward. They were promptly responded to, and liberal contributions raised throughout the state. With this aid, and that of the Commissary department, and the assistance of personal friends, those who remained on the frontier managed to live through the woeful Winter.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

Soldiers' Graves—Scott and Brown—Discipline at Buffalo—The Death Penalty—Capture of Fort Erie—Approaching Chippewa—An Indian Battle—A Retreat—Victory—Scalps—Advance to Fort George—Return—Lundy's Lane—Retreat to Fort Erie—Bridgewater—Battle of Conjoctety Creek—Assault on Fort Erie—The Explosion—Call for Volunteers—The Response—The Sortie—Gallantry of the Volunteers—General Porter—Peace.

As Spring approached, the frontier began to revive. More troops appeared, and their presence caused the paying out of considerable sums of money among the inhabitants. There was a ready market for produce at large prices.

Williamsville was the rendezvous for the troops. There was a long row of barracks, parallel with the main street of that village and a short distance north of it, and others used as a hospital, a mile or so up the Eleven-Mile creek.

Near these latter, and close beside the murmuring waters of the stream, rest several scores of soldiers who died in that hospital, all unknown, their almost imperceptible graves marked only by a row of maples, long since planted by some reverent hand.

On the 10th of April there arrived on the frontier a stately young warrior, whose presence was already considered a harbinger of victory, and whose shoulders had lately been adorned by the epaulets of a brigadier-general. This was Winfield Scott, then thirty years old, and the *beau idéal* of a gallant soldier.

Immediately afterwards came his superior officer, Major-General Brown, who had been rapidly advanced to the highest rank, on the strength of the vigor and skill he had shown as a commander at the foot of Lake Ontario.

Bodies of regular troops and some volunteers continued to concentrate at Williamsville and Buffalo. Scott removed his headquarters to the latter place toward the last of May, where

the troops were encamped amid the ruins. Great efforts were made to introduce rigid discipline. The men were under constant drill, and desertion was mercilessly punished.

Among the reminiscences of that era, no scene appears to have been more vividly impressed on the minds of the relators than the one which was displayed near the present corner of Maryland and Sixth streets, on the 4th of June, 1814.

Five men, convicted of desertion, knelt with bandaged eyes and pinioned arms, each with an open coffin before him and a new-made grave behind him.

Twenty paces in front stood a platoon of men, detailed to inflict the supreme penalty of military law. The whole army was drawn up on three sides in a hollow square, to witness the execution, the artillerymen standing by their lighted matches, ready to suppress a possible mutiny, while Generals Brown, Scott and Ripley sat upon their horses, surrounded by their brilliant staffs, looking sternly on the scene. Then the firing party did their deadly work, four men fell in their coffins or their graves, but one youth under twenty-one was unhurt. He sprang up, wrenched loose his pinioned arms, and tore the bandage from his eyes. Two men advanced to extinguish the last remains of life in those who had fallen.

He supposed they were about to dispatch him, and fell fainting to the ground.

He was taken away without further injury. Doubtless it had been determined to spare him on account of his youth, and therefore his supposed executioners had been furnished with unloaded muskets.

The work of preparation went forward not very rapidly. On the 28th of June a statement appeared in the *Gazette* that the rumors of an immediate advance which had been in circulation were not true, and that the transportation of the army was not ready. This was not inserted by order, for on the 3rd of July the advance began. Brown's force consisted of two brigades of regulars, under Generals Scott and Ripley, and one of volunteers under General Porter. This was composed of five hundred Pennsylvanians, six hundred New York volunteers, all of whom had not arrived when the movement began, and nearly six hundred Indians.

Six hundred was almost the entire strength of the Six Nations, and these had been gathered from all reservations in Western New York. It is probable that the great age of Farmer's Brother prevented him from crossing. Acting as a private in the ranks was Red Jacket, the principal and leader of the Six Nations, who, notwithstanding the timidity usually attributed to him, was unwilling to stay behind while his countrymen were winning glory on the field of carnage. Col. Robert Fleming was quartermaster of this peculiar battalion.

Fort Erie was garrisoned by a hundred and seventy British soldiers. The main body of the enemy was at Chippewa, two miles above the falls and eighteen miles below the fort.

On the 2nd of July, Brown, Scott and Porter reconnoitred Fort Erie and concerted the plan of attack. Ripley, with a part of his brigade, was to embark at Buffalo in the night and land a mile up the lake from the fort. Scott, with his brigade, was to cross from Black Rock, and land a mile below Fort Erie, which, in the morning, both brigades were to invest and capture.

Scott and Ripley both started at the time appointed, but as in most military operations depending on concert of action between separate corps, there was a difficulty not foreseen. Ripley's pilot was misled by a fog on the lake and his command did not land until several hours past time. Scott, however, crossed promptly and was able to invest the fort with his brigade alone. At sunrise the artillery and Indians crossed at the ferry, and after some parleying the fort surrendered, without awaiting an attack.

The afternoon of the 3rd, Scott marched several miles down the Niagara, and on the morning of the 4th, drove in the enemy's advanced posts. He was followed by Brown and Ripley, and both brigades established themselves on the south side of Street's creek, two miles south of Chippewa. On the left, three-fourths of a mile from Niagara, was a dense and somewhat swampy forest on both sides of Street's creek, extending to within three-fourths of a mile of Chippewa creek, which was bordered for that purpose by a level cleared plain. On the north side of that creek, the British army lay intrenched. The

two armies were concealed from each other's sight by a narrow strip of woodland, reaching from the main forest to within a hundred yards of the river bank.

During the night of the 4th, the Americans were much annoyed by Indians and Canadians lurking in the forest, who drove in their pickets and threatened their flanks.

Late that night General Porter crossed the river with his Indians and Pennsylvanians, and in the morning marched toward Chippewa. He was met on the road by General Brown, who spoke of the manner in which he had been annoyed by lurkers in the forest, and proposed that Porter should drive them out, declaring confidently that there would be no British regulars south of the Chippewa that day. Still, he said, he would order Scott to occupy the open ground beyond Street's creek in support of Porter. The latter accepted the proposition of his chief, and at three o'clock started to put it in execution.

The Indians assumed their usual full battle-dress, of mantur-nipline, breech-clout, moccasins, feathers and paint, and the war-chiefs then proceeded to elect a leader. Their choice fell on Captain Pollard, a veteran of Wyoming and many other fights.

Porter left two hundred of his Pennsylvanians in camp, thinking their presence needless, and formed the other three hundred into one rank on the open ground, half a mile south of Street's creek, their left resting on the forest. The whole five or six hundred Indians were also formed in one rank in the woods, their right reaching to the left of the whites. General Porter stationed himself between the two wings of his command, with Captain Pollard on his left. He was also attended by two or three staff officers, by Hank Johnson, the interpreter, and by several regular officers, who had volunteered to see the fun. Red Jacket was on the extreme left of the Indian line. A company of regular infantry followed as a reserve. The war-chiefs took their places twenty yards in front of their braves, and a few scouts were sent still further in advance.

Then, at a given signal, the whole line moved forward, the whites marching steadily with shouldered arms on the plain, the naked Indians gliding through the forest with cat-like tread, their bodies bent forward, their rifles held ready for instant

use, their feathers nodding at every step, their fierce eyes flashing in every direction. Suddenly one of the chiefs made a signal, and the whole line of painted warriors sank to the ground as quickly and as noiselessly as the sons of Clan Alpine at the command of Roderick Dhu. This manœuvre was a part of their primitive tactics, and the chiefs rapidly assembled to consult over some report brought back by a scout. At another signal the warriors sprang up and the feather-crested line again moved through the forest. The manœuvre was repeated when the scouts brought back word that the enemy was awaiting them on the north bank of Street's creek, General Porter was informed of this fact and made some slight changes in his arrangements, and again the line advanced with increased speed.

As the Indians approached the creek, they received the fire of a force of British Indians and Canadians stationed there. They instantly raised a war-whoop that resounded far over the Niagara, and charged at the top of their speed. The foe at once fled. The Iroquois dashed through the little stream and bounded after them, whooping, yelling, shooting, cleaving skulls and tearing off scalps like so many demons. Many were overtaken, but few captured. Occasionally, however, a Seneca or Cayuga would seize an enemy, unwind his maturnipline, bind him with surprising quickness and then go trotting back to the rear, holding one end of the maturnip as a man might lead a horse by the halter.

Such speed and bottom were displayed by the Indians that neither the regulars nor volunteers were able to keep up with them. For more than a mile the pursuit was maintained in the words of General Porter, "through scenes of frightful havoc."

At length the Indians who had got considerable in advance, emerged upon the open ground three-quarters of a mile from Chippewa creek, where they were received with a tremendous fire from the greater part of the British regular army, drawn in line of battle on the plain.

It looked as if General Riall had determined to attack the Americans, and had sent forward his light troops to bring on a battle, expecting, probably, that the whole American force would get exhausted in pursuit, and become an easy prey to his fresh battalion.

The fact that the pursuit was carried on by the American light troops and Indians alone broke up, and, in fact, reversed this programme. The warriors quickly fled from the destructive fire in front.

General Porter, supposing that it came from the force they had been pursuing, rallied the greater part of them, formed them again on the left of his volunteers and moved forward to the edge of the woods. Again the long red-coated battalions opened fire.

The volunteers stood and exchanged two or three volleys with them, but when the enemy dashed forward with the bayonet, Porter, seeing nothing of Scott with the supports, gave the order to retreat.

Both whites and Indians fled in the greatest confusion. On came the red-coats at their utmost speed, supposing they had gained another easy victory, and that all that was necessary was to catch the runaways.

The Indians being the best runners and unencumbered with clothing, got ahead in the retreat as they had in the advance, but the whites did their best to keep up with them. The flight continued for a mile, pursuers as well as pursued becoming greatly disorganized, and the speed of the fugitives being accelerated by the constant bursting of shells from the enemy's artillery.

Approaching Street's creek, Scott's brigade was found just crossing the bridge and forming line. They took up their positions with the greatest coolness under the fire of the British artillery, but Porter claimed that through the fault of either Scott or Brown, they were very much behind time.

The former General was always celebrated for his promptness, and the fault, if there was one, was probably with Brown. Perhaps he didn't expect Porter's men to run so fast, either going or coming.

The result, however, was as satisfactory as if this precipitate retreat had been planned to draw forward the foe. Ripley's brigade was at once sent off to the left, through the woods, to flank the enemy. The fugitives as they ran also bore to the westward, and Scott's fresh battalion came into line in perfect order, making somewhat merry over the haste of their red and white comrades.

Some of the Indians had taken their sons, from twelve to sixteen years old, into battle to initiate them in the business of war. One of these careful fathers was now seen running at his best speed, with his son on his shoulders. Just as he passed the left flank of Scott's brigade, near where the General and his staff sat on their horses, superintending the formation of the line, a shell burst directly over the head of the panting warrior. "Ugh," he exclaimed in a voice of terror, bounding several feet from the ground. As he came down he fell to the earth, and the lad tumbled off. Springing up, the older Indian ran on at still greater speed than before, leaving the youngster to pick himself up and scamper away as best he might. The scene was greeted with a roar of laughter by the young officers around Scott, who rebuked them sharply for their levity.

In a few moments they had plenty of serious work to occupy their attention. The Americans reserved their fire till the enemy was within fifty yards, when they poured in so deadly a volley that the British instantly fell back. They were quickly rallied and led to the attack, but were again met with a terrific fire, under which they retreated in hopeless disorder. Scott pursued them beyond the strip of woods before mentioned, when they fled across the Chippewa into their intrenchments and tore up the bridge. Scott's brigade then lay down on the open plain north of the woods.

By order of General Brown, who was in the midst of the fight, Porter took his 200 reserve Pennsylvanians to the left of Scott's brigade, where they, too, lay down under the fire of the British artillery.

After a while Ripley's brigade came out of the woods covered with mud, having had their march for nothing, as the enemy they had attempted to flank had run away before their flank could be reached. It not being deemed best to attack the foe in his intrenchments, directly in front, the Americans returned at nightfall to their encampment.

The battle of Chippewa was the first, during the war of 1812, in which a large body of British regulars were defeated in the open field, and the Americans were immensely encouraged by it. Enlistment thereafter was much more rapid than before. The total British loss, as officially reported, was 514, of whom

between one and two hundred were found dead on the field by the victors. About two hundred and fifty were taken prisoners, mostly wounded. The Americans had about fifty killed, a hundred and forty wounded and a few taken prisoners. The number of American regulars engaged was 1,300. General Porter estimated the British regulars in the fight at 1,700.

The Canadian Indians were so roughly handled that they fled at once to the head of Lake Ontario, and never after took any part in the war.

On the 7th of July, the 600 volunteers from Western New York joined Porter's brigade, I have found no account of how they were organized nor of the localities from which they came.

On the 8th, Ripley's brigade and these New York volunteers forced a passage of the Chippewa, three miles up, quickly driving back the force stationed there. General Riall, finding himself flanked, destroyed his works and retreated rapidly to Queenston and then to Fort George. Brown pursued and took up his quarters at Queenston, but did not deem his force sufficient either to assault or besiege the fortress.

On the 16th, Porter's brigade skirmished around the fort, to give the engineers a chance to reconnoitre, but nothing came of it.

Meanwhile, the British received reinforcements and Brown determined to return to Fort Erie. Riall followed. Before arriving at the Falls, most of the Indians, through the arrangement of Red Jacket, obtained permission to retire to their homes, agreeing to return if the British Indians should again take the field. But the latter were perfectly satisfied with that terrible drubbing in the Chippewa woods, and never again appeared in arms against the Americans. Nevertheless, some forty or fifty of our Indians remained with the army throughout the campaign.

On the 25th of July, Brown's army encamped near Chippewa creek. Riall was pressing so closely on the American rear that Brown sent back Scott's brigade to check him. Scott met the enemy at Bridgewater, just below the Falls; sending back word to his superior, the impetuous Virginian led his columns to the attack.

For an hour a desperate battle raged between Scott's single

brigade and Riall's army, neither gaining any decided advantage. At the end of that time and but a little before night, Brown arrived with the brigades of Ripley and Porter.

Determining to interpose a new line and disengage Scott's exhausted men, he ordered forward the two fresh brigades. The enemy's line was then near "Lundy's Lane," a road running at right angles with the river, which it reaches a short distance below the Falls. His artillery was on a piece of rising ground which was the key of the position.

Colonel Miller commanding a regiment of infantry, was asked by Brown if he could capture it. "I can try, sir!" was the memorable response of the gallant officer.

Though the regiment which should have supported Miller's gave way, yet the latter moved steadily up the hill. Increasing its pace, it swept forward, while its ranks were depleted at every step, and, after a brief but desperate struggle, carried the heights and captured the hostile cannon at the point of the bayonet. At the same time, Major Jessup's regiment drove back a part of the enemy's infantry, capturing Major-General Riall, their commander, and when General Ripley led forward his reserve regiment the British fell back and disappeared from the field.

It was now eight o'clock and entirely dark. In a short time the enemy rallied and attempted to regain his lost artillery.

Seldom, in all the annals of war, has a conflict been fought under more strange and romantic circumstances. The darkness of night was over all the combatants. A little way to the northeastward rolled and roared the greatest cataract in the world—wonderful Niagara. Its thunders subdued, yet distinct, could be heard whenever the cannon were silent. And there in the darkness upon that solitary hillside, within sound of that mighty avalanche of water the soldiers of the young republic, flushed with the triumph which had given them their enemy's battle-ground and cannon and commander, calmly awaited the onslaught of England's defeated but not disheartened veterans.

At half-past eight the Americans saw the darkness turning red, far down the slope, and soon in the gloom were dimly outlined the advancing battalions of the foe. The red line

came swiftly, silently and gallantly up the hill, beneath the banners of St. George, and all the while the subdued roar of Niagara was rolling gently over the field.

Suddenly the American cannon and small arms lighted up the scene with their angry glare, their voices drowning the noise of the cataract. The red battalions were torn asunder, and the hillside strewn with dead and dying men, but the line closed up and advanced still more rapidly, their fire rivaling that of the Americans, and both turning the night into deadly day. Presently the assailants ceased firing and then with thundering cheers and leveled bayonets rushed forward to the charge. But the American grape and canister made terrible havoc in their ranks, the musketry of Scott and Ripley mowed them down by the score, and the sharp-cracking rifles of Porter's volunteers did their work with deadly discrimination. More and more the assailants wavered, and when the Americans in turn charged bayonets, the whole British line fled at their utmost speed. The regulars followed but a short distance, being held in hand by their officers, who had no idea of plunging through the darkness against a possible reserve. But the volunteers chased the enemy down the slope and captured a considerable number of prisoners. Then the Americans reformed their lines, and then again the murmur of the cataract held sway over the field. Twice during the next hour the British attempted to retake their cannon, and both times the result was the same as that of the first effort. For two hours after the Americans remained in line awaiting another onslaught of the foe, but the latter made no further attempt. Having no extra teams the victors were unable to take away the captured guns, with one exception. Accordingly, with this single trophy, with their own wounded and with a hundred and sixty-nine prisoners, including General Riall, the Americans at midnight returned to their encampment on the Chippewa. Their loss was 171 killed, 449 wounded and 117 missing. Both Brown and Scott were wounded, the latter severely, and both were removed to Buffalo.

The condition of the two armies is plainly shown by the fact that the next day the enemy allowed Ripley to burn the mills, barracks and bridges at Bridgewater without molestation.

The Americans then pursued their untroubled march to Fort Erie. On their arrival the most of the volunteers went home having served the remarkably long time of three or four months. Nevertheless they had done good service and were entitled to a rest according to the views of volunteering then in vogue. The regulars had been reduced by various casualties to some fifteen hundred men. The British, on the other hand, had received reinforcements, and felt themselves strong enough to besiege the fort, if fort it might be called, which was rather a partially intrenched encampment.

General Drummond's army for two weeks steadily worked their way toward the American defences at Fort Erie. These consisted principally of two stone mess-houses and bastion known as "Old Fort Erie," a short distance east of the river bank, and a natural mound half a mile south and near the lake which was surmounted with breast-works and cannon, and called "Towson's battery."

Between the old fort and the battery ran a parapet, and another from the old fort eastward to the river. On both the north and west, a dense forest came within sixty rods of the American works. The British erected batteries in the woods on the north, each one farther south than its predecessor, and then in the night chopped out openings through which their cannon could play on our works. At this time the commander at Fort Erie was in the habit of sending across a battalion of regular riflemen every night to guard the bridge over Scajaquada creek, who returned each morning to the fort.

About the 10th of August a heavy British force crossed the river at night at some point below the Scajaquada, and just before daylight they attempted to force their way across the latter stream. Their objective point was doubtless the public stores at Black Rock and Buffalo. Being opposed by the riflemen before mentioned, under Major Lodowick Morgan, there ensued a fight of some importance, of which old men sometimes speak as the "Battle of Conjockety Creek," but of which I have found no printed record. Even the *Buffalo Gazette* of the day was silent regarding it, though it afterwards alluded to Major Morgan as "The hero of Conjockety." The planks of the bridge had been taken up and the riflemen lay in

wait on the south side. When the enemy's column came up Morgan's men opened a destructive fire. The English pressed forward so boldly that some of them, when shot, fell into the creek and were swept down the Niagara.

They were compelled to fall back, but again and again they repeated the attempt, and every time they were repulsed with loss. A body of militia, under Colonels Swift and Warren, were placed on the right of the regulars, and prevented the enemy from crossing farther up the creek.

Several deserters came over to our forces, having thrown away their weapons and taken off their red coats, which they carried rolled up under their arms. They reported the enemy's force at seventeen hundred, but that was probably an exaggeration.

After a conflict lasting several hours, the enemy retreated, having suffered severely in the fight. The Americans had eight men wounded.

Early in the morning of the 15th of August, 1814, the English attempted to carry Fort Erie by storm, under cover of darkness.

At half-past two o'clock a column of a thousand to fifteen hundred men moved from the woods on the west against Towson's Battery. Though received with a terrific fire they pressed forward, but were at length stopped within a few yards of the American lines. They retreated in confusion and no further attempt was made at that point.

Notwithstanding the strength of this attack, it was partly in the nature of a feint, for immediately afterwards two other columns issued from the forest on the north. One sought to force its way up along the river bank, but was easily repulsed. The other, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, advanced against the main bastion. It was defended by several heavy guns and field-pieces, by the Ninth United States infantry, and by one company each of New York and Pennsylvania volunteers. Received with a withering discharge of cannon and musketry, Drummond's right and left were driven back. His center, however, ascended the parapet, but were finally repulsed with dreadful carnage. Again Drummond led his men to the charge, and again they were repulsed. A third time the

undaunted Englishmen advanced over ground strewn thick with the bodies of their brethren, in the face of flame from the walls of the bastion, and a third time they were driven back with terrible loss.

This would have satisfied most men of any nation, and one cannot refrain from a tribute to English valor of the most desperate kind, when he learns that Drummond again rallied his men, led them a fourth time over that pathway of death, mounted the parapet in spite of the volleying flames which enveloped it, and actually captured the bastion at the point of the bayonet.

Many American officers were killed in this terrible struggle. Drummond was as fierce as he was brave, and was frequently heard crying to his men, "Give the damned Yankees no quarter." But even in the moment of apparent victory he met his fate—a shot from one of the last of retreating Americans laying him dead upon the ground. Reinforcements were promptly sent to the endangered locality by Generals Ripley and Porter. A detachment of riflemen attacked the British in the bastion but were repulsed.

Another and larger force repeated the attack but also failed. The Americans prepared for a third charge, and two batteries were playing upon the heroic band of Britons.

Suddenly the whole scene was lighted up by a vast column of flame, the earth shook to the water's edge, the ear was deafened by a fearful sound which re-echoed far over the river.

A large amount of cartridges stored in one of the mess-houses adjoining the bastion had been reached by a cannon ball and exploded. One instant the fortress, the forest, the river, the dead, the dying and the maddened living were revealed by that fearful glare; the next all was enveloped in darkness, while the shrieks of hundreds of Britons in more terrible agony than even the soldier often suffers, pierced the murky and sulphurous air.

The Americans saw their opportunity and redoubled the fire of their artillery. For a few moments the conquerors of the bastion maintained their positions, but half their number, including most of their officers, were killed or wounded, their commander was slain, and they were dazed and overwhelmed

by the calamity that had so unexpectedly befallen them. After a few volleys they fled in utter confusion to the friendly forest.

As they went out of the bastion, the Americans dashed in, snatching a hundred and eighty-six prisoners from the rear of the flying foe. Besides these there remained on the ground they had so valiantly contested, two hundred and twenty-one English dead, and a hundred and seventy-four wounded, nearly all in and around that single bastion. Besides these, there were the wounded who were carried away by their comrades, including nearly all who fell in the other two columns. The Americans had twenty six killed and ninety-two wounded.

Seldom had there been a more gallant attack, and seldom a more disastrous repulse. During the fight the most intense anxiety prevailed on this side.

The tremendous cannonade a little after midnight told plainly enough that an attack was being made. Nearly every human being who resided among the ruins of Buffalo and Black Rock, and many in the country around, were up and watching. All expected that if the fort should be captured, the enemy would immediately cross, and the horrors of the previous Winter would be repeated. Many packed up and prepared for instant flight. Then the explosion came, the shock startled even the war-seasoned inhabitants of Buffalo. Some thought the British had captured the fort and had blown it up, others imagined that the Americans had penetrated to the British camp and blown that up; and all awaited the coming of morn with nerves strung to their utmost tension.

It was noon-day light when boats crossed the river from the fort, and the news of another American victory was soon scattered far and wide through the country.

A day or two afterwards the wounded prisoners were sent to the hospital at Williamsville, and the unwounded to the depot of prisoners near Albany. Mr. William Hodge relates that when the wagons filled with blistered, blackened men halted near his father's house, they begged for liquor to drown their pain, but some of the unhurt who marched on foot, were saucy enough. Looking at the brick house rising on the ruins of the former one, they declared they would burn it again within a year. They could not, however, have been very anxious to escape, for

they were escorted by only a very small guard. Many of the prisoners were Highlanders, of the Glengarry regiment.

Having failed to carry the fort by assault, the British settled down to a regular siege.

Closer and closer their lines were drawn and their batteries erected, the dense forest affording every facility for uninterrupted approach. Reinforcements constantly arrived at the English camp, while not a solitary regular soldier was added to the constantly diminishing force of the Americans.

By the latter part of August, their case had become so desperate that Governor Tompkins called out all the militia west of the Genesee *en masse*, and ordered them to Buffalo. They are said by Turner to have responded with great alacrity.

Arriving at Buffalo, the officers were first assembled and General Porter called on them to volunteer to cross the river. There was considerable hurrying back, but the General made another speech, and under his stinging words most of the officers volunteered.

The men were then called on to follow their example, and a force of about fifteen hundred was raised.

The Forty-eighth regiment furnished one company. Colonel Warren volunteered and crossed the river, but was sent back with other supernumerary officers and placed in command of the militia remaining at Buffalo.

The volunteers were conveyed across the river at night, about the 10th of September, and encamped along the lake shore above Towson's battery, behind a sod of breast-work hastily erected by themselves. They were commanded by General Porter, who bivouacked in their midst, under whom was Gen. Daniel Davis, of Le Roy. General Brown had resumed command of the whole American force.

At this time the enemy was divided into three brigades of fourteen or fifteen hundred men, each one of which was kept on duty in their batteries every three days, while the other two remained at the main camp on a farm a mile and a half west of the fort.

Immediately after the arrival of the volunteers, a plan was concerted to break in on the enemy's operations by a sortie.

The British had opened two batteries and were nearly ready

to unmask another still nearer and in a more dangerous position. This was called battery "No. 3," the one next "No. 2," and the furthest one "No. 1."

It was determined to make an attack on the 17th of September, before battery No. 3 could be completed.

On the 16th, Majors Fraser and Riddle, both officers of the regular army acting as aides to General Porter, each followed by a hundred men, fifty of each party being armed and fifty provided with axes, proceeded from the camp of the volunteers, by a circuitous route through the woods to within a short distance of battery No. 3. Thence each detachment cut out the underbrush so as to make a track back to camp over the swampy ground, curving, when necessary, to avoid the most miry places. The work was accomplished without the British having the slightest suspicion of what was going on. This was the most difficult part of the whole enterprise.

In the forenoon of the 17th the whole of the volunteers were paraded, the enterprise was revealed to them, and a handbill was read announcing the glorious victories won on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburg a few days before. The news was joyfully received, and the sortie enthusiastically welcomed. The volunteers not being uniformed, every one was required to lay aside his hat or cap and wear on his head a red handkerchief or a piece of cloth which was furnished. Not an officer or man wore any other head-gear except General Porter.

At noon that commander led forth the principal attacking body from the volunteer camp. The advance consisted of two hundred volunteers under Colonel Gibson. Behind them came the column designed for storming the batteries, composed of four hundred regulars followed by five hundred volunteers, all commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood. These took the right-hand track, cut out the day before. Another column of nearly the same strength, mostly volunteers, under General Davis, intended to hold the enemy's reinforcements in check and co-operate in the attack, took the left-hand road. At the same time a body of regulars under General Miller was concealed in a ravine near the northwest corner of the intrenchments, prepared to attack in front at the proper time. The rest of the troops were held in reserve under General Ripley. Just after

the main column started it began to rain and continued to do so throughout the afternoon. The march was necessarily slow along the swampy winding pathway, and had it not been for the underbrushed tracks the columns would probably have lost their way or been delayed till nightfall.

At nearly 3 o'clock Porter's command arrived at the end of the track within a few rods of battery No. 3, entirely unsuspected by its occupants. The final arrangements being made, they moved on, and in a few moments emerged upon the astonished workers and their guard. With tremendous cheer, which was distinctly heard across the river, the men rushed forward, and the whole force in the battery thoroughly surprised and overwhelmed by numbers, at once surrendered without hardly firing a shot. The attack was the signal for the advance of Miller's regulars, who sprang up out of their ravine and hurried forward, directing their steps toward battery No. 2. Leaving a detachment to spike and dismount the captured cannon, both of Porter's columns dashed forward toward the same object, General Davis leading his volunteers and co-operating closely with Wood. They arrived at the same time as Miller. They were received with a heavy fire, but the three commands combined and carried the battery at the point of the bayonet. Leaving another party to spike and dismount the cannon, the united force pressed forward toward battery No. 1. But by this time the whole British army was alarmed and reinforcements were rapidly arriving. Nevertheless, the Americans attacked and captured battery No. 1 after a severe conflict.

How gallantly they were led is shown by the fact that all of Porter's principal commanders were shot down—Gibson at battery No. 2; Wood while approaching No. 1, and Davis while gallantly mounting a parapet between the two batteries at the head of his men. In the last struggle, too, General Porter himself was slightly wounded by a sword cut on his hand, and temporarily taken prisoner, but was immediately secured by his own men.

Of course in a sortie the assailants are not expected to hold the conquered ground. The work in this case had been as completely done as in any sortie ever made, and after battery No. 1 had been captured a retreat was ordered to the fort,

where the victorious troops arrived just before sunset. The loss of the Americans was seventy-nine killed and 214 wounded; very few, if any, captured. Four hundred British were taken prisoners, a large number killed and wounded, and what was far more important, all the results of nearly two months' labor were entirely overthrown.

So completely were their plans destroyed by this brilliant assault that only four days afterwards General Drummond raised the siege and retired down the Niagara. After the enemy retreated the volunteers were dismissed with the thanks of their commanders, having saved the American army from losing its last hold on the western side of the Niagara.

The relief of Fort Erie was one of the most skillfully planned and gallantly executed sorties ever made. Gen. Napier, the celebrated British soldier and military historian, mentions it as one of very few cases in which a single sortie had compelled the raising of a siege.

Very high credit was given to General Porter, both for his eloquence in engaging the volunteers and his skill in leading them.

The press sounded his praises, the citizens of Batavia tendered him a dinner, the governor breveted him a major-general, and Congress voted him a gold medal, he being, I think, the only officer of volunteers to whom that honor was awarded during the war of 1812. The raising of the siege of Fort Erie was substantially the close of the war on the Niagara frontier. A few unimportant skirmishes took place, but nothing that need be recorded here.

All the troops except a small guard were withdrawn from Fort Erie to Buffalo. It was known during the Winter that commissioners were trying to negotiate a peace at Ghent, and there was a universal desire for their success.

In this vicinity, at least, the people had had enough of the glories of war. On the 15th of January, 1815, the news of the victory of New Orleans was announced in an extra of the *Buffalo Gazette*, but although it occasioned general rejoicing, yet the delight was by no means so great as when, a week later, the people of the ravaged frontier were informed of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

Post-riders, as they delivered letters, doctors, as they visited their patients, ministers, as they journeyed to meet their backwoods congregations, spread everywhere the welcome news of peace. General Nott, in his reminiscences, relates that the first sermon in Sardinia was preached at his house by "Father Spencer," early in 1815. There was a large gathering. The people had heard that the good missionary had a newspaper announcing the conclusion of peace, and they were, most of them, probably more anxious to have their hopes in that respect confirmed than for ought else.

Father Spencer was not disposed to tantalize them, and immediately on rising to begin the service, he took the paper from his pocket, saying: "I bring you news of peace." He then read the official announcement, and it may be presumed that the gratified congregation afterwards listened all the more earnestly to the news of divine peace, which it was the minister's especial province to deliver.

In a very brief time the glad tidings penetrated to the most secluded cabins in the country, and all the people turned with joyful anticipations to the half-suspended pursuits of peaceful life.

CHAPTER XIV.

GENERAL PIONEER HISTORY.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

As a rule, the pioneers of the Holland Purchase were men of splendid *physique*, intelligent, self-reliant and possessed great strength, courage and endurance, which stood them well in hand in the herculean task they had in rescuing this fair domain from a savage state. They came of a noble race and could trace their lineage back to the pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock, through the bloody times that tried men's souls during the dark days of the Revolution. And they had come here actuated in part by the same bold spirit that had prompted their ancestors to leave the comfortable abodes of civilization and to seek new homes in the Western world, across three thousand miles of trackless ocean. They had left the homes and scenes of their childhood and bid good-bye to early associates and friends, turned their faces toward the setting sun, and with their wives and little ones had started forth on their long and weary journey towards their future homes. For weeks and weeks they continued their course with slow and toilsome progress, sometimes compelled to camp in the wilderness, and cook and sleep beside some fallen tree. And when at last arrived at their destination, within the dense forests of the Holland Purchase, hundreds of miles away from any city or large village, and without post offices or mails to aid them in communicating with their Eastern friends, they selected lands and built their log cabins, without lumber or nails, and entered upon a new mode of life. They had health, strength, energy and perseverance, and soon the sound of their axes and the crashing of falling trees were heard in every direction. And as the great forest receded year by year before their sturdy blows, smiling fields of grass and grain appeared in

its stead. The log cabins and hovels that they were compelled at first to occupy, in due time gave place to commodious barns and comfortable dwellings.

And if the sons inherited the wisdom, courage and valor of the sires, what shall be said of the daughters? Endowed with the spirit and fortitude of the Spartan mothers, who, in times of extremity, became truly heroic; still possessing the gentleness, tender solicitude and undying love, that has ever distinguished the pure woman from the sterner sex. They cheerfully shared all the toils, trials and dangers, incident to that period, and they were the guardian angels that watched over the pioneer's log cabin, ministering to him and his in sickness and caring for their comforts in health. Their thrifty and diligent hands, with wheel and distaff, supplied most all the creature-comforts that were enjoyed in their humble homes. And it was their province and mission to smooth the rugged pathway of progress; commencing in the great primeval forest and in the lowly bark-covered cabins and carried forward step by step and year by year, up to its present state of luxury and refinement, which many of them lived to enjoy. Those dear old mothers! their useful lives may have given them but few opportunities for culture and accomplishments. They may have known but little of letters or of the sciences, but there were two problems, that these sainted mothers had solved, that proved a benison to those around them—*i. e.* a sweet acceptance of the life that is, and an unfaltering assurance of the life to come. This rendered them cheerful at all times, and made them a tower of strength in the darkest trials, and their toil-worn hands have smoothed many a sufferer's dying pillow, and their plain manner of speech has sustained many a sinking soul when called to meet "the hour and article of death." The deeds of the mothers should be hallowed in memory above all things else and may God bless them; for most of them have fulfilled their mission: and the wheels have ceased their turning, and for them the brittle thread on life's distaff has been broken. But never let the memory of them depart, in the glitter and glow of modern days. Give them the warmest place in your hearts, and whenever you breathe their names, let it be in the holy and sacred depths of affection.

THE PIONEER SETTLER UPON THE HOLLAND PURCHASE AND HIS PROGRESS

" Through the deep wilderness, where scarce the sun
Can cast his darts, along the winding path
The Pioneer is treading. In his grasp
Is his keen ax, that wondrous instrument,
That like the talisman, transforms
Deserts to fields and cities. He has left
The home in which his early years were past,
And, led by hope, and full of restless strength,
Has plunged within the forest, there to plant
His destiny. Beside some rapid stream
He rears his log-built cabin. When the chains
Of Winter fetter Nature, and no sound
Disturbs the echoes of the dreary woods,
Save when some stem cracks sharply with the frost ;
Then merrily rings his ax, and tree on tree
Crash to earth ; and when the long keen night
Mantles the wilderness in solemn gloom,
He sits beside his ruddy hearth, and hears
The fierce wolf snarling at the cabin door,
Or through the lowly casement sees his eye
Gleam like a burning coal."

EARLY ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

All the Colony of New York west of the river counties, was nominally a tract of Albany county up to 1772. In 1784, Tryon county, of which Erie was nominally a part, was changed to Montgomery. In 1789, the County of Ontario was erected from Montgomery, including all west of Seneca lake—a territory now comprising thirteen or fourteen counties.

The Town of North Hampton covered all the Western part of the State. In the Spring of 1802, the County of Genesee was erected, comprising the whole of the State west of the Genesee river, and of a line running south from the mouth of the Canaseraga creek to the Pennsylvania line. The Town of North Hampton was divided into four towns ; one of them was Batavia, which contained all of the Holland Purchase. The county seat was fixed at Batavia, a village that was to be. In 1804, Batavia was divided into four towns. The first, second and third ranges were called Batavia ; the fourth, fifth and sixth ranges were called Willink, and the seventh, eighth, ninth and

tenth ranges were called Erie; the remainder of the Purchase West was called Chautauqua. These ranges were six miles wide and running from the Pennsylvania line north to Lake Ontario, about one hundred miles in length. March 11, 1807, the Counties of Niagara, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua were taken from Genesee county.

In 1807, the County of Niagara was divided into three towns. All that part north of the Tonawanda creek was called Cambria; all the territory between the Tonawanda creek and the center of the Buffalo Creek reservation was called Clarence; all between the center of the Buffalo Creek reservation and the Cattaraugus creek was called Willink.

March 20, 1812, the Town of Willink was divided into four towns—Willink, Hamburg, Eden and Concord. The Town of Willink then comprised the Towns of Aurora, Wales, Holland and Colden. The Town of Hamburg comprised the present Towns of Hamburg and East Hamburg. The Town of Eden comprised the present Towns of Eden, Evans and Boston. Concord comprised the present Towns of Concord, Sardinia, Collins and North Collins. March 16, 1821, Concord was divided into Concord, Collins and Sardinia. April 2, 1821, Erie county was formed from Niagara, comprising all that part of Niagara county lying between the Tonawanda and Cattaraugus creeks. On the 24th day of November, 1852, the Town of Shirley was formed from Collins, and the next Spring it was changed to North Collins.

THE NAMES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS, THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT AND THE TIME OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN ERIE COUNTY.

NAME OF TOWN.	Year of Settlement	NAMES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN EACH RESPECTIVE TOWN IN ERIE COUNTY.	Year of Organization
Buffalo	1789	Cornelius Winney.	1810
Clarence	1799	Asa Ransom.	1808
Amherst.	1801	John Thompson.	1818
*Newstead	1802	Peter Vandeventer.	1823
Hamburg.	1803	[†] Dydimus Kinney.	1812
Boston.	1804	Charles Johnson.	1817
Evans.	1804	Joel Harvey.	1821
East Hamburg	1804	Ezekiel Smith, David Eddy and others.	1850
Lancaster.	1804	James and Amos Woodward.	1833
Aurora	1804	Jabez Warren, Taber Earle and Henry Godfrey.	1818
Tonawanda	1805	Alex. Logan, John King and John Hershey.	1836
Wales.	1806	Oliver Pattengil and William Allen.	1818
Holland	1807	Arthur Humphrey and Ab- ner Cumer.	1818
Concord.	1807	Christopher Stone and John Albro.	1812
Collins.	1807	Jacob Taylor and others of the Quaker Mission.	1821
Eden.	1808	Benj., Joseph and Sam'l Tubbs	1812
Cheektawaga	1808	Apollus Hitchcock.	1839
Sardinia	1809	Geo. Richmond and Ezra Nott	1821
North Collins.	1810	Stephen Sisson, Abram Tucker and Enos South- wick.	1852
Colden.	1810	Richard Buffom.	1827
Alden.	1810	Moses Fenno.	1823
Brandt.	1817	Moses Tucker.	1839
West Seneca.	1826	Reuben Sackett.	1851
Elma.	1827	Taber Earle.	1857
Marilla	1829	Jerry and Joseph Carpenter.	1853
Grand Island. . . . .	.....	Unknown.	1852

* Organized as Erie; changed to Newstead, 1802.

[†] Dydimus Kinney was the first white settler in the South Towns; his house stood on Jeremiah Pierce's farm, on the left hand as you go towards White's Corners, and northwest of the orchard on a low ridge of land in the meadow.

THE OLD TOWN OF CONCORD.

The original Town of Concord was organized by the legislature March 20, 1812. It comprised the present towns of Sardinia, Concord, Collins, North Collins and part of Brant. It is to be regretted that there is no record of this town in existence. The great fire that occurred in Springville in the Summer of 1868, destroyed the old town book, and the author has to rely upon his memory of the records made in this book, and also the recollections of the old settlers. He is certain that the first record was, that the town meeting was held at the house of John Albro, in the Spring of 1812; that Thomas M. Barrett was chosen Supervisor, Amaziah Ashman, Town Clerk, Solomon Field, Collector, and Jonathan Townsend, Overseer of the Poor. The town bounds remained unchanged up to 1821; and the place of holding the town meetings was subject to the will of the electors. For four or five years these meetings were held at Springville, but the author learns from talking with some of the venerable men who have a distinct recollection of those times, that it was once held on Townsend Hill. After a time, quite a spirit of dissatisfaction was manifested by those living in the east and west parts of the town, for Springville and vicinity not only monopolized the place of holding these meetings, but it enabled them to secure also, the most of the important offices. This led to a fusion of the electors of the east and west parts, and upon one occasion they rallied their forces and voted the town meeting to Taylor Hollow, in the extreme west part of the town, and from thence it was adjourned to Sardinia, near the east bounds of the town, for the next year. The action of the electors in carrying these extreme measures caused those living in the central part of the town to consent to a division, which was soon after effected. For the first eight consecutive years after the organization of the town, there is no evidence that there was any other man except Thomas M. Barrett, who held the office of Supervisor. The author, in looking over the first records of the Town of Collins, bearing date 1821, finds it recorded, that a committee was appointed "to settle with Frederick Richmond, late Supervisor of the town," so it appears, that he at least held the office one year. During this time he learns that John Lanton, "Gen."

Knox, "Dea." Russell, and Mr. Abbey held the important office of Commissioner of Highways; and he also learns that Harry Sears succeeded Fields as Collector. The Justices of the Peace, were not elected by the people, but were appointed by the authorities at Albany.

COMING INTO THE COUNTRY—LOG HOUSES AND DUTCH CHIMNEYS.

Most of the early settlers in these towns came from the New England states and the eastern part of the State of New York, but few came from New Jersey or Pennsylvania. More in proportion came from Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut than from New Hampshire or Maine. The route generally taken was through the Mohawk valley by Utica, Canandaigua, Avon and Batavia to Buffalo, then out here. Some turned off near the Genesee river and came through on the "Fig Tree Road," that passes through Wales, Aurora and Hamburg. Others turned off the main route near the Genesee and came through by Pike and Arcade. Others again came by the way of New York, across New Jersey and a corner of Pennsylvania to the Susquehanna river, and by different routes made their way here. Many came on foot, sometimes one alone and sometimes two or more in company. Some came with horses and sleighs, or horses and wagons, but more came with oxen and sleds, or oxen and wagons than any other way. It generally took them about twenty-five days to come from the New England states here.

"New-comers were always warmly welcomed by their predecessors, partly, doubtless, from motives of kindness, and partly because each new arrival helped to redeem the forest from its forbidding loneliness and add to the value of improvements already made." If there were already a few settlers in the locality, the emigrant's family was sheltered by one of them until notice could be given of a

LOG RAISING.

For log houses, the logs used were generally from eight to eighteen inches in diameter and twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty feet in length. It required the assistance of a

dozen or more able-bodied men to put up the body of such a house, and, at first, the country had to be scoured for many miles to obtain that number (and sometimes half of that number had to suffice). "The hands" were invited to come to the raising on a specified day—the logs were cut in advance—and were drawn to the desired spot by oxen and four of the largest ones selected for the bottom logs. Four of the most active and experienced men were chosen to cut the corners." They began by cutting a saddle at the ends of the two logs, a space twelve to eighteen inches long, shaped like the roof of a house. Notches to fit these saddles were cut near the ends of two other logs and then they were laid at right angles upon the first two. The operation was repeated again and again, the four axe men rising with the building and cutting saddles on the top near the end of the side logs and cutting notches in the end logs to fit them, as they were handed up to them by their comrades. After the building was up five feet or so, ropes or chains would be attached to the ends of the logs, and the men on the building would pull while the others lifted or pushed from below. And if they had no ropes or chains, they sometimes would cut a bush ten or twelve feet high and form a loop by withing the twigs together and slip it over the end of the logs and pull on that. They also, sometimes, used what was called a "horse," which was a crotched stick six feet or more long with the crotch at the upper end, and strong pins through the lower end to lift by.

Having arrived at the height of six or seven feet, notches were cut on the top of the two top side logs and poles six or seven inches in diameter laid across to serve as joists for the chamber for the chamber floor. Generally the building was raised one, two or three tiers of logs higher than the chamber floor. After the body of the house was raised to the required height, sometimes rafters made of poles from the forest were placed in position, and sometimes the gable ends were built up with logs, with poles running lengthwise of the building and about three feet apart, and fitted into them (the gables) for the support of the roof. Most of the earliest roofs were made of elm or other kinds of bark, laid rough side up, and held in its place by the weight of poles resting on top of it and running lengthwise

of the building. Some roofs were made of "shakes," that is, rough shingles three or more feet long, generally made of white ash, pine or oak. Another kind of roof was made by cutting small-sized basswood logs the desired length and splitting them through the center, and then digging out the inner side from end to end, "trough fashion." Then placing them on the roof one-half of them with the hollowed side up, and the other half with the hollowed side down and placed over the first in such a manner that the water that fell on the rounding side of the top ones would run into the grooves in the lower ones and from there to the ground. A place for a door was then sawed out and another for a window, and sometimes places for two windows. A blanket frequently served for a door in the Summer time the first year, and doors were sometimes made of plank or boards split out of white ash or basswood and hewed down, and hung on wooden hinges and held closed with a wooden latch and catch, with a "latch-string hanging outside the door." Sometimes they had one or more windows with four or six lights of glass, but they were frequently compelled to use greased paper as a substitute for glass. Floors were made of "puncheons" split out of basswood logs and hewed down with a narrow axe. Cook stoves had not then been invented, and fire-places were universally used: brick were not to be had, and chimneys were made of stone, wood and mud. "Dutch chimneys" were the most common among the early settlers; they consisted of a stone back built up about six feet high, more or less, and of about the same width. Instead of jams wooden arms, either straight or curving downwards, were fastened at their lower ends into the logs on each side of the stone back, about three feet from the floor, with their upper ends resting against the beam overhead on which the chamber floor was laid. On and from these arms the chimney was built up and topped out with sticks and mortar, and when thoroughly plastered from top to bottom was considered finished.

Some chimneys were built entirely of stone, and had jams to the fire places. A pole called the "lug pole" was put into and through all the early chimneys. It was placed directly over the fire and five or six feet above the hearth, which was made of flat stone. Sometimes a wooden hook from three to

four feet long was hooked over the "lug pole," and which had one or more notches near the lower end in which to hang the bails of pots and kettles. And sometimes a chain would be used for the same purpose, and sometimes families that could afford the expense would have "trammels." They were made of two bars of iron, one thin and flat, and about two inches wide, with the top end bent over in a half circle, so as to hook over the "lug pole," and the remainder perforated with holes about half an inch in diameter and two or three inches apart. The other bar was about half an inch in diameter, with a hook at the lower end, and an inch or two of the upper end bent at right angles with the body of the bar, and made to fit into the holes in the flat bar so that the hook could be raised or lowered as occasion required.

The cracks between the logs were generally chinked up with three-cornered pieces of timber, split out of small basswood trees, fitted in and plastered with mud both outside and inside. Sometimes the cracks between the logs would be closed up with moss gathered in the woods. Occasionally houses were built with logs hewed on both sides before they were raised; these were called "block houses."

CLEARING LAND, CHOPPING TIMBER, BURNING BRUSH, LOGGING AND LOGGING BEES.

After the pioneers had a house or shanty built, and had got rigged up ready to commence housekeeping, the next task was to clear some land. If the settler arrived very early in the season he would be able, and generally did, clear off a small piece in time to plant some corn and potatoes and sow some turnips; but his greatest ambition was to get several acres ready for Winter wheat in the Fall. To do this he worked hard, early and late, unless interrupted by sickness. The first business was to cut down the trees—in this many of the pioneers acquired great skill; they would so cut and guide a tree as to have it fall in most cases, exactly where they wanted it. In cutting timber for the purpose of clearing land, several different methods were practiced by the early settlers. One was to cut down the trees, then trim out the tops, that is, cut off the limbs and pile the brush into large heaps, then cut the bodies

up into logs of from twelve to twenty feet in length, depending upon the size of the trees. This method was generally pursued when they intended to clear the land the same year.

Another method was to "windrow" the timber: this was done by cutting all the trees on a strip of land four, five or six rods in width so that their tops would all fall from both sides of the strip into the center, and form a row the whole length of the strip, while the bodies of the trees on the right hand and left hand sides laid angling and at different angles with the center of the row. After the trees were felled, the limbs on the top side were generally cut off or lopped down. Windrows were made parallel to each other and were from four to six rods apart from center to center.

Another method of cutting timber for the purpose of clearing land, was "slashing it down." This consisted simply in cutting down the trees and letting them fall in any direction without trimming them out, or cutting up the bodies. Sometimes choppers when slashing timber down would cut what was called a "drive" where the timber was thick and large, and the lay of the land and the range of the trees was favorable. They would commence at a certain point and cut all the trees partly down for a considerable distance and sometimes over an extent of several acres, and each successive tree was so cut that when it fell it was so guided or drawn as surely to strike the next intended tree, whether it stood straight ahead or sometimes to the right or left. When all was ready the large tree, which for its size and location had been selected for the "driver," was cut and fell against the next tree and that against the second, and the second against the third, and the third against the fourth, and so on, until they all went thundering and crashing down together.

After the timber on a piece of land had been cut down for the purpose of clearing the land, and left to lay a considerable time, it was called a "fallow," and when the brush was burned it was called "burning a fallow." After the timber had lain a sufficient length of time and the brush had become sufficiently dry to satisfy the owner, a day was selected when the weather was favorable to set on fire and "burn the fallow." "Fallows" were burned during a dry time, and on a day when the sun

shone bright, and generally set from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. They were usually set in several places about the same time; and presently the blaze would shoot up here and there in different parts all over the fallow; and rapidly extending and increasing the flames would sway to and fro, and at times rise nearly to the height of the tallest trees; the heat, the glare, the crackling, the swaying, and the roar of the fierce and consuming flames, as witnessed at the burning of a large "fallow" presented a grand and exciting scene.

Timber that was slashed or windrowed was left a year and a half or two years or more, until it became very dry, before the brush was burned. And sometimes the brush and timber became so dry that when it was fired the brush was all burned up, and a considerable portion of the timber, besides the soil of the land being burned and materially injured by the fire in some instances.

After the brush had been burned on a piece of land where the timber had been "slashed" or "windrowed" the bodies of the trees had to be cut up the proper logging length before the logging commenced. The bodies of the trees were generally considerably seasoned and quite hard. A custom prevailed to some extent with the choppers to "nigger off" the largest logs while they were chopping up the smaller ones. It was done in this way: Notches were cut at proper distances on top of the large trees and places hollowed out, coals put on, a fire started and sticks laid across at right angles with the log and when they burned up other sticks of wood, brands or poles were laid across, and renewed from time to time until the large logs were burned through and off. After the fire got well started it was not much trouble to keep it going, and a man could attend to and "nigger off" twenty or thirty large logs while he was chopping up the remaining smaller ones in the vicinity.

After the brush had been burned and the trees cut into logs, the next business in order was the logging. When the piece to be logged was small and the pioneer owned a yoke of oxen, he would hire or change works with two or three helpers, and if he did *not* own a yoke of oxen he would hire or change works with some man that did, and with two or more neighbors, and

they together would "log" about an acre a day. Sometimes small pieces of land were so far cleared of timber as to produce crops without the use of any team whatever. Frequently land would be chopped and cleared by the job at a specified price per acre. Jobs of from five to ten acres were frequently let, and jobs of fifteen or twenty acres were let less frequently, and occasionally, but not often, jobs of from thirty to forty acres were cleared.

In pioneer times the practice of having "logging bees" was quite common. When a large tract was to be logged, the settlers for several miles around were invited to a "bee." At the appointed time from fifteen to thirty men would be present. About half a dozen would bring ox teams and the balance would be provided with hand-spikes or cant-hooks. To do the business up properly and expeditiously it required three or four hand-spike men to each team.

The owner of the land, or some other experienced man, would select places to build the different heaps, and the work began and the bee commenced.

The logs were rapidly drawn or "snaked" alongside the heap, and then the hand-spike men quickly rolled them to the proper place. Another and another was snaked up in rapid succession, the handspike men being always ready to unhitch it if it caught against a root or stump. As it tore along the ground, the black dust flew up in every direction. Soon every man was covered with a black coat of coal-dust and soot, involving clothes, hands and face in "outer darkness." But the work went on still more rapidly. The several gangs caught the spirit of rivalry, and each strove to make the quickest trips and the largest pile. The oxen would sometimes get as excited as the men, and would "snake" their loads into place with ever-increasing energy. Teams that understood their business would stand quiet while the chain was being hitched, then spring with all their might, taking a bee-line to the log heap, and halt when they came to the right spot. Faster and faster sped the men and teams to and fro, harder strained the hand-spike men to increase the pile, higher flew the clouds of dust and soot, reckless of danger, men sprang in front of rolling logs

or bounded over them as they went whirling among the stumps. Accidents sometimes happened, but it was a wonder that the number was not increased tenfold.

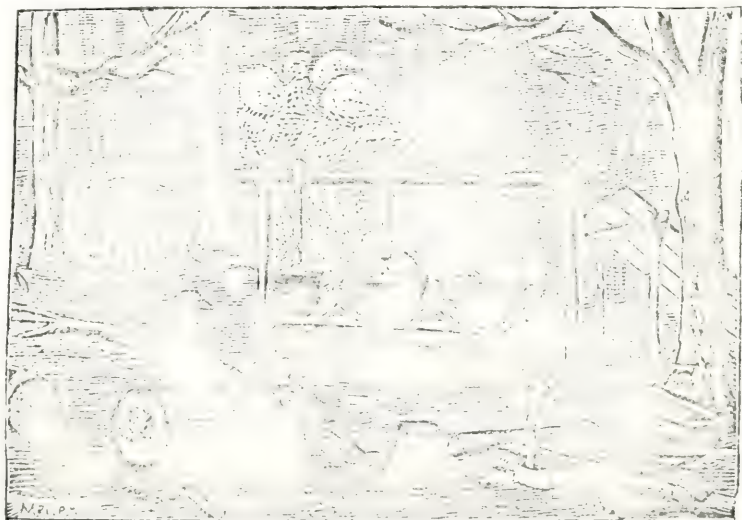
As the day draws to a close a thick cloud covers the field, through which are seen a host of sooty forms, four-legged ones with horns, and two-legged ones with hand-spikes, pulling, running, lifting and shouting, until night descends, and the tired, yet still excited laborers clothed in blackness, return to their homes.

If the weather was favorable, the log heaps were frequently set on fire that evening, and, within a few hours, the thirty or forty brightly blazing piles glimmered in the darkness and illuminated the heavens similar to the burning buildings of a village or city. If left alone while burning the heaps would all burn out in the center, leaving some parts of logs and brands at the sides and ends that would not burn up, so it was necessary for men to go around and "put up" the heaps, that is, roll the logs in together and throw on the brands. After the several heaps had burned all they would, there would still be a few brands remaining, and the "fallow" had to be "branded up," and they were drawn from all parts of the fallow into one or more places and re-piled and set on fire and kept burning until entirely consumed.

SUGAR-MAKING.

The very earliest settler followed the practice of making more or less sugar every spring. All over the country grew the sugar-maple and there was hardly a lot large enough for a farm on which there was not a "sugar bush." The first thing the pioneer had to do when preparing for sugar-making was to make a lot of "sap-troughs," they were generally made of cucumber, basswood, ash, butternut or cherry timber. Trees from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter were cut down and logs from two and a half to three feet in length cut off, and split open through the center, then the inside portion was dug out, leaving the sides and bottom an inch or an inch and a half thick, and the ends two or three inches thick and each trough large enough to hold from one to two pails full of sap. "Store troughs," for storing sap were generally made from large cucumber trees, from two to three feet in diameter and from

twelve to twenty feet in length, and it required from one to three to each "sugar bush." Trees were tapped by cutting a notch in the side of the tree inclining downwards and inwards with a narrow axe and driving a wooden spout about a foot long into an orifice made by a tapping gauge, just below the lower end of the notch. The sap was boiled by the early settlers sometimes in cauldron kettles, but mostly in kettles holding five pails or three pails, and of smaller size generally made of iron, but sometimes of brass. The boiling place was rigged by setting two posts into the ground ten or twelve feet apart



SUGAR-MAKING.

and seven or eight feet high with crotches at the top, and laying a strong pole into the crotches from one post to the other, then hanging chains to the pole or hanging on large wooden hooks with notches cut near the lower ends, in which to hang the kettle bails. Sometimes a half dozen or more kettles of different sizes would hang in a row, with a large log ten or twelve feet long, rolled up on the back side, and another on the front side until they touched or nearly touched the kettles, then fine split wood was placed under and around the kettles and a fire started, and shortly the boiling would commence.

The sap was "gathered" or brought to the boiling place in sap buckets carried by the aid of a sap-yoke, which was made to fit the neck and shoulders of the person carrying it.

Sugar-making sometimes commenced when the snow was two feet deep in the woods, and then gathering sap with a sap-yoke was a very laborious and difficult job. Sometimes there would be a crust on the snow in the morning and the sap-gatherer would start out forty or fifty rods and fill his buckets and walk carefully and slow towards the boiling place on the crust, when suddenly one foot would break through and go down to the ground in a twinkling and the sap would fly in every direction, and give the bearer a wetting down.

Such accidents happened quite frequently, and it is feared that in some instances they might have called forth exclamations that would hardly be proper to repeat in a Sabbath School or print in a book.

After fifteen or twenty years from the time of the first settlement, wooden sap-buckets began to be used in place of troughs; and the number of cauldron kettles was increased, and trees began to be tapped with a small auger or bit instead of an axe, and the sap began to be gathered with a team instead of a sap-yoke.

The glory of sugar-making was in the great bush, where hundreds of trees were tapped, where a shanty was erected, where the sap was brought to the central fires in barrels or casks on ox-sleds, where cauldron and smaller kettles boiled and bubbled night and day, where, after a sufficient quantity had been "syruped down" a day was set to "sugar off." When the boys and girls and young men and maidens would gather in, and with dishes and spoons or a flattened stick,

"Would taste and eat, and lap and lick,"

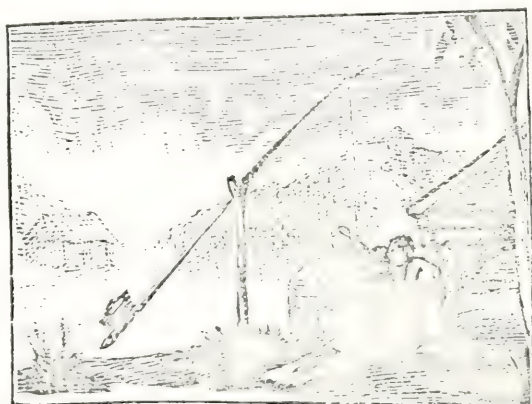
and if any part of a snow bank remained in striking distance, chunks of it were procured and the warm sugar spread on and made into wax and then eaten.

About thirty or forty years ago, large flat-bottomed sap-pans, with low sides and made of sheet iron, and set in arches, began to be used for boiling sap. And about the same time tin

buckets began to take the place of wooden buckets and troughs for catching sap, and large tubs were made and used for storing it, instead of store "troughs."

PIONEER WELLS.

The early settlers were not always successful in finding a location for their cabins near a spring, and in such instances a well had to be dug, which like almost everything else was done by the proprietor himself, with the aid of his boys if he had any large enough, or a neighbor, to haul up the dirt. Its depth of course depended on the location of water, but that was generally to be found in abundant quantity, and of good



PIONEER WELL.

quality at from ten to thirty feet, but occasionally a well had to be dug to the depth of forty or fifty feet. Plenty of stone of good quality was to be found all over the country; and the pioneers here were not compelled to do what the pioneers of some parts of the western country have been: to stone up their wells with cottonwood or other plank.

The well being dug and stoned up, it was completed for use by a superstructure, then almost universal, but is now almost entirely a thing of the past. A post ten or twelve inches in diameter and some ten feet high, with a crotched top was set in the ground a few feet from the well. On a stout pin running through both arms of the crotch, was hung a heavy pole

or "sweep," often twenty feet or more long, the larger end resting on the ground, the smaller end rising in air, directly over the well. To this was attached a smaller pole, reaching to the top of the well; at the lower end of this pole hung the bucket, the veritable "old oaken bucket, that hung in the well," and the process of drawing water consisted in taking hold of the small "well-pole" and pulling down the small end of the "sweep" till the bucket struck the water and was filled, and then letting the butt end pull it out with some assistance. A board curb about three feet square and nearly the same height was placed around the top of the well to prevent children and others from falling in.

The whole formed, for a long time, a picturesque and far-seen addition to nearly every dooryard in this section of country. Once in a great while some wealthy citizen would have a windlass for raising water, but for over a quarter of a century after the first settlements, a farmer never thought of having a pump. Sometimes there was no well-sweep erected, but the water was drawn up by hand with a pail, and a small pole with a crotch or hook on the lower end. And sometimes it was drawn up with a pail and rope. At a later date water was sometimes raised with a long rope running over a pulley with a bucket attached to each end, and when one bucket came up the other went down. At the present time water is nearly all raised from wells by pumps of different kinds.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood !

When fond recollection presents them to view :

The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,

And every loved spot which my infancy knew;

The wide-spreading pond and the mill that stood by it

The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell,

The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,

And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well;

The old oaken bucket--the iron-bound bucket--

The moss-cover'd bucket which hung in the well.

That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure--

For often at noon, when return'd from the field,

I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,

The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.

How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,

And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well;
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss-cover'd bucket arose from the well

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips!
Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well;
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss-cover'd bucket which hangs in the well.

PIONEER FENCING.

As the pioneer had more or less stock when he commenced growing crops, some sort of fence was required. Probably the records of every town organized in the Holland Purchase, down to 1850, would show that at its first town meeting an ordinance was passed, providing that horses and horned cattle should be free commoners. Hogs, it was usually voted, should not be free commoners; while sheep held an intermediate position, being sometimes allowed the liberty of the road, and sometimes doomed to the seclusion of the pasture. These ordinances were changed from time to time as circumstances seemed to require. The fence that was constructed the easiest and cheapest by the pioneers and one that was frequently used was a brush fence, or a "slash fence." It was made by felling trees in together in a line in the desired direction. Where the timber was thick and the trees large a brush fence could be made that would answer a good purpose for two or three years. Another style of fence used was a log fence, which was made by laying the logs one above the other in a line with the ends lapping by each other, and resting upon sticks four to six inches in diameter, and three or four feet long, laid cross-ways under the ends of each tier of logs. Log fence was sometimes made by cutting logs the proper length and laying them after the fashion of the common crooked rail fence. But as settlements increased, the crooked rail fence or the "Virginia rail

fence," became the standard protection for the growing crops. Rail splitting constituted an important part of the pioneer's work. Equipped with ax, beetle and wedges, he would spend weeks and months in transforming the noble ash and cherry into rails twelve feet long.

In the Spring these were laid in fence, the biggest at the bottom, one end of each rail below and the other above, and each "length" of fence forming an obtuse angle with that on either side. Four and a half feet was the usual height prescribed by the town ordinances, but the farmer's standard of efficiency was a seven-rail fence, staked and ridered. Two stout stakes were driven into the ground and crossed above the sixth rail, at each corner, while on the crotch thus formed, was laid a large rail, serving to add to the height and to keep the others in place. Such a fence would often reach the height of six feet. This fence, somewhat modified, forms to this day a considerable portion of the fence on many farms in the south part of the county; but the adoption of other styles of fence and the scarcity of timber is fast driving the rail splitter and his occupation from the field (or rather from the forest). The kinds of timber from which rails were made, were chestnut, oak, cherry, white ash, black ash, pine, hemlock, elm, basswood, and sometimes beech and maple.

About 1830, board fences began to come into use; they were generally made of boards sixteen feet long and six or eight inches wide. The posts were six and one-half or seven feet long, and set in the ground about eight feet apart, and the boards nailed on. Posts were sometimes made from small trees hewed on one side, sometimes they were sawed, and sometimes split out. The kind of timber used for posts was generally cedar, oak, hemlock, cherry, chestnut and red beech. Another kind of fence was made of posts and rails; rails being used instead of boards. Holes were mortised through the posts and the ends of the rails fitted in.

Within the last few years wire fence has been introduced and used to some extent. Posts are set in the ground and the wire strung from post to post and fastened. Wire fence is made of plain and barbed wire. The amount of barbed wire fence in use is being increased considerably at the present time. Cattle,

horses, and other domestic animals are not now allowed by law to run loose and feed along the highways, consequently fences along the roads in front of meadows and cultivated fields are frequently dispensed with.

FRAME BARNS.

After the pioneer had built his log house and had a piece of land cleared and fenced, the next thing he needed was a barn. Log barns were sometimes built but it was difficult to make them large enough to store any considerable amount of wheat, oats, rye and hay, and frame barns were generally built as soon as lumber could be procured, anywhere in reasonable distance, to enclose them.

Plenty of excellent timber was growing in the forest near by, and was quickly "got out," that is, cut down, scored and hewed by the pioneer and his boys or hired help. The kinds of timber used in barn frames were generally rock elm, cherry, red beech, ash, cucumber and pine. The timber was drawn on the spot, and framed, and raised, and enclosed with hemlock or pine boards, all running up and down.

There are several pioneer barns still standing and in use that are more than sixty-five years old and the frames are "just as good as new," the beams in which are fourteen inches deep and twelve inches thick, and the size of the sills and posts and other timbers are in proportion. They are still covered with the same old boards that first enclosed them, which are held on by the same nails first driven. These barns were generally forty feet long and thirty feet wide with posts from fourteen to sixteen feet high, and the roof put on with a "quarter pitch." They were nearly all constructed after the same pattern, with a threshing floor and drive-way near the center running crosswise of the building, being generally twelve feet wide by thirty long, with a stable at one end from ten to twelve feet wide and thirty feet long, and about seven feet high, with a scaffold overhead for grain, and on the other side of the threshing-floor was a bay, sixteen or eighteen feet wide and thirty feet long, used for storing hay. In those days, horse-forks had not been invented, and hay and grain were pitched on and off by hand-forks, and when the barn was nearly full it had to be

pitched up over the "big beam," which was about twelve feet above the floor.

A great many of those old-fashioned barns are still standing and in use, but within the last twenty-five years—since dairying has become the principal business of the farmers here and many of the farms have been enlarged, and the number of cows kept has been greatly increased—new and larger barns have been built, some of them one hundred feet long and forty feet wide: large enough to stable fifty to one hundred cows, and to hold fodder enough to Winter them. The old-fashioned barns were single-boarded, but barns built now are generally double boarded or battened.

PRIMITIVE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS.
THE OVEN—THE OPEN FIRE-PLACE--THE OLD KITCHEN.

Household furniture was oftentimes limited as to variety, and all told would show but a meager invoice. The first, an indispensable article, was bed and bedding. Cooking utensils were next in order, and these were at first chiefly such as the family brought with them, with such additions as the skill and resources of the head of the family could improvise. Beds and bedding consisted of one or more feather beds and straw ticks filled with straw, husks or fine boughs, with such covering as the family means would permit. In many cases the feather bed was wanting and the straw tick filled with straw, husks or the boughs of hemlock or pine were substituted, and in some cases the straw ticks were wanting. In such a case the boughs were skillfully prepared and spread in some convenient locality that the tenement would permit. Often times the sleeping room for the younger members of the family was located in the loft or upper story of the house, and access was had by means of a ladder. This upper lodging room was enjoyed only by those whose building was high enough between the floors and roof. Sometimes some other or less expensive room was provided. The trundle bed was in frequent use, and when not being used was pushed under the bed occupied by the older members of the family. Bedsteads were of various patterns: small poles were cut of suitable length for the purpose, and an axe and auger in skilful hands did the work. Cooking utensils were

limited in numbers. The "Johnny-cake board" was a board about two feet long and from eight to ten inches in width and about one and one-fourth or one and one-half inches in thickness split out of some hard wood, generally white ash, and planed smooth, set up obliquely before the fire. On this the dough, which had been mixed very thick so that it would stay on, was spread and kept there until it baked sufficiently. There were cast-iron kettles of various kinds with legs three inches in length, the tea kettle, the spider with three legs, to keep the bottom above the ashes when set upon the coals on the hearth, sometimes the long handled frying pan and the iron bake kettle. This kettle when in use was placed on a bed of coals and coals piled on the iron cover, did the family baking. Sometimes when the weather permitted a hole was dug in the ground out of doors and a fire made in it. When the ground was properly heated the coals and ashes were removed in part and the kettle with its contents placed therein and hot coals piled upon the cover, and in due time the baking was done. Sometimes a stone oven was built out of doors, and this became a favorite family institution. After brick could be had they were built of this material, and sometimes they would be used in common by the near neighbors. Other household utensils were of similar primitive patterns. Wooden dishes, bowls and plates of rude construction were often used and sometimes pewter plates, basins and platters. Chairs and tables were of various patterns. A seat made of boards with a high back some five or six feet long and called a "settle," was used frequently for children. Shelves arranged along the walls of the house performed the work of cupboards, closets and bureaus. And sometimes, where there was no stand, the old family Bible lay on the shelf. But as the years went by the busy hands of the pioneer told upon his surroundings. Broad and fertile fields took the place of patches, and large frame barns that were burdened from foundation to ridge-pole with the products of the soil had supplanted the log hovels. Meantime the good wife's thrifty hands had not been idle. The flock of geese that she had reared and cared for, had supplied her with the materials for several "spare beds," and the loom and wheel had been the means of her laying up a goodly

store of woollens and linens to furnish a more comfortable abode.

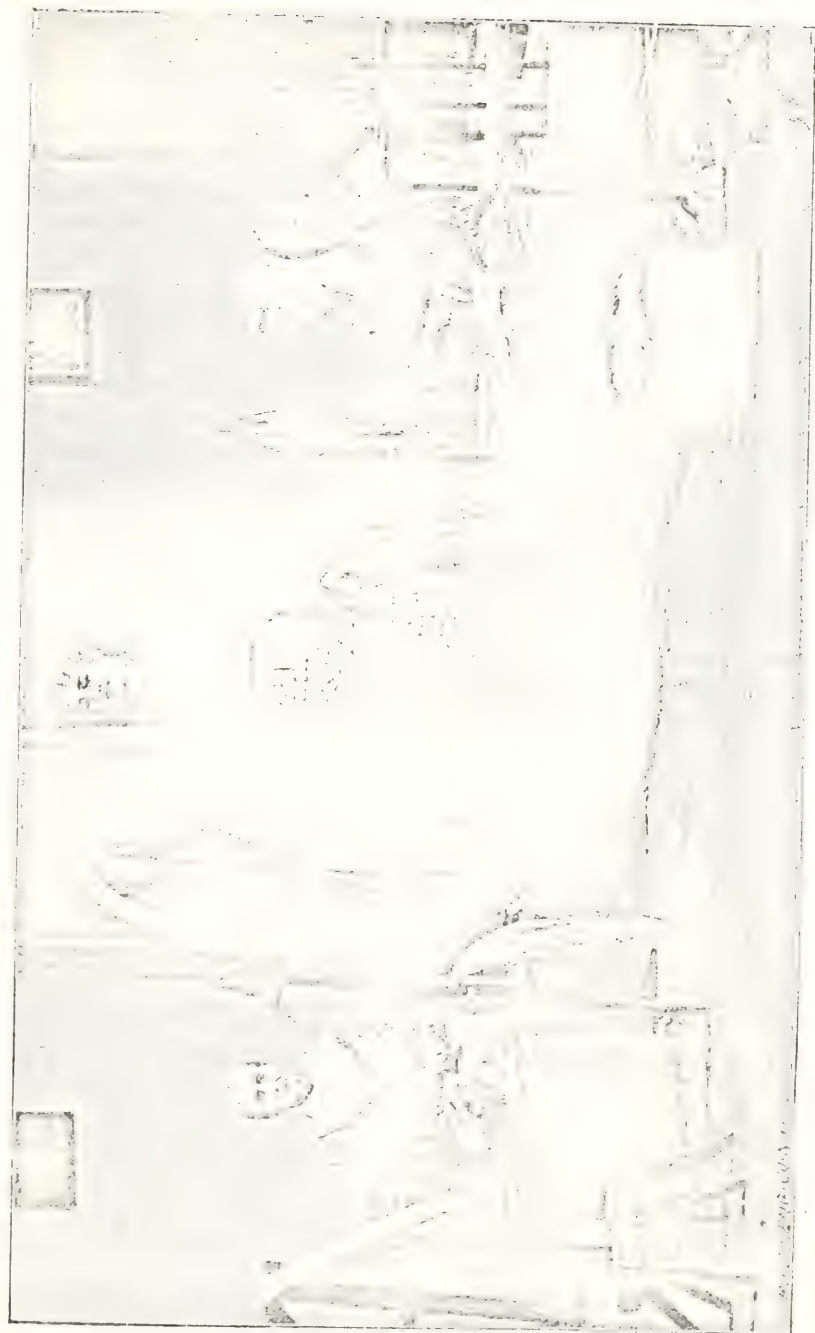
Sixty years ago frame houses began to take the place of the log ones. In structure they differed but little from those of to-day—save in one feature—every main room in the house whether parlor, sitting-room or kitchen, was supplied with an open fire-place. That in the kitchen was much larger and always so arranged that it contained a brick oven in one of the jambs. This oven was used as often as once a week to do the family baking, and around the kitchen fire, usually, the family passed the long winter evenings. The children in reading or conning lessons that must be recited to the district pedagogue the following day, in peeling beech nuts or roasting chestnuts in the embers, or cracking butternuts in the corner.

Perhaps an elder member of the family would read aloud "Tales of the Arabian Nights," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," or the fate of poor "Charlotte Temple." But change, inexorable change is stamped on everything that pertains to kitchen life of 60 years ago. The range and cook stove have supplanted the fire place of our father's time, with its ruddy and welcome cheer, and in its banishment vanished many of the fondest joys that belong to childhood's home and years. The good wife's household burdens may have been greatly ameliorated by the new order of things, but when modern improvement invaded the old-fashioned kitchen, and banished the "ingle side," we felt it to be sacrilege, and as a descendant of the pioneers, we feel called upon to earnestly protest against the change. Think of listening to "folk-lore," or fairy tales by the side of a coal stove, or playing "blind man's buff," and "hunt the slipper" around a range. No, we say it, and without fear of contradiction, that when the fireplace was banished from our American homes, one of its sacred and most endearing altars was destroyed. The old fireplace with its endearing associations has attuned many a lyre, and poets have sung its praises. No fool of a poet ever attempted to immortalize a coal stove or cooking range in verse; nor ever will. Coal and cast-iron are too practical and only used to "save fuel." We are not in enmity to the cook stove in its proper place, but the family sitting-room should be supplied with an open fire,

either of wood or coal. It is far healthier and a thousand times pleasanter.

CARDING, SPINNING AND WEAVING.

The first process in manufacturing wool into cloth, after proper cleansing, was to pick and card it, or prepare it for spinning. This work had to be performed by hand for there were no carding-machines in operation at the time we speak of. Hand-cards were of simple construction; similar in shape to the horse-card of the present day, only larger and of finer wire. Two cards were required, a right and left, and the wool was worked or manipulated between these into rolls. The mother, or the grandmother, or the maiden aunt generally performed this duty, and these rolls were spun into threads on the "big wheel." After which the yarn was reeled from the spindle into skeins, again scoured, and it was ready for coloring. The domestic colors were of different shades. If "sheep's grey," the color was obtained by taking two fleeces of white wool and mixing it with one fleece of black. If brown was desired, it was obtained by boiling the yarn in a solution of butternut bark, copperas and alum. If purple, Nicaragua wood obtained at the store entered largely into the composition of the dye. If blue, it was immersed in "ye" ancient dye-tub, and was called coloring "indigo blue." What juvenile of those days can ever forget the odors that arose when the process of wringing out the yarn was going on. Madder red was one of the favorite colors, a color that was more or less worn by the family during the winter. The materials for producing this color had to be obtained at the village store. Flannel cloth of different colors, woven after the manner of "Scotch plaid," was much worn by women and girls. The noise of the spinning wheels would commence in early fall, and its low, busy, humming drone would be heard far into the Winter. A mother or an elder sister's busy feet usually trod to and fro to its music, and generally her voice in "Silver Street," or "Camden," or some other of those dear old melodies of the olden time would accompany it. Ah! ye boys and girls with silver locks, who number the seasons that have come and gone to you in the sixties, at the mention of this, do not your thoughts turn back



CARDING AND SPINNING.

through the great gap of years to that fairy-land, "mother's kitchen, and her spinning-wheel," and do not the thoughts that linger around the old open fire-place, the glow of the embers, and the giant shadows of the revolving wheel upon the wall on those long Winter evenings, burn brighter in memory than aught else. This labor, like all the handicraft performed about the household in those days, was long and tedious. Just imagine the countless number of steps that would be required to form the warp and woof for ninety or one hundred yards of flannel, drawn out at a single thread at a time. But this was the only way the pioneer mothers had of protecting those who were dear and near to her from Winter's chilling reign, and the spinning was not the only work that had to be performed before it was ready for use. The yarn must be reeled from the spindle—the operator holding the thread with one hand while the other turned the reel, and the busy brain numbered the revolutions into "knots" and "skeins." The warp was then spooled on the "quill wheel," and the spools were placed in the "scam," and the yarn warped onto the "bars." From here the warp was wound or beamed onto the beam and then passed through the harnesses and then through the reed. The woof or filling was quilled on the same little wheels into bobbins or quills, and was then ready for the shuttle and the weaver. From forty to fifty yards was the customary length of the webs. Perhaps the same hands that picked the wool performed the rest of the labor, and the fabric was termed "home-made," or "home-spun," a definition literally true.

THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL.

Broken, dismantled ! would that it were mine :

I would not keep it in that dusty nook,

Where tangled cobwebs cross and interwine,

And grim old spiders from their corners look.

From distaff, band and polished rim, ere hung

The dusty meshes. Black the spindle is,

Crooked and rusty—a dead, silent tongue.

That once made whirring music—there it lies.

Oh, dear to me is this forsaken thing !

I gaze upon it and my eyes grow dim :

For I can see my mother, hear her sing,

As winds the shining thread and whirls the rim.

So sweet she sang ! her youngest on her knee—

Now a warble, now some fine old hymn,

Sublime, exultant, full of victory,

Triumphant as the songs of seraphim.

Sweet toiler ! through her life of crowded care,

While grief came oft, and pain and weariness

Till swelled the anthem, still was breathed the prayer,

Till death came clasping with his cold caress.

She sings no more ; beside the chimney wide

No more she spins. Years come and go ;

Above her grave upon the lone hill side

The snow drifts lie, the summer grasses grow.

RAISING, DRESSING AND SPINNING FLAX.

Flax was an indispensable necessity to the pioneer, and its cultivation was observed by all. This commodity was never raised for commerce or barter by the pioneer, but its uses were purely domestic, supplying all the sewing thread and it took the place of cotton for all purposes that this staple article is used in to-day. It furnished a good share of the summer clothing of the family, and entered largely into the comforts and conveniences of the household. Its cultivation was simple and easy, and required no more attention than the raising of oats or wheat, or the rest of the cereals save in its harvest. Instead of being reaped it was pulled up, the dirt shook out of the roots, and laid in "gavels." When sufficiently dry it was bound into bundles and "shocked," where it would remain until perfectly cured. Then it would pass to the threshing floor and be subject to a severe "head-beating" that removed all the seeds from the "bell" or "heads." After this it was taken to some convenient grass plot and spread upon the ground in swaths and left to the action of the elements until the woody portion of the stalks had become thoroughly rotten and brittle. Then again it was bound into bundles and taken to the barn where it was ready for the brake. By the aid of this implement the operator would commence and continue the breaking process until the wooden substance of the stalk was broken or loosened from the outside fiber or bark. After passing through this process it is "swingled," by taking as much as you can conveniently hold in the hand, hanging it across the sharp edge of a board fixed for the purpose, while with the other hand you beat

it with a wooden knife some two feet long, this is done to remove all the "shieves." After it has been thoroughly swingled, it is taken to the "hetchel," where the silken fibers of the flax is combed into "hanks," with the same ease that one of our modern belle combs out her "switch," and this flax is ready for the "distaff." This is a very simple affair, generally cut from the top of a little maple, not over half an inch in diameter with four little protruding branches, which are bent together and fastened at the top. This distaff is set in a socket, which allows it to turn, the flax is loosely bound around, a few of the fibers are attached to the spindle of the little wheel, the foot is placed upon the treadle and the spinning has commenced, the thread that runs through the flyers to the spindle turns the distaff and supplies the spindle with flax. The tow was carded and spun as you would wool, on a big wheel.

THE BULL PLOW AND CROTCH DRAG.

In pioneer days, farming implements were of rude construction and most of their parts were the works of the farmer's hands. The "bull plow" that was in common use sixty years ago was made mostly of wood. The plow-share and land-side were made by the blacksmith out of wrought iron, with the point laid with steel and all in one section. The mold-board was of wood and split out of a winding log or tree, and worked down to about one and one-half inches in thickness, and in size and shape similar to the mold-boards of cast-iron plows. The crotch-drag was almost entirely a natural production, and a description of which may be found in the article on milling, was used, only this drag must be furnished with nine or eleven teeth, some twelve inches in length and one inch in diameter. The capital "A" will give a good idea of this drag. One of the teeth is set in the apex, or point, where the draught is attached while each right and left arm is pierced by an equal number of teeth, which were of steel or iron.

The author, then a lad of some dozen years, has a vivid recollection of the practical workings of this drag upon a newly-burned fallow: how it would jerk and tip, hop and skip along until it would find something to fasten upon, when things would be brought up standing; then there would be a season

of tugging and lifting and hallowing, and the drag would be tided over the obstacle only to be lifted again and again to clear its teeth of roots, sods or brush, or to remove it again from its anchorage on some treacherous root or stump. In a few years the plowing of his ground must be performed, and that was a task which, to be fully appreciated, one must have had some practical experience, great patience, forbearance, and an unflinching faith in a bountiful Providence. Oh, ye modern tillers of the soil who ride at careless ease upon your improved "sulky plows," could you have witnessed the breaking of this self-same sod by "Old Grimes" sixty or seventy years ago with that same old "bull plow," all your fine-spun theories of scientific farming and performing this work by inanimate force would have departed as "vanishes the dew before morning's sun!" And could you have heard the language employed by "Old Grimes" when that plow anchored under the big roots of a stump and he undertook to "gee" "them" steers and they "hawed," and in doing so, traveled on one of his horns, we fear that your faith in the native goodness of that old gentleman would have been terribly shaken. Instances of the remarkable patience of Job under trying circumstances are given but it is not recorded anywhere that he ever dragged with a "crotch drag" or plowed with a bull plow among the roots and stumps on a newly-cleared piece of land.

"He that by his plow would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive,"

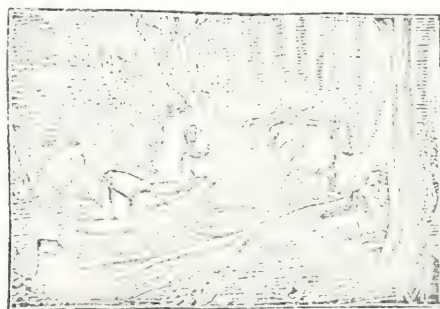
Is an adage that to-day would be questionable, but the pioneer not only was compelled to *hold*, but it was *tug, lift, push* and *pull* until every bone had its own peculiar ache. There are very few to-day who look upon the practical working of the machinery now employed in farming who have any just conception of the toils, trials and hardships that were endured by the pioneers who *devoted their lives* to making the country what it now is.

MILLING.

The first mill south of the reservation was built by Daniel Smith in 1805. It was of rude construction, built of logs

with wooden gearing and had a capacity of grinding only from five to six bushels of corn per day. This mill was located on a small stream in the Town of East Hamburg. The following year, John Cummings erected a grist mill on the Eighteen-Mile creek, a mile or so below Water Valley, in the Town of Hamburg. This was the first mill built, that did a general business of grinding, south of the Reservation.

In 1809, Joseph Yaw built a grist mill in the town of Boston. In 1812, Jacob Taylor erected another at Taylor Hollow, in the town of Collins, and in 1814 Benjamin Gardner built one in Springville. These mills supplied the pioneers for a few years with the necessary material for bread, and the task of doing the family milling was no slight one. The roads were



GOING TO MILL.

but little better than a bridle path, and sometimes three days would be consumed in coming and going where the pioneer lived remote. The task was performed in various ways. When the distance would allow, the head of the family would sling a grist across one shoulder, and by occasionally resting and shifting it was transported in this way; or again the grist would be placed upon the back of a horse and a boy set upon this and sent to mill; sometimes several boys would come to the same mill in this way on the same day, but more often where the distance was of any consideration, the "drag" was used. This conveyance was almost a natural production and called but little skill in its construction.

The first to be done was to select a tree that threw out two main branches, seven to eight inches in diameter and as many

feet in length. These branches formed a "drag," or the letter V. Now champer the under side of the "drag" at the nose, where the draft is to be attached, upwards and to a point. This gives it the shape of a sled runner and allows it to slide over all obstacles without hindrance. Across the top of the drag place split planks and fasten them; affix two stakes at the rear to prevent the load from slipping off and you have it. This could be used in all seasons and was much more convenient than the ox sled where the ways were different. On this the grist was put, the oxen attached, and the pioneer set out for the mill, almost through an unbroken wilderness. If the distance was great, rations for himself and team would be carried. Sometimes the drag would carry grists for the entire neighborhood and the milling would be done by turns.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

A marked change has taken place in everything that appertains to the production of wearing apparel. Such a thing as ready-made clothing, or even boots and shoes was unknown sixty or seventy years ago. The good housewife received the cloth for the Winter's clothing (mostly, perhaps, the work of her own hands) from the fuller and dresser, and then she was ready for the tailoress, who came and remained until the garments for the family were cut and made. Their services were always in good demand during Fall and early Winter. These sewing girls (usually two worked in company) would cut and fit and baste and prepare, and then push forward the garments to final completion. They passed from home to home, and comfort and good cheer was sure to accompany them. The very nature of their calling afforded them opportunities of becoming well qualified to converse on all subjects of general interest, and rendered them agreeable and interesting company, and their advent in the family, was hailed, more especially by the younger members, with feelings akin to gratitude: for perhaps it was their skilled fingers that were to improvise for the first time "those pants," and "that roundabout" with caudal appendage, that makes every boy feel that he has reached a certain stage where his importance is recognized and acknowledged.

Pants and vests were made up for all the male members of

the family old enough to wear them, and for the father and young men, these were fashioned according to the prevailing styles, "cutaways," or else high collared, straight bodied, or swallow-tailed coats, "all buttoned down before," with metal buttons which perhaps had done service for several years on one or more preceding coats. The boys were all provided with roundabouts of fulled cloth or Linsey-Wolsey, and frequently with cloth caps of various styles made at home.

And it was the custom in early times to have the itinerant shoemaker visit the pioneer homes and there to remain and labor until the family were supplied with boots and shoes. Generally the pioneer furnished his home for the Winter with beef of his own raising, and the skins of the animals were usually taken to the tanner and made into leather upon shares, and furnished the family with boots and shoes. The luxury of wearing boots was not often indulged in by the boys, but a compromise was effected and high shoes with knit leggings sufficed for all occasions, and when attired in these with "roundabout" and pants to correspond, there was just about as much importance done up in the small boy of sixty or seventy years ago as there is to-day.

The women and girls were supplied with boots made of calf skin, while boots and shoes for men and boys were made of cow-hide. Sometimes the boots and shoes for the family would not be made up until after the snow had covered the ground for several weeks, and a few instances are mentioned when boys had neither boots or shoes and went without either all Winter, and even attended school barefooted.

MAKING BLACK SALTS.

In the early settlement of the Holland Purchase, as Western New York was called, "black salts" was one of the valuable productions of this portion of the country. As it was for the most part heavily timbered and the necessity of clearing up the land for farming purposes furnished wood ashes in abundance. These ashes were either sold at the ashery and there converted into potash or were worked up by the owners and made into "black salts." The ashes were carefully housed, protected from the wet and put into leaches, made in various ways as the

means at the command of the owner's permitted. By a continuous liberal wetting with water soon the lye began to run, which was boiled down in iron kettles until it became a mass of black salts, which had a cash value at the nearest point where an ashery was located. The money thus obtained was very largely the only resources from which money could be had by the early settlers. And not only in the clearing of the farms was black salts manufactured, but very often, when other employment was wanting, the new-comer, the mechanic and others, who



MAKING BLACK SALTS.

were not otherwise employed, would go to the nearest unclaimed land, cut and burn timber for the ashes it would produce and make black salts. The ashes from the elm were the best, sugar maple, beech, birch and other hard wood were next, while hemlock, pine and other soft wood was nearly useless. Black salts were manufactured into "pearl ash;" the ashes purchased at the ashery were manufactured into potash, which were commodities for export and enter largely into the numerous preparations of potash in use for medical and mechanical purposes at the present day. There was a great deal of laborious

work about this industry, as it took twenty bushels of ashes to produce 100 pounds of salts, and these when hauled to the market would bring only about \$2.50 or at the highest \$3.00 per cwt. Great care had to be used in boiling or evaporating this lye to the proper consistency lest it should be burned, but, as we said before, it was about the only industry that sold for cash and early pioneers were compelled to lay by a little money to satisfy the demands of the tax gatherer.

HUSKING BEES, APPLE BEES AND QUILTINGS.

When the ripened corn had been cut and marshalled into shocks, "husking bees" were common to the season. These gatherings like the other "bees" of pioneer days, were when the work performed was paramount, and when the honest, hearty good will of the participants entered largely into the joy of the occasion. These gatherings were participated in by nearly all. If the corn was to be husked in the field, preparation would be made by drawing all the shocks that stood conveniently near, around one common center. This formed the huskers' arena, and here they would assemble upon some moon-lit night designated, and strip the yellow corn of its covering; meanwhile stories would be told, farming discussed and songs sung. After husking a sufficient amount the host would invite his guests to the house, where a collation awaited their coming, consisting of pumpkin pies, doughnuts, cider and cheese. After doing ample justice to these refreshments, the fragments would be picked up, chairs and tables would disappear, the enlivening strains of a violin would fall upon the ear, perhaps in the "Monnie Musk" or the "Opera Reel." As by instinct, a new life seemed to possess the huskers: the old forgot their years and the weary their toils; partners were chosen; two columns stood facing across the old kitchen floor that were soon keeping step and time to those grand old melodies, and which would be kept up until near the hour of morning. If the husking was to be done indoors, the great threshing floor would be filled to overflowing with shocks of corn. Chairs would be furnished the aged and pumpkins sufficed for seats for the young, and the work would go on as "merry as a marriage ell," until the floor was cleared of its burden of shocks, and in

their place was a heap of golden corn. The old-fashioned tin lanterns were arranged along the great swing beam, and furnished the workers with light.

One of the first things that occupied the attention of the pioneer here was the planting of an orchard; in a few years these orchards yielded an abundance, and "apple bees" were in order, and, like the huskings, they brought out a full house. The fruit would be stored conveniently near and brought into the old kitchen by the basketful, where an active, busy scene would be witnessed—some paring, some quartering and coring, some stringing and all talking, laughing and enjoying themselves. Paring machines were not known, and this work was done with a knife the same as you would pare potatoes to-day. There is nothing but the stringing that needs an explanation. The stringer was armed with a long needle, most generally improvised out of a knitting needle, with an eye large enough to carry a strong string of linen twine. The needle was held in the right hand and the quarters were placed upon its sharp point with the left, and when it was full it was drawn through the apples, leaving them upon the string as you would string beads. This operation had to be repeated until the string was full; then the ends were tied and it was ready to be hung up to dry. Most generally this work would continue until the walls or ceiling of the old kitchen were deeply festooned with the drying fruit. Then would follow the repast to be closed with playing or dancing and sometimes both.

Quiltings were fashionable at all times, and differed but very little from the rest of the merry makings save in this: the matrons and maidens would most generally meet in the afternoon and the "quilt" would be finished and taken from the frames before the swains put in an appearance. When this was the case the dance would commence at early candle light and be continued for three or four hours; then an intermission of half an hour or so for rest and refreshments; the latter would be passed around, and again on would go the dances, sometimes closing at midnight and sometimes not until the "dawning of the day." Sometimes these quiltings forestalled a wedding, and many of the spectacle-wearing grandames of this age, though for them the nightingale's song of love ceased long ago, and

the flowers of youth have faded and been swept away, yet with them still lingers some of the bright hopes of their sweet maiden years, and they will pause and ponder with fond recollection at the mere mention of these "merry-makings."

SCHOOLS.

It is a credit that is due to the early pioneer to say that he realized the benefits to be derived from an education that has been of vast importance to the succeeding generations, for whenever there were scholars enough to form a class a school was organized, a teacher secured and the Summers and Winters were devoted by the young to acquiring an education. This was the case in the earliest days of the settlement, and before a saw-mill had been built. Sometimes the pioneer's humble abode contained more space than was actually needed by the family, and this was used as a school room. Sometimes the log barn sufficed for the Summer's term, and sometimes several terms would be taught in this way before the building of a school house or the organization of a school district, and perhaps in good time a central site would be secured, a day named when the whole neighborhood would turn out and the body of a log school house would rise, as by magic, and another day would witness the covering, and perhaps the labor of another day would be all that was required to fit it for occupation. Generally egress was had at one end, while the stick chimney and Dutch fire-place occupied the other. Two or three single windows (according to the size of the room) on a side admitted the light; a single row of desks was arranged along the walls with benches to correspond. These were occupied by the older or more advanced scholars, while the inner circle was occupied by the juveniles on benches to correspond. Perhaps some patron would supply the teacher with a splint-bottomed chair, and he or she would keep ward and watch over the "young idea" from the center of the room.

These teachers were supposed to be proficient in the common English branches and most all that our venerable ancestors knew of these rudiments were acquired in these log school-rooms.

At times more pains would be taken in the erection of these

buildings. The logs that were to form the walls were squared to the desired thickness by scoring and hewing, and when care was used in placing them into the walls they formed a very comfortable and substantial building. These were termed "block houses," and when adorned with brick chimneys and double windows they were quite imposing in appearance and spoke well of the public spirit and liberality of the patrons. Just as soon as sawed lumber could be procured the log school house was supplanted by the framed one. Those differed but very little from those of the present, save in the modern improvements that have been made by the introduction of the box stove in heating and the patent desks and benches now used in the most of our schools.

The *school fund* at the time we speak was but a mere pittance, being less than thirty-seven cents per scholar, and most of the teachers' wages were raised by a rate-bill. The teachers were also required to board around among the patrons of the school, and the amount of board was regulated by the number of scholars sent by the several families, and the wood was also furnished for the school by the patrons in the same manner.

Unfortunately we have no records that extend farther back than 1832-3, and this record is not only worthy of preservation, as a period in the history of our schools, but it gives us a true idea of the character and ability of the men who were the prominent actors of half a century ago. We give the report *verbatim*, dated 1833:

"To the Commissioners of Common Schools of the Town of Concord: We the trustees of school district number five in said town in conformity with the statutes for the support of common schools, do certify and report, That the whole time any school has been kept in our district during the year ending on the date hereof, and since the date of the last report, such schools has been kept by teachers duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, is seven months, that the amount of money received in our district from the commissioners of common schools during the said year and since said last report is *twenty-nine* dollars and fifteen cents, and that the same has been expended in paying the wages of teachers, who were duly appointed and approved

in all respects according to law. That the number of children taught in said district during said year and since said last report is *ninety*.

"And that the number of children residing in our district on the first day of January, instant, who are over five and under sixteen years of age is *seventy-nine*, and that the names of the parents or other persons with whom such children respectively reside and the number residing with each are as follows, viz.:

NAMES OF PATRONS, NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AND AMOUNT OF WOOD FURNISHED.

	Scholars.	Wood.		Scholars.	Wood.
Calvin Blake.....	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	cord	Ebenezer Blake..	6 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cords
Abiel Blodgett...	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	"	Benjamin Fay....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Sylvester Russell..	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Amos Stanbro...	5 $1\frac{1}{4}$ "
Phineas Scott.....	4	1	"	Ebenezer Ferrin..	4 1 "
Enoch Sinclear...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Printis Stanbro...	4 1 "
— Green.....	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Ephram A. Briggs	4 1 "
Amasa Loveridge..	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	"	Noah Townsend..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
James Anthony...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Constant Trevitt..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
George A. Stewart	4	1	"	Asa Phillips, Jr...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Jarvis Thompson..	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	"	Barzilla Briggs...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Orrin Loveridge...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Isaac Russell.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
John House.....	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Amasiah Ashman..	4 1 "
Harry House.....	4	1	"	Samuel Twichell..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
James Flemings...	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	"	Metzgar.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
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"And we further report that our school has been visited by the Inspector of Common Schools during the year preceding this report twice, and that the sum paid for teachers' wages over and above the public moneys apportioned to said district during the same year amounts to \$35.00.

"Dated at Concord the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

BENJAMIN FAY,
 ENOCH SINCLEAR, } Trustees.
 AMASIAH ASHMAN, }

NOAH TOWNSEND, Clerk."

THE SPELLING SCHOOL.

There is not one scholar of fifty or sixty years ago living to-day but what has a vivid recollection of the "spelling school," and though it was a "long spell" ago, and many a sad "spell" since then has cast its shadows over the hearts of scholars and teachers, still these lines will bring to memory one of the brightest "spells" on life's pathway.

Word had been given out a week or so beforehand. The invitation was made general, not only to those who belonged to the district, but those of other districts were welcomed, and their presence was sure to add greater interest to the occasion. The elder scholars in several households had been requested to bring candles to give light while some of the older girls would stay over to give the school-house an extra sweeping, and to see also that the fire was kept brightly burning. Their busy hands were never idle,—the door, the windows and the walls of the room would be deeply festooned with evergreens that grew abundant and near, and when the room was all ablaze with light from the great open fire, and the burning candles fixed all along the walls, the sight, to the youthful imagination, was truly enchanting. Then, as the appointed time drew near and the scholars began to assemble, some on foot and some on sleds and sleighs, what shouts of joy would greet the ear as these vehicles drew up to the door and turned out their loads of happy, merry-hearted boys and girls. These sleds and sleighs were great institutions of their time, and they performed an important part in the Winter's merry-makings. Like the omnibus, there was always room for one more, and upon these occasions the great box would be filled with clean, bright straw, and then they would start out and gather them in as they passed from house to house until they had reached their destination. Perhaps the driver wielded an ox gad and the pace was slow, but it was free from danger and full of innocent fun. In good time all would be assembled before the great log fire. Hats and hoods, capes and cloaks, would be placed upon shelves or hung upon the wall, and after all had become sufficiently warm, the teacher would step to the desk, the laughing and talking would cease. Two of the best spellers were generally selected to choose sides. "Cuts" were drawn

for the first choice, and the choosers would take their places on the opposite sides of the room face to face. Then the one who had won first choice would call out the name of a favorite speller, and he or she would be marshalled on that side, and likewise the second choice would be made by the other chooser, and this alternate choosing would go on until everyone present had been invited to take a part, and two long columns sat facing each other.

Now some of the spectators present would be chosen to keep "tally." The master would step to the head, with book in one hand and candle in the other, a word would be pronounced to the right, then to the left, and so on, until everyone in the lines had spelled in turn. A word missed by a speller on the right, and passed to the left and corrected, was scored a point for the left. A word missed by a speller on the left, and passed to the right and corrected, was scored a point for the right. A word missed on the left, passed to the right and missed again, and passed back and corrected, was termed saved and no score made, and *vice versa*.

What a conflict of emotions filled the hearts of those young spellers as the words were dealt out right and left. How when the words grew hard there might have been a little blue-eyed divinity in pink frock and cheeks in that row of spellers, that made your boyish heart tremble every time she undertook to wrestle with a hard word. How you longed to be by her side, if only to prompt her, for you know there were friendships formed at those spelling-schools of fifty and sixty years ago that burn brightly to-day, and will continue to burn until the hands are folded across the peaceful breast, and you feel that life's brightest spell for you has gone, when these same loving blue eyes are forever closed.

As the spelling began at "Baker" to give the younger ones a chance, nearly half the evening has gone. The book is closed and fifteen minutes are given for intermission, when all is fun and frolic. The master would snuff the candles and brand up the fire, and at times he too would enter into the merry-makings. The fifteen minutes are up and teacher and scholars again take their places, and two more scholars, perhaps younger, are selected to choose up, and the same programme

is carried out as before, and should it be your fate to be chosen next to "your girl," the enjoyment of the occasion would be greatly heightened.

The teacher is perhaps assisted by a teacher from some neighboring school : or perhaps by some competent citizen of the district present : or by some one of the more advanced scholars, and the spelling would proceed for a while as before, and the evening's exercises would be brought to a close by "spelling down." The teacher requests the school to rise, and then the spelling proceeds as before, from right to left, and from left to right, with this difference, that when a scholar missed a word, they took their seats, and those only who remained standing continued to spell. The words simple at first grew harder and harder, and these spellers go down as grass falls before the mower's scythe, and as the ranks of the spellers decrease, the interest in the contest increases ; and so close was the attention, and so great the interest, that the falling of a pin might have been heard, and even the trembling limbs and voices of the spellers added more and more to the intense interest of the occasion. The master has exhausted all the hard words in the common lessons : the tallow candles burn low ; the younger scholars stretch and yawn in their drowsiness, and the master's voice has a weary husky tone, still the gladiators keep their places. Then the master closes his book and drops his head as if about to retire vanquished, but he was only preparing strategy and he pronounces out a word not found in the spelling-book. The speller is taken by surprise, and he spells out the word with trembling and fear. "Next !" cries the master in a defiant tone. There is a longer pause ere the next speller attempts for the letters have got mixed up in the brain and confidence has fled : then the word is hesitatingly drawled out. "Wrong !" cries the master with much relief, as he correctly renders the word. Then school is dismissed and there is a hurrying to and fro for the wrappings, candles are taken from the walls and blown out, the sleds and sleighs are ready at the door to receive their loads of merry, happy-hearted boys and girls. A few of the larger lads and lassies linger around the flickering, dying embers ; then the master or some one who has it in

charge, covers with ashes the great bed of coals, that will keep for the morrow's fire, and almost total darkness reigns. Then there is a low, whispering consultation by the lingerers, and the shouting, waiting loads at the door are told to move on by these same lingerers as they choose to walk, and the old school-house that stood on the hill is left to the silent watches of the night.

REAPING WITH A SICKLE, THRESHING WITH A FLAIL AND
CLEANING GRAIN WITH A HAND FAN.

When the country was first settled farming in its various branches was conducted in a primitive manner. The machinery now in use was then unknown, and had it been it would have been of but very little use to the pioneers, whose fields were covered with great stumps that required years to decay. The sickle that had been in use from time immemorial, for Ruth gleaned in the fields of Boaz after the reapers a thousand years or more before the Christian era, made its appearance here with the landing of the pilgrim fathers, and its use had been indispensable until some "Yankee genius" invented the hand-scythe or cradle, with bended snath and wooden fingers. So the sickle here was used by the pioneer fathers to cut all small or sown grain, such as wheat, oats, barley or rye. It was similar in construction to the one now in use for cutting grass from shrubbery, only it carried a fine serrated edge, made by finely ribbing the lower side of the blade similar to one side of a mill-file, and only grinding or sharpening it upon the smooth or upper side.

The skillful reaper would thrust this implement into the grain with the right hand, which did the most of the gathering: then with a dextrous movement of the left, the grain would be held by the thumb and forefinger, the three remaining fingers falling upon the back of the blade, holding it to its work, while the implement would be drawn by a quick motion upwards and to the right and the work was accomplished. Great care had to be exercised in the use of this implement, for its fine serrated edge was as keen as a razor's blade, and the novice was almost certain to receive an ugly gash on the fingers or ball of the left hand. The cut grain would be laid to the right rear in

"gavels," and these would be bound in bundles and "shocked." A skillful reaper would cut from a half to an acre per day, and would handle his sickle with as much dexterity as the mower could swing his bended snath.

The threshing was chiefly done with a flail upon a threshing floor. When the farmers had progressed so far in affluence as to be able to build a barn, this floor was the main one in the building. If otherwise, this floor was constructed out of doors by placing "sleepers" on the ground and covering these with two-inch plank, the grain stacked conveniently near and the grain beaten from the chaff and straw with flails. A diligent man could thresh from twenty to twenty-five bushels of oats per day, and from eight to ten bushels of wheat, and it might have been laborious, but it was not an unpleasant occupation in the cold days of winter where it was performed indoors. The big barn floor would be made perfectly clean by a free use of the splint broom; a flooring would be thrown from the scaffold, consisting most generally of twenty-four bundles, these placed in two swaths across the floor, with the heads of the grain resting together; then the threshers, for company's sake, generally two, would step to one end of the flooring, and the work would begin, one to advance and the other to retreat across the grain to the alternate music of the flails. Then the grain would be turned over and another advance and retreat had across the grain and this flooring was finished. Then the straw was gathered up and the grain carefully shaken from it, and bound into bundles, the threshed-out grain pushed to one side and the threshers were ready for another flooring. Most generally the threshing season would begin at the commencement of cold weather, and would be continued far into the winter, and the alternate rapping, rapping, rapping of the flails heard throughout the land from early dawn until evening, was not disagreeable to the ear, but rather pleasing. Here we wish to diverge a little and then we are done with threshing.

In these times men would follow some calling and make a specialty of it, such as "chopping," "logging" or "threshing." A man by the name of Carr, and an original of the times, moved into the settlement in indigent circumstances. He professed to be a great thresher, and talked a great deal of what

he was able to accomplish in this peculiar line. Finally he took a job of "Square" Frye to thresh out several hundred bushels of grain. The first day Carr's efforts, when measured up, were very meager, being only about one-third what any active man would have accomplished in the same time, and this fell so far short of Carr's professions and the "Square's" expectations that there might have been something said. However Carr, at the supper table that night, all of a sudden, dropped his knife and fork, and looking the old man in the face said, "'Square,' you need have no fears about my not being able to thresh your grain; I shall do a great deal better to-morrow, for I have got the *hang of your barn*." This excited the old man to a hearty laugh, and ever after if he undertook a task that did not savor of success, he would always say to those about him, "*Wait until I get the hang of the barn*."

As the grain has been cut and threshed, it must be separated from the chaff by "winnowing" in the wind. This was done by a "hand-fan," an implement, semi-circular in shape, bottom composed of thin, light wood, with sides of same material, about eight inches high. The shape of this fan would be similar to a large semi-circular dustpan, made of wood, with the handles on the sides. The operator filled the fan with the grain to be cleaned, and stood with his back to the wind. Then by a quick and skillful movement of the fan, the grain would be thrown into the air, the light chaff caught by the wind and carried away while the grain would fall back again into the fan, to have the operation repeated until it was free from all chaff. A skillful man would clean from thirty to forty bushels of grain per day in this manner.

MILITIA TRAINING.

Although the year 1776 had been numbered with the past, and most of the active participants in the stirring events of that period in our nation's history, rested from their toils "where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap," still that spirit which formed a lodgment in the hearts of the Puritan Fathers had been transmitted to their descendants, and not only this, but the Statutes of the State made it imperative on every male citizen who had attained the age of eighteen years, and

who was of sound body and mind to do military duty until he had reached the age of forty-five. This law was strictly enforced and there was no way of evading it unless prevented by some temporary sickness. The law required that the rank and file should drill two days in each year. These "drills" were termed trainings, and were held in June and September. The former was termed company training, when only the members of each individual company assembled and were instructed in the manual of arms, or the science of war, by the captain, or his under officers. The latter, or that held in September, was termed General Training, or more properly General Muster, when the companies of one or more Regiments, would assemble upon one common parade ground, and where they would be under the command of some field officer, accompanied by a full staff.

Aside from these drills there was another drill held by the officers and musicians in the month of August, and continued for two days. This was termed an "officer's drill," and most always the occasion would be honored by the presence of a Colonel, who with all the rest would appear in full dress, and as may be readily inferred, this band of plumed heroes were much observed by all the small boys who were out in full attendance. But the day of all others for Young America, and those who loved the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, was general muster. The ear-piercing fife and the spirit-stirring drum would call the assembled hosts to order. Then there would be a hurrying to and fro on prancing steeds, who at the sound of fife and drum seemed to possess the military spirit and zeal of the occasion, and would proudly keep step and time to the martial strains, as rank upon rank was being formed in line. Then the officer in command accompanied by his staff would take charge of the field, and the troops would be drilled in the manual of arms. These officers would be mounted on richly caparisoned horses. Their bright uniforms were tasty, and made of the most costly material; their flashing sabers hung from silken sashes; their heavy plumed caps and the shimmer of their epaulets, reminded one of the splendor of Oriental pageantry.

Sometime during the day the troops would be marshaled into

line where they would be reviewed by the Brigade Inspector, whose duty was to give to each soldier's arms, a personal inspection.

The day would close with a solemn invocation to the Lord of Hosts. The troops would be formed into a hollow square, with the commanding officers and staff in the center, dismounted. Then the Regimental Chaplain would step forth, arms would be brought to rest and heads uncovered, while they attentively listened to the brief religious exercises, and the order would be given to break ranks.

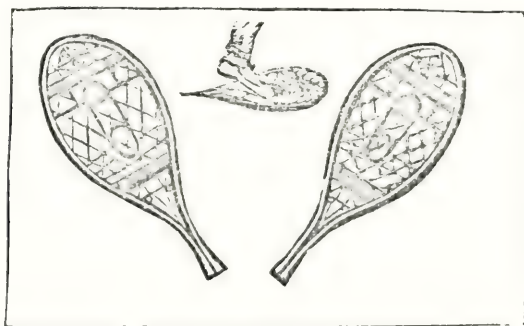
WRESTLING.

In early times, the young men at the most of the gatherings indulged more or less in athletic sports, such as jumping, running and wrestling. Wrestling was the favorite, as it displayed the skill, strength and agility of the contestants. A ring would be formed and two of these modern gladiators would step in. "Collar and elbow" or "square hold" was the favorite, and a very exciting and spirited contest would be witnessed, until one or the other had won a fall, then it was the duty of the defeated to select some wrestler from those present to take his place in the ring, and the sport would continue, and, as before stated, the result depended on the strength, skill and agility of the contestants. It has been known for one of these to enter the ring and by his own personal prowess vanquish all competitors. In such an event, he was accorded the champion, an honor he had to maintain in all future rings and against all aspiring competitors.

SNOW SHOES.

Hard as it was and rough as it may appear to us of the present day, the life of the pioneer during the long dreary Winter was not without its attractions. The log house had been made comfortable by chinking it with moss and mud, and the great open Dutch fire-place always lent its welcome cheer. If the weather was severe the great forests shielded his abode from the chilling winds that blow now so keenly from the North. If his larder was supplied with a plenty of breadstuff, an existence more conducive to robustness, more free from artificial worries and more hostile to disease in all its forms, cannot be

conceived, and it was not without its creature comforts either. What if the Winters were long and the snows were deep, his wood pile was near and in abundance. An hour's chopping or thereabouts supplied his stock with plenty of "browse," and if his store of meat was getting low, he knew the range of the deer, and deep as the snow was he could reach them on his trusty "snow-shoes." These shoes were an indispensable article to the early pioneer, and were made by bending two sticks of any strong, flexible wood, about half an inch in thickness and five feet long, as you would shape an ox-bow, by bringing the ends together and firmly fastening them. Two of these formed the skeleton work for a right and left shoe. The skeletons were finely interlaced with strings of "moose wood," elm bark, or more often the rawhide of the deer, in every direction.



SNOW SHOES.

Straps were affixed in the center of these shoes similar to those on skates, and they were ready for use. These shoes brought over three superficial feet of surface to the yielding snow, and they enabled the hunter to travel wherever he willed without sinking; many times with his trusty rifle across one shoulder a deer across the other.

DANCING.

Dancing in early times was a favorite pastime and was more or less indulged in by old and young. Frequently during the Winter, as the shadows of evening deepened the gloom of the forest, a sound of merriment would be heard at the home of one of the settlers, perhaps on the occasion of a quilting or

wedding, that would be kept up until near the hour of morning. There was a great deal of innocent hearty enjoyment in one of these old fashioned dances. The old fashioned tunes were rich in melody and the figures, though not so intricate as some of the modern dances, yet they were more graceful, and, perhaps, some might say, moral. The exercises frequently would begin with the "monnie musk" and close with the "Scotch reel" or "hunt the squirrel," where all could join in the dance. The mode of traveling during the Winter through the woods, was with ox team and sled and horses and sleigh, reference to this has been made in another place, while in Summer, riding horse back was common upon such occasions. The saddles of those times most always had a "pillion," or padded cushion affixed to the rear of the seat. The rider would mount and if a partner was to bear him company she took a seat in the rear upon the "pillion" and away they would gallop through the woods and "o'er hill and dale," with the grace and ease of the ancient cavaliers. Buggies were entirely unknown in those days. If the occasion was a public dance, upon a holiday, the young men would assemble three or four weeks previous and choose three managers, whose duty was to make all the arrangements. They issued the cards of invitation and no one was entitled to join the dance unless formally invited. These managers conducted the exercises in every respect; secured the music, and, if wines or liquors were to be used, they also obtained these and fixed the price of admission. The dancing generally commenced sometimes in the afternoon and continued until near morning. The landlord's duty was to furnish supper and a hall and to see that the teams were properly cared for. The friendliness and hearty good will existing among the families of the early settlers added greatly to the interest and enjoyment of the old fashioned pioneer dances.

THE GREAT WOLF HUNT OF 1830.

One of the greatest annoyances to the early settlers, and that which occupied his night thoughts with the gravest concern, was the depredations of the wolf upon the sheep fold. These depredations were always to be found where deer and other game abounded, and when impelled by the pangs of hunger, the

bloody instinct of the cowardly animal was brought out in all ferocity and a pack of them became a dangerous foe to man or beast. They usually betook themselves to the fastness of some great forest, where they would lay concealed until night had drawn her sable curtain and then they would sally forth, and woe unto the luckless farmer who had neglected to have his sheep safe in the fold—for a bloody field of carnage would meet his gaze the next morning—sheep with their throats torn open, sheep with their sides bitten through, their vitals laid bare, and their entrails dragging upon the ground: some dead and some in the last agonies of dissolution. This particular field might be but a small part of the bloody work done that night, and the day would perhaps bring the news that the flocks for miles around had suffered from these same blood-thirsty fleet-footed marauders. Of course, this general slaughter of the flocks aroused a just indignation in the breasts of the farmers, and, on this particular occasion (1830), it was resolved upon to turn out and surround them in their lair. Their retreat was known to be in the west woods, a tract of land lying west and northwest of Morton's Corners, some three miles square, extending north and south from the Morton's Corners road that leads due west into Collins, to the old Genesee road three miles north, and thence running west on these respective roads about three miles, making an unbroken wilderness of about twelve miles in circumference. This tract embraced the Beaver Meadows and all that now known as New Michigan, which was at that time very densely timbered. A day was designated and word sent to the people of Concord, Collins and North Collins, and they did not require a second bidding, but at the time named, came flocking in by the scores. Leaders were chosen, the territory in question surrounded, and the siege began from all quarters, the objective point being the Beaver Meadow. The lines were formed and those who carried arms were placed in shooting range of each other. Horns were used as signals and cow bells indicated the line of march, and every inch of the ground was carefully patrolled, but for some cause no wolf scalp was secured. The only man that secured any trophy that day was Windsor King. The noise startled a big buck and he undertook to run the guard, but was "caught on the

fly " and killed dead by King's unerring aim. It was claimed by some that the wolves ran the guard on the south side and made good their escape into the Otto woods. Be this as it may, there was something at that time that gave them a terrible fright for they have never disturbed the flocks here since. As to the numbers that were present at this hunt it has been variously estimated, but it is safe to say that there were between five and six hundred. The author, then twelve years of age, was there.

DROVES AND DROVERS.

It is not more than thirty-five or forty years ago, since our highways and thoroughfares used to teem with great herds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. These "droves," as they were usually termed, were mostly bred west of here and were bought up by the local and eastern dealer, and driven hundreds of miles to market, weeks being consumed on the way. Of those who drove from this town we remember the names of Augustus G. Elliott, John Van Pelt, Seth W. Godard, Geo. Richmond and Almer White, &c. At times as high as two or three hundred head of cattle would be contained in one drove and would require the assistance of three or four men to take charge of them. Usually the proprietor would be mounted and as the day waned he would gallop in advance and look out for a stopping place for the night. The most favorable times for "driving" was after the haying season had passed, as the "rowen" or "aftermath" on the meadows, afforded the travel-worn stock a fresh and bountiful repast for the night. Fifteen and twenty miles a day would be usually made by the cattle droves, while those whose droves were made up exclusively of horses and mules nearly double that distance would be accomplished. If the drove were hogs, usually a team would accompany them and feed would sometimes be carried from one station to the next one ahead, but as a general rule the farmers along the way were abundantly able to entertain man and beast for one night. Sheep would be driven in herds of several hundred and after driving a day or so, they would become so tractable that two men and a shepherd dog would take charge of the largest flocks. Usually the drove would be supplied with

one "bell weather," which took the lead and the rest were certain to follow. After the introduction of steam and the advent of the stock car, a great change has taken place in supplying the Eastern markets with stock. Hardly as many hours are now required under the new order of things as days were consumed under the old.

THE LOST BOY.

Some time in the Fall of 1828 or '29, Arey Smith, a farmer, lived on a farm south of the Jones place, some three miles south of Springville, across the Cattaraugus creek. His family consisted of a wife and a son by another woman, a bright little lad some ten years old. The story goes that the last that was seen of the boy his stepmother sent him with a basket to the logging field where his father and several men were at work. His basket was afterwards found on the way, but never after was a trace of the missing boy found. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and when it became known that a little boy was missing the great public heart for many miles around was touched, and men came in from all directions to join in the search. By sunrise on the following day the child hunters were formed in line and the search began and extended for many miles and was continued for more than a week. Every conceivable spot and place where the boy might be concealed was closely examined. It was understood that should any traces of the lost one be found a signal should be given by the firing of a gun. One day the welcome signal was heard, and soon the cry of "child found" was raised, and the hunters rushed to headquarters; but it was a mistake due to one of the searcher's over zeal, taking the tracks of a young bear for those of the missing child. It is said that the search was so thorough that all the missing cow-bells were found. The shores of the streams were examined for ten or fifteen miles for the foot-prints of the little wanderer, but without avail. In the course of time, everybody gave up the search as hopeless, and many theories were advanced concerning his disappearance. Some held that the little boy had been stolen by the Indians; others that he had fallen a prey to the ravenous appetites of wild beasts; while suspicion pointed strongly to

Smith or his wife or both as the ones responsible for his disappearance. Be this as it may, the father and mother have long been dead, and the grave has set its seal forever on the solution of this mystery.

PIGEONS.

In early times every year that the beech forests produced their fruit, this bird flocked here in countless numbers and they were hailed as were the quail by the famishing Israelites in the wilderness. Their nesting grounds and roost were chosen in the fastness of the great forest, away from the settlers. Towards evening they would commence winging their way from their feeding grounds to the roost and for hours one ceaseless stream of birds would pour into this retreat. After dark the hunter would repair to this ground armed with a shot gun and in a very short time he could secure more than he could carry away by a promiscuous firing into the tops of the trees. Those who had nets and a tame pigeon for a decoy, secured them alive by the thousand. During the nesting season the old birds became a great pest to the settler as they were sure to forage upon the crops of early-sowed grain. The Indians used to secure them in great numbers by watching the nesting grounds and just before the young bird had learned to use its wings, they would camp upon these grounds and make a general harvest. The pigeon roost at night was a wild and weird field of action and excitement, especially after the hunters (I have known five and six different parties in the same woods at once) had begun to stir them up all over the nesting grounds by the noise and blaze of their guns. The woods were literally alive with them and a light would be instantly extinguished by the current of air set in motion by the myriad of wings. These birds would rise with the morning sun above the tops of the trees and wing their way for miles and miles out to the feeding grounds. The noise they made when leaving the roost resembled that of distant thunder or the roar of mighty waters, and so dense would be their flight at times that the sun for many minutes would be hid as beneath a cloud. At one time they nested on the Buttermilk; another, between Frye hill and Morton's creek. One year upon the Smith brook, and again in

the north part of the town; west of the Eighteen mile creek. They also nested in the Otto woods.

THANKSGIVING.

The pioneers of these towns were mostly from New England and came of Puritan stock, and they observed Thanksgiving day to a considerable extent after the manner of their forefathers, and although the fields did not, in every instance, produce in fruit and grain in such abundance as they might desire, still the early settler felt when the harvest moon waned that there was a great deal in his wilderness home to be grateful for. The seed that he had planted and sowed on his newly cleared grounds had not been barren of results. Health and strength had been vouchsafed during seed-time and harvest, and he could look forward to the coming winter and feel assured that his well-garnered store was abundant and as the appointed day drew near when the grateful hearts join in a general thanksgiving to Him who causeth the out-going of the morning and maketh the evening rejoice, and "who appointeth the seed-time and the harvest," appropriate preparations were made for its observance. It was a season when the family circle and kindred were expected to meet beneath some family roof-tree and there to partake of the bounty of the land.

The out-door oven was made to contribute its share of good things in the way of cakes, puddings and the immortal pumpkin pie, while the great open fire-place with its back-log and fore-stick piled high with beech and maple not only sent out its welcome and ruddy cheer but its broad and open bosom was made the receptacle for various dishes that needed the generous heat to prepare them for the feast. The iron dinner-pot hung from the chain or trammel on the lug-pole and boiled and bubbled while the tea-kettle simmered and sung in the corner and by its side was the earthen or Britannia tea-pot in readiness to dispense "the beverage that cheers but not inebriates."

But the crowning glory of all and that which occupied the good wife's greatest care was the roasting turkey that was suspended by a string in front of the fire and so near that in the course of two or three hours, by continual turning and basting.

it was ready for the table. A dripping-pan was placed on the hearth beneath the turkey and a ladle or a large spoon lengthened by the addition of a wooden-handle, was used to dip the gravy from the dripping-pan and pour it over the turkey as it was constantly turned by the string.

When all was in readiness, and with appetites made keen with waiting, around the generous board were gathered old and young and a bountiful dinner was enjoyed. After which perhaps pipes and tobacco for the aged would be introduced and the day would be passed in social intercourse, and we youngsters of fifty or sixty years ago always felt like blessing the man who first invented roast turkeys and Thanksgiving dinners.

The following lines, describing the accidental meeting of a family, although penned many years after the scenes described above were enacted, are eminently fitting and suggestive of the old-time Thanksgiving re-unions:

We are all here !

Father, Mother,

Sister, Brother,

All who hold each other dear.

Each chair is filled—we're all *at home* !

To-night let no cold stranger come ;

It is not often thus around

Our old familiar hearth we're found ;

Bless, then, the meeting and the spot ;

For once be every care forgot ;

Let gentle Peace assert her power,

And kind Affection rule the hour ;

We're all—all here.

We're *not* all here !

Some are away—the dead ones dear,

Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,

And gave the hour to guiltless mirth.

Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,

Looked in and thinned our little band ;

Some like a night-flash passed away,

And some sank, lingering, day by day ;

The quiet grave-yard—some lie there—

And cruel Ocean has its share—

We're *not* all here.

We *are* all here !

Even they—the dead—though dead, so dear
Fond Memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view.
How life-like, through the mist of years,
Each well-remembered face appears !
We see them as in times long past,
From each to each kind looks are cast :
We hear their words, their smiles behold,
They're round us as they were of old—

We *are* all here.

We are all here !

Father, Mother,

Sister, Brother,

You that I love with love so dear.

This may not long of us be said ;

Soon must we join the gathered dead ;

And by the hearth we now sit round,

Some other circle will be found.

Oh ! then, that wisdom may we know,

Which yields a life of peace below ;

So, in the world to follow this,

May each repeat, in words of bliss:

We're all—all *here* !

CHAPTER XV.

HISTORY OF CONCORD.

The First Settlers—Land Sales—The First Deed—Early Roads—The First Settlers on Each Lot—Hotels, Mills and Manufactories—Professional Men, Merchants, Traders and Mechanics—"Fiddlers Green"—Mails, Mail Routes and Post-Offices—Land Owners in 1845—Concord's Soldier Record—Churches—Societies—Springville Academy—Schools and Teachers—Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF CONCORD.

This honor belongs to Christopher Stone, and, although the author has made diligent research for records concerning the birth, nativity and early history of the man, still his efforts have been in vain and from whence he came or whither he went is an unsolved mystery. The records of the Holland Land Company show that Christopher Stone, on the 2nd day of December, 1807, articted lot 3 containing 357 acres, also on the same day articted lot 9 containing 245 acres, and on the following day, December 3d, articted lot 14 containing 185 acres, all of T. 6, R. 6. The greater portion of the Village of Springville is located on the two former lots. His cabin was on Buffalo street, on a lot now owned and occupied by William Joslyn, and stood very near the latter's residence. Stone must have sold the north part of lot 3 to John Albro prior to 1810, on which the latter built a log house and barn, for, in the Summer of 1810, we learn that the said barn was used as a school room. The south part of lot 3 was sold to Rufus Eaton, and possession was given in the Spring of 1810. After selling out here, Stone did not remain but a short time. In the Summer of 1810, he lived up by the big spring and his children attended school. His son, Lucius, was the first white child born in the town. It is conceded by all that John Albro was the next settler, and that Stone and Albro with their families, were the sole inhabitants that passed the Winter of 1807 in the Town of

Concord. The imagination of the reader will naturally turn back to that period in our history, to these pioneer families and their immediate surroundings. It was fully ten miles to the nearest settlement and the way was rendered almost impassible by the snows of Winter and the obstacles to be surmounted in journeying through an unbroken wilderness. And, again, will the reader's thoughts go back to the infant settlement on the following Summer, when death, the unwelcomed guest at all seasons and places, had invaded the home of John Albro, and rendered it desolate by removing his wife. The occasion of that burial in the woods must have been one of extreme solemnity, as the hardy pioneers who had come from a distance, gathered around that confined form and bore it away to rest beneath the deep shadows of the mighty forest. This was the first Christian burial in the town. In the Fall of 1808, the population of the new settlement was augmented by the families of Deacon John Russell and Samuel Cochran. The former articleed the whole of lot 1, upon which he built a log cabin. This stood on the northeast corner of the lot north of Franklin street, near where it turns to the northwest up the hill. Samuel Cochran articleed one hundred acres on the south part of lot 2. His cabin stood on the north part of his claim, at the foot of the hill near Miss Goddard's residence. Albro went east and the families of Stone, Cochran and Russell were the only inhabitants in the town in the Winter of 1808. From 1808, up to the declaration of war, 1812, settlers came in quite fast and we find by the records and by further investigation, that previous to the first of January, 1815, about eighty-five settlers had located in the present limits of the Town of Concord (although some of them did not remain permanently) but the list on the following page does not include their families.

NAMES OF PERSONS SETTLING PREVIOUS TO JAN. 1, 1815.

IN SPRINGVILLE.	EAST AND NORTHEAST OF SPRINGVILLE.	IN THE COOPER NEIGHBORHOOD.
Christopher Stone.	Chris. Douglas.	Samuel Cooper.
John Albrow.	Benj. Douglas.	Smith Russel.
Samuel Cochran.	Asa Cary.	Cary Clemens.
Joseph Yaw.	Joshua Mathewson.	James Brown.
Rufus Eaton.	Hale Mathewson.	Obadiah Brown.
David Stickney.	Noah Culver.	Channing Trevitt.
David Leroy.	Deacon Jennings.	James Armistead.
Isaac Knox.	James Bascom.	John Clemens.
Samuel Burgess.	James Henman.	Isaac Lush.
Benjamin Gardner.	Doctor Rumsey.	Hira Lush.
Elijah Perigo.	Wm. Wright.	Ezra Lush.
David Stannard.	Nathan King.	Daniel Lush.
Jery L. Jenks.	Almon Fuller.	Capt. J. Hanchett.
SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE, ON THE CREEK.	NORTH OF SPRINGVILLE.	NORTH PART OF TOWN ON EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK.
David Shultus.	Giles Churchill.	Lyman Drake.
George Shultus.	Luther Curtis.	Geo. Killom.
William Shultus.	Luther Hibbard.	James Thurber.
Moses White.	John Drake.	
Frances White.	Jacob Drake.	NORTHWEST OF VILLAGE.
Truman White.	Elijah Dunham.	John Russell.
Enoch Chase.	Seneca Baker.	Gideon Parsons.
Abner Chase.	Benj. C. Foster.	Mr. Stevens.
Henry Hackett.		
IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE TOWN.	ON TOWNSEND HILL.	DOWN THE CREEK SOUTH-WEST OF SPRINGVILLE.
Isaiah Pike.	Jonath'n Townsend.	Wm. Smith.
James Pike.	Uzial Townsend.	Elijah Pamenter.
Lewis Trevitt.	Amaziah Ashman.	Luther Pratt.
John Ures.	Benjamin Fay.	
Jessie Putnan.	Solomon Field.	NICHOLS CORNERS.
Thos. M. Barrett.	James Stratton.	Sylvenus Cook.
Reuben Metcalf.	Samuel Stewart.	Nehemiah Paine.
Sylvenus Kingsley.	Thomas McGee.	
Comfort Knapp.		NORTHEASTERN PART OF TOWN.
Arad Knapp.	IN THE CHAFFEE NEIGHBORHOOD.	There were no settlers in this part of the town.
	Julius Bement.	
	Elihu Bement.	

NAMES OF PERSONS BUYING LAND FROM THE HOLLAND COMPANY.

The following tables show the name of each person who bought land of the Holland Company within the limits of the present Town of Concord, the number of the lot, the number of acres purchased, and the price paid:

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES	PRICE	PAID DOWN.
Christopher Stone.	1807, Dec. 2..	l 3	357	\$715	\$36 00
Christopher Stone.	1807, Dec. 2..	l 9	254	490	4 00
Christopher Stone.	1807, Dec. 3..	l 14	185	370	15 00
George Richmond.	1807, Dec. 22	l 23 & 24	257	643	34 00
Samuel Cochrane..	1808, June 8..	s pt l 2..	100	200	10 00
Joseph Yau	1808, June 8..	n pt l 2..	247	494	15 75
John Russell	1808, Sept. 1..	l 1	266	536	1 00
Benjamin Douglass	1809, June 3..	l 4 & 10..	523	1086	12 00
Calvin Doolittle...	1809, June 12	l 20	150	375	18 75
David Shultus....	1810, June 8..	l 22	140	350	12 00
Apollos Hitchcock	1810, June 8..	l 21	125	312	16 00
Moses White.....	1810, June 28	l 18.	128	320	16 00
Elihu Bement.....	1810, Sept. 11	n pt l 11	150	375	19 00
Almon Fuller.....	1810, Sept. 28	l 25	157	393	20 00
Isaac Knox	1810, Oct. 16.	n pt l 8..	150	375	19 00
George Shultus...	1810, Oct. 29.	l 19	126	315	16 00
Truman White....	1810, Dec. 31.	l 16	135	337	17 00
Moses White.....	1810, Dec. 31.	l 17	157	397	17 00
Noah Culver.....	1811, Sept. 25	s-w pt l 5.	125	343	17 00
Samuel Burgess...	1811, Dec. 31	w pt l 8..	110	300	15 00
Rufus Eaton.....	1812, July 12.	s-e pt l 8	45	136	17 00
Hale Mathewson..	1813, Oct. 27.	s-e pt l 5	113	339	17 00
George Richmond.	1813, Nov. 12	n-e pt l 5	76	288	9 00
Oliver Dearth.....	1814, Dec. 7..	s pt l 7..	100	325	16 00
Alva Plumb	1815, Mar. 20	w pt l 7..	100	325	16 00
Benjamin Rhodes.	1815, July 6..	n pt l 7..	75	262	13 00
Benjamin Rhodes.	1815, Oct. 14.	l 12	60	240	12 00
Luther Austin....	1815, Oct. 24.	s pt l 11			
		& n pt l 3	150	577	28 00
Alva Plumb.....	1815, Nov. 9.	s-w pt l 8	91	341	17 00
Moses White.....	1816, Sept. 17	l 15	108	488	24 00
Silas Rushmore...	1816, Oct. 19.	s-e pt l 13	100	450	22 00
William Weeden..	1820, Mar. 16	s-w pt l 13	82	369	15 00

* By Deed. But very few of the old settlers took deeds of their land at the time of purchase, but took instead a contract, or, as it was then called, an "article," by which they were allowed to pay for their land in six equal annual installments, after which they received a deed. It was the custom, however, of the Holland Company to give a second article at the end of the six years if any of the money remained unpaid, providing there was a prospect of its being finally paid.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Luther Hibbard.....	1807, Dec. 2...	n pt l 41...	333	\$666
John Albro.....	1808, Jan. 14...	s pt l 50...	165	330
Elijah Dunham.....	1808, Jan. 14...	n pt l 50...	165	330
Jedediah Cleveland...	1808, Aug. 27...	l 49.....	341	683
Gideon Parsons.....	1808, Nov. 1...	l 57.....	300	600
James Vaughan.....	1809, Oct. 11...	l 25.....	360	720
Samuel Cooper.....	1809, Oct. 11...	l 33.....	374	748
Benjamin Foster.....	1810, May 3...	w pt l 51...	252	567
Seneca Baker.....	1810, May 3...	e pt l 51...	100	225
Philip Van Horn.....	1810, June 19...	w pt l 58...	145	326
John McAllister.....	1810, Aug. 1...	l 28.....	350	787
Luther Curtis.....	1810, Aug. 31...	s pt l 42...	273	682
*Luther Curtis.....	1810, Aug. 31...	n pt l 42...	100	200
Josiah Fay.....	1810, Oct. 1...	l 59.....	301	752
Jonathan Townsend...	1810, Oct. 1...	l 60.....	293	732
Benjamin Fay.....	1811, Nov. 9...	e pt l 58...	145	435
Fred. Richmond.....	1812, May 6...	w pt l 27...	120	360
William Wright.....	1815, May 9...	e pt l 34...	100	325
Benjamin Sibley & Joshua Agard.....	1815, May 15...	l 63.....	295	958
David Cunningham...	1815, May 15...	e pt l 64...	266	734
James Miller.....	1815, May 23...	w pt l 56...	200	700
Samuel Bunnell.....	1815, June 5...	s pt l 35...	100	350
Calvin Warren.....	1815, Sept. 30...	l 54.....	366	1260
Timothy Moors.....	1811, Nov. 4...	w pt l 26...	100	300
William Smith.....	1815, Oct. 30...	pt l 34.....	100	375
Calvin Warren.....	1815, Oct. 30...	n pt l 62...	100	350
Ebenezer Ferrin.....	1815, Nov. 28...	w pt l 52...	120	450
David Leroy.....	1816, Mar. 12...	n pt l 35...	100	375
David Leroy.....	1816, Mar. 12...	e pt l 36...	100	375
Orrin Sibley.....	1816, April 25...	s pt l 55...	100	400
Giles Churchill.....	1816, Oct. 26...	s pt l 41...	60	285
James Downs.....	1816, Aug. 1...	l 29.....	376	846
Simeon Bishop, jr.,...	1816, Oct. 23...	e pt l 26...	245	1102
Luther Landon.....	1816, Oct. 28...	w pt l 47...	125	562
William Southworth...	1816, Oct. 26...	pt l 56.....	100	450

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX--*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Jedediah Cleveland...	1816, Aug. 7...	w pt l 18...	260	800
Cyrus Cheney.....	1817, April 14	pt l 35.....	100	450
Ephraim Needham...	1817, June 5...	pt l 45.....	100	450
William Chapin.....	1817, June 16.	pt l 45.....	100	475
William Yaw.....	1817, July 17..	n pt l 39...	100	475
John Pratt.....	1817, Aug. 5...	pt l 47.....	100	475
John Rector.....	1817, Oct. 8...	n pt l 40...	100	455
Abraham Middaugh...	1817, Nov. 29.	w pt l 34...	155	738
Christopher Douglas..	1817, Dec. 24.	pt l 35.....	78	390
Sillick Canfield.....	1818, May. 29.	n pt l 46.....	100	475
Aaron Cole.....	1818, Jan. 31..	pt l 46.....	100	475
William Southworth, jr	1819, Feb. 26.	e pt l 56.....	90	427
Nathan Goddard.....	1819, Nov. 5...	n pt l 26...	50	226
E. A. Briggs.....	1820, Oct. 2...	e pt l 68...	123	525
David Smith.....	1822, Oct. 1...	pt l 45.....	100	475
Stephen Pratt.....	1823, May 22 .	l 13, 30, 31 & pt l 39...	1391	3823
Orrin Sibley.....	1824, Sept. 23.	s-e pt l 55...	50	275
Reuben Thurber.....	1826, Sept. 9...	pt l 46.....	50	225
Ethan Pember.....	1827, May 8...	n pt l 56...	50	225
Sala W. Barnes.....	1827, June 10.	n-w pt l 39..	100	500
Prentis Stanbro.....	1828, Mar. 31..	n-w pt l 43..	100	400
Henry J. Vosburg....	1828, Mar. 24..	s-w pt l 29..	94	376
Calvin Smith.....	1828, Mar. 24..	pt l 43.....	50	200
Jonathan Mayo.....	1828, Mar. 24..	pt l 43.....	75	300
Elam May.....	1828, Mar. 12..	e pt l 44...	50	200
Andrew Pember.....	1828, May 13..	n-w pt l 64..	50	200
Sala W. Barnes.....	1828, Oct. 15..	pt l 40.....	50	200
Henry Ingalls.....	1828, Dec. 5...	s-w pt l 64..	54	216
William Wright.....	1829, April 21	n-e pt l 29..	90	352
William A. Calkins...	1829, Oct. 10..	pt l 56.....	50	225
W. Smith.....	1829, Dec. 25..	n-e pt l 34...	50	212
Josiah Wheeler.....	1828, Dec. 25..	e pt l 56...	90	382
Constant Trevett....	1830, Oct. 7...	n-w pt l 60..	50	217
Jonathan Griffith....	1831, Sept. 28.	n-w pt l 37..	60	240
Sylvester Frink.....	1831, May 16..	pt l 46.....	50	200
Jabez & Horatio Chapin	1831, Feb. 24..	pt l 45.....	100	420
Franklin Twichell....	1831, April 23.	s pt l 61....	75	300
Robert Flint.....	1832, Feb. 10..	pt l 30.....	164	664
Ezra & Homer Barnes	1832, Feb. 10..	n pt l 32...	100	448
Hezekiah Griffith....	1832, Dec. 31..	n pt l 38...	116	537
William Baker.....	1832, Dec. 17..	pt l 37.....	50	200

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Purroy Wilson.....	1832, Feb. 10.	pt l 40.....	50	200
George D. Williams....	1832, Feb. 24.	pt l 40.....	50	200
Elijah B. Williams....	1832, Feb. 24.	pt l 40.....	50	200
John Wilson.....	1832, Feb. 24.	pt l 40.....	50	200
Abel Merryman.....	1832, Aug. 11.	pt l 40.....	58	232
Caleb Abbott.....	1832, Jan. 31.	w pt l 48....	100	400
Frances Ferren.....	1832, Dec. 18.	s-e pt l 29....	47	217
William Judd.....	1833, July 20.	n-w pt l 31....	66	314
Milan Holly.....	1833, July 20.	s-w pt l 31....	34	162
*William Judd.....	1833, July 8....	w pt l 32....	50	156
James L. Bacon.....	1833, Nov. 8....	pt l 32....	50	200
Smith & Horatio Buys	1833, Nov. 8....	pt l 32.....	100	400
Richard Luddick.....	1833, Nov. 8....	pt l 32.....	56	224
Jesse Ferren.....	1833, Dec. 17.	pt l 52.....	60	240
Samuel Haines.....	1833, Dec. 18.	w pt l 36....	100	370
Bela Graves.....	1833, Jan. 14.	w pt l 38....	62	187
Silas Wheelock.....	1833, Feb. 8....	pt l 38....	100	465
John Griffith.....	1833, May 22.	s-e pt l 38....	31	146
William Smith, jr....	1834, May 21.	pt l 44.....	90	360
William Smith, jr....	1834, Jan. 8....	s-w pt l 75....	45	242
William Griffith.....	1834, Dec. 25.	s-w pt l 38....	67	285
William Field.....	1835, Jan. 22.	s-w pt l 62....	50	162
William Olin.....	1835, Dec. 30.	pt l 29.....	47	326
*Sylvester Abbott....	1835, May 5....	pt l 56.....	90	418
Arnold Cranston.....	1835, June 16.	pt l 44.....	120	480
Joseph Cottrell.....	1836, Sept. 16.	pt l 30.....	100	400
John Cottrell.....	1836, Sept. 16.	e pt l 30.....	100	400
John Philips.....	1836, Oct. 6....	s-e pt l 31....	50	200
Peter Kinner.....	1836, Oct. 6....	s-e pt l 62....	98	392
Abram Gardinier.....	1836, Sept. 13.	n w pt l 29....	94	577
Sylvester Abbott.....	1836, Dec. 1....	n e pt l 55....	100	400
Calvin Smith.....	1836, Dec. 31..	n e pt l 43....	96	368
Samuel A. Jocoy.....	1836, Dec. 6....	n e pt l 44....	70	306
David Campbell.....	1836, Dec. 6....	s e pt l 44....	70	306
Prentis Stanbro.....	1836, Oct. 13..	w pt l 44....	100	400
Edward Cram.....	1837, Nov. 13.	pt l 36.....	59	175
Henry Akely.....	1837, Jan. 6....	n w pt l 61....	50	200
David Mecker.....	1837, Aug. 11.	pt l 36.....	100	400
Henry J. Vosburg....	1837, April 12.	pt l 37.....	50	200
*Rebecca Putnam....	1837, June 19..	pt l 37.....	50	200
Barney Graff.....	1839, Feb. 2....	pt l 37.....	50	200
E. A. Briggs.....	1841, Mar. 10.	pt l 53.....	75	375

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Albert Shippy.....	1841, Mar. 10..	s pt l 53....	90	451
Edward Goddard.....	1841, Oct. 23..	pt l 53....	50	250
Henry Dye.....	1841, Nov. 1..	pt l 61....	25	100
Wheeler Drake.....	1837, Jan. 5....	w pt l 47....	125	

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

Ephraim Hall.....	1809, May 2..	l 56.....	114	342
Ahaz Allen.....	1810, Dec. 3..	l 58.....	79	237
Peter Pratt.....	1811, Oct. 8..	l 46.....	102	357
Amiah Rogers.....	1811, Jan. 19..	e pt l 57....	50	150
George Hicks.....	1815, Feb. 11..	l 47.....	138	517
Nathan Hicks.....	1815, Feb. 11..	l 48.....	175	656
Jessee Frye.....	1816, July 11..	w pt l 49....	100	400
Enoch N. Frye.....	1817, Oct. 31..	pt l 49....	150	750
Simeon Bishop, jr....	1816, Sept. 1..	l 59.....	172	688
David Bowen.....	1823, July 11..	l 60.....	159	686
Zina Fenton.....	1821, Dec. 24..	pt l 49....	70	315
Moses M. Frye.....	1825, Dec. 13..	w pt l 61....	75	300
Jeremiah Richardson..	1815, Nov. 28..	se pt l 91....	100	350
Elijah Richardson....	1815, Nov. 28..	e pt l 91....	100	350
Chandler C. Foster....	1816, Aug. 27..	pt l 81....	100	400
Day Knight.....	1816, Aug. 13..	n pt l 81....	100	400
John Battles.....	1815, Oct. 26..	n pt l 82....	140	490
Simeon Holton.....	1823, Mar. 10..	pt l 81....	50	200
Alanson Richardson..	1823, June 11..	s pt l 81....	65	260
Price F. Kellogg.....	1815, April 17..	n pt l 72....	160	520
Nathaniel Knight....	1823, Aug. 14..	pt l 81....	60	240
Simeon Holton.....	1815, Dec. 15..	pt l 90....	120	420
Elijah Richardson....	1816, July 15..	s pt l 90....	100	400
Stephen Knight.....	1816, Sept. 20..	s pt l 90....	142	603
Jeremiah Richardson..	1827, Jan. 10..	pt l 91....	50	200
James Field.....	1830, Sept. 7..	pt l 49....	50	200
Joshua Steele.....	1831, Aug. 19..	pt l 82....	50	200
Enoch N. Frye.....	1832, Feb. 21..	pt l 62....	75	300
Elias Van Camp.....	1834, Oct. 25..	w pt l 73....	50	200
Elijah Richardson....	1829, Dec. 24..	n-e pt l 91....	55	220
Jessee Frye.....	1835, July 28..	pt l 62....	50	200
Giles H. Newton.....	1835, April 15..	w pt l 89....	75	300
Jeremiah Richardson..	1835, May 2....	w pt l 91....	80	320
James Tyrer.....	1835, Sept. 2..	pt l 89....	60	240

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES	PRICE
Lyman Steele.....	1835, Oct. 27..	pt l 90....	30	120
John Van Pelt.....	1836, Sept. 3..	pt l 87....	50	200
Luther Thompson....	1836, Aug. 31..	pt l 72....	50	200
Robert Trumball.....	1836, Aug. 17..	pt l 82....	30	120
Stephen Knight.....	1836, Nov. 2..	w pt l 79 & e pt l 80..	100	400
Amos Stanbro.....	1837, Feb. 20..	pt l 80....	100	400
Jeremiah Richardson..	1837, July 8...n	pt l 71....	240	960
Charles Pringle.....	1837, Dec. 7...w	pt l 80....	100	400
Thomas Davis.....	1843, July 17..	pt l 73....	50	280
*James S. Frye.....	1824, July 10..	n-w pt l 49..	74	401
Elizor Stocking.....	1839, Feb. 28..	pt l 49....	70	428
Tristram Dodge.....	1831, Jan. 19..	l 59.....	172	431
Austin Pratt.....	1824, Dec. 27..	l 58.....	79	415
Stephen Williams....	1829, Jan. 13..	l 56 & e pt 57.....	175	743
John A. Williams....	1819, May 3...l	56.....	125	551
Heman W. Williams..	1843, May 30..	w pt l 61....	75	431
Stephen Churchill....	1842, Jan. 15..	n-e pt l 72..	130	715
Mason Hicks.....	1832, June 5...pt	l 48.....	95	433
Simeon Holton.....	1836, Aug. 12..	n-w pt l 72..	30	172
Alanson P. Morton....	1838, Feb. 7...n	pt l 81....	100	615
Matthias Heath.....	1836, Dec. 29..	pt l 81.....	60	352
Milo M. Baker.....	1842, June 25..	pt l 81.....	60	409
David German.....	1830, Dec. 31..	s pt l 81....	65	270
Isaac Nichols.....	1829, Dec. 29..	pt l 91.....	45	180
Isaac Nichols.....	1838, Dec. 24..	n-w pt l 90..	60	333
James Wheeler.....	1836, Dec. 29..	pt l 91.....	45	235
Stephen Ingersoll....	1831, June 2...n	pt l 90....	60	247
Joseph Hammond, jr..	1836, Aug. 31..	pt l 72.....	60	240
George W. Richardson	1844, April 23..	n-e pt l 91..	55	275
*Eleanor Curtis.....	1832, June 29..	e pt l 90....	70	280
James Wheeler.....	1836, Dec. 29..	pt l 90....	100	584
David Witherell.....	1837, Oct. 11..	n-w pt l 82..	49	291
Hosea P. Ostrander..	1842, Jan. 15..	pt l 81.....	100	550
William Smith.....	1811, June 27..	e pt l 53 & s pt l 66..	158	474
Asahel Nye.....	1812, April 9..	w pt l 67...w	50	175
Ephraim Hall.....	1809, May 2...w	pt l 67....	141	423
John Williams.....	1825, Nov. 26..	s pt l 68....	70	280
Otis Butterworth....	1816, May 30..	n pt l 68....	100	400
Jedediah Cleaveland..	1816, Aug. 7...e	pt l 86....	100	400

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Stillman Andrews....	1828, Aug. 21..	n pt l 66...	50	200
Joel Chaffee.....	1828, Nov. 26..	s pt l 77 &...	100	400
Peter Bost.....	1831, July 1...	pt l 77.....	50	200
Alanson Loveless....	1832, Jan. 9...	e pt l 67...	61	244
Ebenezer Dibble....	1832, Jan. 11...	pt l 77.....	40	178
Almar White.....	1833, Sept. 7...	pt l 77.....	65	260
John Van Pelt.....	1836, Sept. 3...	pt l 87.....	50	200
John Van Pelt.....	1836, July 25...	n pt l 78 & s pt l 87...	100	400
Richard Dowd.....	1836, Aug. 5...	pt l 87.....	100	400
Nancy Harkness....	1837, Feb. 27...	pt l 86.....	50	200
Charles Watson.....	1837, March 15	pt l 78.....	25	100
John Williams.....	1837, Sept. 21..	s pt l 69...	70	282
Edward Blodgett....	1841, Oct. 14...	n pt l 69...	100	
Lansing Tooker.....	1841, Sept. 15..	w pt l 86...	184	735

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

James Brown.....	1809, Oct. 16..	w pt l 20...	167½	377
John Clemens.....	1809, Oct. 16..	e ½ l 201...	67	375
George Killom.....	1806, Sept. 30..	n ½ l 24...	168	378
John Stewart.....	1809, Oct. 24...	e pt l 4....	168	422
Amaziah Ashman....	1809, Oct. 24...	w pt l 4....	169	422
Solomon Field.....	1809, Sept. 8...	l 3.....	317	792
Thomas M. Barrett...	1810, Jan. 11...	n-e pt l 40...	93½	280
Sylvenus S. Kingsley.	1810, Jan. 18...	l 31.....	409	920
Ebenezer F. Pike....	1810, June 7...	l 22.....	319	717
Jessee Putnam, jr....	1810, Jan. 10...	w ½ l 23...	203	456
Samuel Abbott.....	1810, June 7...	l 39.....	424	954
John H. Cuming.....	1810, Sept. 7...	n ½ l 38...	172	387
Benjamin C. Pratt....	1810, April 23..	e pt l 21...	164	369
Joseph Yaw.....	1810, Jan. 18...	l 19 & n pt l 18.....	492	1107
Obadiah Brown.....	1810, Aug. 2...	e ½ l 28...	191	429
*Thomas M. Barrett...	1810, Mar. 5...	s-e pt l 40...	50	90
Comfort Knapp.....	1810, Nov. 29..	n-e pt l 48...	100	250
Joseph Hanchett....	1811, Feb 20...	w ½ l 21...	164	410
James Pike.....	1810, June 7...	l 30.....	330	742
Thomas McGee.....	1810, April 23..	l 11.....	343	1029
Smith Russell.....	1810, May 5...	w pt l 12...	177	531
Lyman Drake.....	1811, May 27...	n pt l 16...	100	300

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN--*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Richard Stevens.....	1811, Aug. 5...	n pt l 1 & s pt l 2	100	300
Timothy Stevens.....	1811, Aug. 5...	pt l 2.....	100	300
Samuel Cooper.....	1811, Dec. 12..	n-e pt l 12..	77	269
Samuel Cooper.....	1811, Dec. 12..	s-e pt l 12..	100	350
Hall & Metcalf.....	1811, April 19..	n pt l 29...	202	555
Israel Clark.....	1811, Feb. 27 & March 6...	s-e pt l 48 & w pt l 40.	267	718
James Brisbane.....	1811, July 7...	w pt l 27...	200	550
Reuben Metcalf.....	1811, Dec. 11..	s pt l 29...	148	444
James Willson.....	1812, Feb. 7...	s pt l 32...	100	300
Channing Trevett....	1812, June 13..	pt l 18.....	80	240
Arad Knapp.....	1813, March 6..	n pt l 47...	75	225
Ezekiel Cook.....	1815, April 6..	s pt l 33...	120	390
Nehemiah Paine.....	1815, April 6..	e pt l 41...	100	325
Andrew Clemens.....	1815, July 10..	pt l 28.....	100	350
David Cunningham...	1815, May 29..	s pt l 7....	100	375
Isaac Drake.....	1815, Oct. 26..	pt l 7.....	100	400
Wheeler Drake.....	1815, June 12..	w pt l 16..	100	375
Amos Thompson.....	1815, Dec. 6...	p l 10.....	114	457
Jacob Thompson.....	1815, Dec. 6...	p l 10.....	114	456
Amos Thompson.....	1815, Dec. 6...	w p l 10...	114	456
David Stanard.....	1815, Sept. 8..	s p l 16....	106	424
David Stanard.....	1815, Sept. 8..	p l 7.....	100	400
Joel Gillet.....	1817, Dec. 3...	n p l 7.....	104	546
Jireh Phinney.....	1816, Mar. 1...	n p l 6.....	100	400
Andrew McKlen.....	1817, July 16..	s pt l 13...	100	450
Jane Thompson.....	1817, Jan. 18..	p l 13.....	143	643
William Dye.....	1817, April 17..	s p l 8.....	100	500
John McKlen.....	1817, Sept. 5...	p l 11.....	100	525
Joseph Potter.....	1821, July 28..	p l 15.....	75	300
Justus Hinman.....	1821, July 28..	n p l 15...	75	300
John Horton.....	1815, Oct. 18..	n-w pt l 48..	100	375
Benjamin Fay.....	1815, July 11..	s pt l 26...	150	525
Ebenezer Ferrin.....	1815, Nov. 28..	s pt l 18...	83	311
Daniel Persons.....	1816, April 19..	e pt l 44...	120	480
Emery Sampson.....	1816, July 20..	pt l 35....	200	800
John S. Newell.....	1816, Aug. 7...	pt l 33....	120	480
Jonathan Townsend..	1816, Dec. 31..	n pt l 17...	100	450
Ezekiel Cook.....	1817, Jan. 22..	s pt l 25...	100	450
James Pike.....	1817, Mar. 7...	s-w pt l 24..	100	450
Charles C. Reynolds..	1816, Sept. 30..	n pt l 33...	129	580

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Emery Sampson.....	1816, Oct. 16..	e pt l 36...	100	450
William Herrick.....	1816, Sept. 19..	w pt l 28...	91	388
Lewis Trevett.....	1818, Jan. 12...	s-w pt l 23..	153	736
Rebecca Lush.....	1820, Feb. 21..	e pt l 27...	145	688
Masury Giles.....	1820, Nov. 17..	s pt l 34...	100	450
Zebedee Simons.....	1820, Nov. 17..	pt l 34....	100	400
Daniel Ingalls.....	1818, Sept. 8...	pt l 38....	59	232
Daniel Putnam.....	1818, Sept. 8...	n-w pt l 38..	60	234
Jonathan Townsend..	1822, Dec. 7...	pt l 26....	107	428
James Colville.....	1827, Dec. 19..	pt l 35....	50	212
Robert Curran.....	1830, Jan. 21..	n-e pt l 24..	25	106
Samuel Fosdick.....	1830, Jan. 21..	pt l 24....	41	174
Francis Koiser & Jean Chappy.....	1833, Oct. 16..	n pt l 32...	60	240
Elias M. Chapel.....	1834, Oct. 27..	w pt l 36...	80	320
Charles Mosier.....	1836, July 16..	w pt l 41...	56	200
David Heath.....	1836, Nov. 2...	pt l 42....	50	200
Rufus Thurbur.....	1824, April 8...	pt l 8....	50	212
Irena Drake.....	1825, July 11..	n-w pt l 8...	52	221
Jehiel Mitchel.....	1826, Oct. 31..	n pt l 9....	100	460
Jasper Thompson....	1828, Dec. 25..	pt l 6....	50	212
Oliver Needham.....	1818, Nov. 5...	pt l 6....	100	525
*Lemuel Twitchell...	1829, Jan. 20..	pt l 15....	50	150
Samuel Lake.....	1831, April 27..	s pt l 1....	60	240
George A. Stewart...	1831, Oct. 3...	n pt l 2....	75	300
Obadiah Russell.....	1834, Feb. 25..	n pt l 13...	106	424
Hosea E. Potter.....	1835, Oct. 14..	n pt l 14...	100	444
Barzillai Briggs.....	1838, Nov. 19..	s-w pt l 15..	38	152
Amos Stanbro.....	1837, Feb. 8...	s pt l 5....	50	200
*Reuben C. Drake...	1838, Nov. 22..	pt l 5....	50	200
Elam Booth.....	1838, Nov. 22..	pt l 5....	100	400
John Brooks.....	1838, Nov. 27..	n pt l 5....	50	200
Hosea E. Potter.....	1837, April 12..	pt l 14....	50	200
Ebenezer Drake.....	1837, Aug. 20..	n-e pt l 8...	70	282
Zebedee Simons.....	1836, Dec. 21..	pt l 42....	40	163
James Colville.....	1837, Mar. 9...	w pt l 44...	45	182
Truman Vanderlip....	1837, Oct. 10..	n pt l 45...	50	200
Michael Haas, jr.....	1838, Mar. 21..	pt l 47....	50	200
Stephen Churchill....	1838, Dec. 13..	s-w pt l 48..	67	268
Phineas Scott.....	1838, Dec. 14..	pt l 44....	50	200
Pliny Wheeler.....	1841, Nov. 7...	n-e pt l 25..	25	275
Laban A. Needham...	1841, Oct. 28..	s pt l 6....	71	375

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE.
John Healand.....	1841, Nov. 1..	e pt l 43...	87	430
Isaac Woodward.....	1841, Nov. 1..	pt l 44. . .	63	380
Thomas Pound.....	1842, July 1..	pt l 38....	101	406
Harvey Twichell.....	1841, Nov. 1..	s-w pt l 14.	107	520
Mary Bement.....	1841, Nov. 1..	s-e pt l 14..	58	299
Phineas Peabody.....	1841, Sept. 10.	pt l 34....	52	287
Zacheus Preston.....	1838, Dec. 26..	pt l 45....	100	400
Isaiah Pike.....	1836, Oct. 6...	s-e pt l 23..	50	200

The following copy of a land article taken by Samuel Cooper, father of Varnum Cooper, a resident of Concord, will show something of the manner of dealing in and transferring real estate during the first years that settlements were made:

“ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, indented, made, concluded and fully agreed upon, this 12th day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and eleven, between WILHELM WILLINK and JAN WILLINK, WILHELM WILLINK the younger and JAN WILLINK the younger, all of the City of Amsterdam, in the Republic of Batavia, by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, their attorney, of the *first part* and SAMUEL COOPER, of the County of Niagara and State of New York, of the *second part*. WHEREAS the said party of the second part is justly indebted to the said parties of the first part in the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, New York currency, to be paid to said parties of the first part, their executors, administrators or assigns, in manner following, that is to say, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents immediately upon the execution of these presents, and the remaining two hundred and fifty-seven dollars in six equal yearly instalments with the interest from the date hereof, to be paid yearly and every year (together with the said instalments) upon such part of the said last-mentioned sum as shall, at the time of such respective payments be due and unpaid. The first of said instalments and annual payments of interest to commence on the 12th day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

"NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration thereof, the said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do by these presents covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and every of them, that if the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, shall and do, well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said parties of the first part, their executors, administrators or assigns, the afore-said several sums of money, at the times hereinbefore mentioned for payment thereof, according to the tenor and effect of the covenant and agreement hereinafter contained, on the part of the said party of the second part, that then and in such case, the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, shall and will well and sufficiently grant, bargain, sell, release, convey, confirm and assure to the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, or to whom he or they shall appoint or direct—

"ALL that certain tract of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Niagara, in the State of New York, being part or parcel of a certain township, which on a map or survey of divers tracts or townships of land of the said parties of the first part, made for the proprietors by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, surveyor, is distinguished by township No. 7 in the seventh range of said townships. And which said tract of land on a certain other map or survey of said township into lots made for the proprietors by the said JOSEPH ELLICOTT, is distinguished by the north-east part of lot No. 12 according to the following plan, containing seventy-seven acres, be the same more or less.

"PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if default shall be made in the performance of the covenant next hereinafter contained, on the part of the said party of the second part, for the punctual payment of the said instalments and annual payments of interest in manner hereinafter mentioned, then the said covenant next hereinbefore contained on the part of the said parties of the first part shall become void and of no effect. And the said party of the second part, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said parties of the first part, their heirs, executors,

administrators and assigns, that he will well and truly pay to the said parties of the first part, their executors, administrators and assigns the said remaining sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars, in six equal yearly instalments, together with the lawful interest to grow due thereon from the date hereof, yearly and every year, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, the first of the said instalments and annual payments of interest to commence on the 12th day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. And the said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby further declare and agree, that if the said party of the second part shall on or before the 12th day of December next erect or cause to be erected, on the tract of land and premises hereinbefore described, or some part thereof, a messuage fit for the habitation of man, not less than eighteen feet square, and shall live and reside or cause a family to live and reside therein during the term of three years from thence next ensuing, and shall, on or before the 12th day of December next, clear and fence or cause to be cleared and fenced, not less than five acres of the said tract of land to the satisfaction of the said parties of the first part, that then and in such case they the said parties of the first part, shall and will relinquish and release to the said party of the second part, all the interest which shall have accrued upon such principal sums of money for the period of two years.

“IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered)
 in the presence of
 DAVID GOODWIN. }

WILHELM WILLINK, [L. S.]

JAN WILLINK, [L. S.]

WILHELM WILLINK, the Younger, [L. S.]

JAN WILLINK, the Younger, [L. S.]

By their Attorney,

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, [L. S.]

SAMUEL COOPER, [L. S.]

The following is the indorsement and the assignments that appear on the back of the article :

" Received, December 12th, 1811, of Samuel Cooper, twelve dollars and fifty cents, being the first payment within mentioned.

For Joseph Ellicott,

\$12.50.

DAVID GOODWIN.

" For value received, I sign over all my right and title to the within article of agreement, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging to Nicholas Armstead.

SAMUEL COOPER.

" For value received, I sign over all my right and title to the within article of agreement, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, to Samuel Cooper.

Concord, May 9th, 1816.

NICHOLAS ARMSTEAD.

" For value received, I sign over all my right and title to the within article of agreement, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, to Stephen Russell.

Aug. 21st, 1816.

SAMUEL COOPER.

" For value received, I 'sine' over all my 'wright' and title to within article of agreement, with all the rights 'privalege' 'thereonto' belonging, to Sylvester Russell.

January 14th, 1821.

STEPHEN RUSSELL.

" For value received, I 'sine' over all my 'wright' and title to within article of agreement, with all the 'wrights' and 'privaleges' thereunto belonging, to Tracy J. Russell.

March 17, 1833.

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

" This may certify, that we assign all of the land on the west side of the road, it being the west part of the northeast part of lot 12, R. 7, T. 7, said land to be fifteen or twenty acres, to Phineas Scott, his heirs and assigns forever, for a valuable consideration in hand paid, and give the said Scott peaceable possession of the same, this 13th day of October, 1842.

TRACY J. RUSSELL,

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

April the 28th, 1843.

" For value received, I assign this article and all 'mi' wright' and title to the within contract,

SYLVESTER RUSSELL."

COPY OF THE FIRST DEED GIVEN FOR LAND IN THE TOWN
OF CONCORD.

" THIS INDENTURE, made this Fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, *between* Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpennick, Wilhem Willink the younger, Jan Willink, the younger, son of Jan, Jan Gabriel Van Stapfhorst, Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye, all of the City of Amsterdam, in the Republic of Batavia, by *Joseph Ellicott*, their attorney, of the first Part, and *Thomas M. Barrett* of the County of Niagara and State of New York of the second Part :—WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of NINETY DOLLARS, to them in hand by the said party hereto of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and themselves to be therewith fully satisfied, contented and paid, HAVE granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, conveyed, confirmed and assured, and by these presents DO grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, convey, confirm and assure unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, ALL that certain tract of land, situated, lying and being in the County of Niagara in the State of New York, being part or parcel of a certain Township, which on a map, or survey of divers tracts or Townships of land of the said parties of the first part, made by the Proprietors by *Joseph Ellicott*, surveyor, is distinguished by Township number seven, in the seventh range of said Townships, and which said tract of land on a certain other map or survey of said Township into lots, made for the said Proprietors, by the said *Joseph Ellicott*, is distinguished by the south-east part of lot number forty in the said Township.

BEGINNING :—

" Bounded east by lot number thirty-two, twenty-seven chains, sixty-seven links : south by lot number thirty-nine, eighteen chains seven links : west by a line parallel with the west bounds of said lot number 32, twenty-seven chains, sixty-seven links ; and north by a line parallel with the north bounds of said lot number thirty-nine, eighteen chains seven links, containing fifty acres, be the same more or less, according to the plan laid down in the margin hereof : TOGETHER with all and singular the

Appurtenances, Privileges, Advantages and Hereditaments whatsoever, unto the above mentioned and described premises in any wise appertaining or belonging, AND the Reversion and reversions, Remainder and remainders, Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, and also all the estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Parties of the first Part, of, in, or to the same, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted, bargained and described premises, with the Appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their only proper Use, Benefit and Behoof forever. AND the said parties of the first Part, for themselves, and their and each of their respective Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his Heirs and Assigns, that they, the said parties of the first part, the above described, and hereby granted and bargained premises and every part thereof, with the Appurtenances, unto the party of the second part, his Heirs and Assigns, against the said parties of the first Part, and their Heirs, and against all other persons whatsoever lawfully claiming, or to claim the same, or any part thereof, shall and will warrant, and by these presents forever DEFEND.

"IN WITNESS whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of
JAMES W. STEVENS.
WILLIAM PEACOCK.

Wilhelm Willink, [L. S.]	Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, [L. S.]
Peter Van Eehhen, [L. S.]	Cornelis Vollenhoven, [L. S.]
Hendrik Vollenhoven, [L. S.]	Hendrik Seye, [L. S.]
Rutger Jan Schimmelpennick, [L. S.]	By their Attorney,
Wilhem Willink, the Younger, [L. S.]	Joseph Ellicott, [L. S.]
Jan Willink, the Younger, Son of Jan. [L. S.]	

EARLY ROADS.

The first road laid out in town was the Genesee or Cattaraugus road. It was laid out by the Holland Land Company. It

commences at the east side of the Holland Purchase and extends westward through Wyoming county and Sardinia, Concord and North Collins to near Lawton station. The east part of the road in Wyoming county and a portion in Sardinia was cut out by men employed by the Holland Company. The rest of the way the work was done by the settlers and inhabitants. A portion of the way the lots are bounded by the outside limits of the road. The intervening space being a gift from the company for the purpose of a road.

In 1810, a road from Buffalo to Olean Point was laid out; passing through Hamburg, Boston, up the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek, through what was formerly called the Sibley settlement, past the farm of H. M. Blackmer to East Concord; thence to Richmond's, on the Cattaraugus creek; from there through Yorkshire and Machias and on to Olean. The commissioners appointed to locate the road were David Eddy of East Hamburg, Timothy Hopkins, of Williamsville and Peter Vandeventer, of Newstead. The expense of opening this highway was borne in equal parts by the State and the County of Niagara. In early times it was called the State Road. The travel from Springville to Boston at first went up Franklin street, past where John A. Wilson lives and over Townsend hill.

The first laid-out road from Springville to Boston passed over Townsend hill. It was the same road now traveled. It was a mail route, a four-horse Troy coach being driven over it daily at one time.

In early times the principal travel east and west through this section passed over the road leading from Arcade westward along the course of the Cattaraugus creek through Springville and Zoar to Gowanda. It was a mail and stage route and a post office was located at Zoar.

It was as much as fifteen or twenty years after the first settlement of Concord before the road from Springville to Morton's corners was cut-out; previous to this the people of Morton's corners and vicinity reached Springville by way of Townsend hill.

About 1830 the road commencing at lot 52 and ending on lot 6, passing along the main branch of the Eighteen-mile creek,

in Concord, was laid out. For many years the principal travel from Springville to Buffalo passed over this road.

About 1852 a plank-road was constructed from Springville to Hamburg. It was built in the public highway and extended along the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek through Concord and Boston. It was kept in repair ten or twelve years when it ceased to be a toll-road. It connected at Hamburg with a plank-road leading into Buffalo.

SPRINGVILLE & SARDINIA R. R.

This railroad company was organized May 6th, 1878. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. Amount of stock subscribed was thirty thousand two hundred dollars.

The length of road from Springville, N. Y., to Sardinia Junction, N. Y., was eleven and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ miles; weight of rail per yard, twenty-five pounds, gauge of track, three feet.

The cost of the road and equipment was sixty-one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-five cents. This road makes connection with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R. R. at Sardinia Junction. Two passenger trains are run daily, and, as appears from the State Engineer's report on railroads for the year 1880, which is the latest report published, that the capital stock subscribed was \$30,400; and that the amount paid in was \$30,087.24; and the funded debt was \$25,000, and the unfunded debt was \$6,730 35, and the names and directors of the corporation were C. J. Shuttleworth, Springville, Bertrand Chafer, Springville, Alonzo L. Vaughn, Springville, James Hopkins, Sardinia, Charles Long, Sardinia, Newell Hosmer, Sardinia and Franklin B. Locke, Buffalo.

The officers were Bertrand Chafer, President, James Hopkins, Vice-President, L. M. Cummings, Secretary, Charles J. Shuttleworth, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH R. R.

The construction of the Buffalo branch of the Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R., has given a great impetus to the prosperity of Concord, more especially to Springville. After a preliminary survey of routes the company adopted Jan. 7, 1882, the route now in use. The route was surveyed by C. E. Botsford, of Springville.

Work was commenced at West Valley, Cattaraugus County, in June, 1882. The first locomotive over the road entered Springville May 18th, and track-laying was completed June 9th, at the bridge across Cattaraugus creek, over which the first locomotive passed on that day. This bridge or viaduct is an imposing structure. It is 150 feet in height, 575 feet in length, 2,777 tons of stone, 280 tons of iron and 90 tons of wood were used in its construction, making a total of 3,147 tons. The total cost was \$90,000.

The names of one or more of the first settlers, on each of the several lots in Concord.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

Lot 1 John Russel.	Lot 14 Eaton Bensley.
" 2 Samuel Cochran.	" 16 Francis White.
" 3 Christopher Stone.	" 17 Truman White.
" 4 Asa Cary.	" 18 Moses White.
" 5 Noah Culver.	" 19 George Shultus.
" 7 Charles Chaffee.	" 20 Enoch Chase.
" 8 Isaac Knox.	" 21 William Shultus.
" 9 Benjamin Gardner.	" 22 David Shultus.
" 10 Benjamin Douglas.	" 23 Christopher Douglass.
" 11 Julius & Elihu Bennett.	" 24 Abner Chase & Henry Hackett.
" 13 William Weeden.	
Lot 25 Almon Fuller.	

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

Lot 25 William Vaughan.	Lot 40 Sala W. & Homer Barnes.
" 26 Nathan King.	" 41 Giles Churchill & Seeley Squires.
" 27 Mr. Willard.	" 42 Luther Curtis & John Gould.
" 28 Henry Gardiner.	" 43 Calvin Smith.
" 29 William Wright.	" 44 Elam May.
" 30 John & Joseph Cotrell.	" 45 Ephram Needham & William Chapin.
" 33 Capt. Charles Wells.	" 46 Aaron Cole.
" 34 William Wright.	" 47 Luther Landon & Wheeler Drake.
" 35 Archibald Griffith.	" 48 Caleb Abbott.
" 36 Dustin & Sawyer.	
" 37 William Baker.	
" 38 George Killorn.	
" 39 Robert G. Flint.	

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

Lot 49 William Smith.	Lot 57 Gideon Parsons.
" 50 Elijah Dunham.	" 58 Benjamin Wheeler.
" 51 Benjamin C. Foster & Seneca Baker.	" 59 Benjamin Fay & J. Stratton.
" 52 Ebenezer Ferrin.	" 60 Uzial Townsend & E. A. Briggs.
" 53 Albert Shippy & Stary King.	" 61 Whitman Stone.
" 54 Kingsley Martin.	" 62 William Field.
" 55 Orrin Sibley.	" 63 J. Agard, B. Sibley & A. Sibley.
" 56 William Southworth & James Miller.	" 64 David Cunningham.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

Lot 1 Richard Stevens.	Lot 22 Isaiah Pike.
" 2 Timothy Stevens.	" 23 Jesse Putnam.
" 3 Solomon Field.	" 24 George Killom.
" 4 Amaziah Ashman & Jonathan Townsend.	" 27 Samuel Eaton.
" 5 Reuben Drake.	" 28 Ichabed Brown.
" 6 Oliver Needham & Stephen Needman.	" 29 Reuben Metcalf.
" 7 John Brooks & Elam Booth.	" 30 James Pike, Ezekiel Adams & T. Heacock.
" 8 William Dye.	" 31 John Ures.
" 9 Mr. Michell.	" 33 Sylvanus Cook.
" 10 Amos Thompson.	" 34 Zebedee Simons.
" 11 Thomas McGee.	" 35 Samuel Sampson.
" 12 Smith Russell.	" 36 Emery Sampson.
" 13 Andrew McLen.	" 37 Truman Vanderlip & Jacob Rice.
" 15 Joseph Potter.	" 38 Daniel Putnam.
" 16 Lyman Drake.	" 39 Samuel Abbott.
" 17 Samuel W. Alger.	" 40 Thomas M. Barrett.
" 18 Channing Trevett.	" 41 Nehemiah Paine.
" 19 Samuel Cooper.	" 42 David Heath.
" 20 James Brown & John Clemens.	" 43 John Headland.
" 21 Joseph Hanchett.	" 44 Daniel Persons.
	" 45 Henry Stearns & Zacheus Preston.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

- Lot 46 Mr. Huff, William Hor- Knapp.
 ton & Daniel Horton. Lot 48 John Horton, Truman
 " 47 John Beecher & Arad Horton & C. Knapp.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

- Lot 46 Peter Pratt. Lot 72 Luther Thompson.
 " 47 George Hicks. " 73 Lewis Cox.
 " 48 Nathan Hicks. " 77 Simeon Holton.
 " 49 Jesse Frye & Enoch N. " 78 Chas. Watson.
 Frye. " 80 Stephen Knight.
 " 66 John Holdridge. " 81 Simeon Holton, Day,
 " 56-67 William Smith. Knight & C. C. Foster.
 " 57 Elijah Palmerter. " 82 John Battles.
 " 58 Austin Pratt. " 86 Abiel Gardner.
 " 68 John Williams. " 87 Dickey Doud.
 " 71 Thomas Richardson. " 90 Simeon Holton.
 Lot 91 Jeremiah Richardson.

HOTELS, MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

HOTELS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS IN CONCORD.

The first hotel in town, a small, double log house on Franklin street, near the opera house, was opened by David Stickney, in 1810. There is a tradition that here the name of "taking a horn" first originated. The house was supplied with liquor and a bar, but not a glass to meet the wants of the thirsty. Stickney improvised one out of the horn of an ox, hence "taking a horn" of whiskey, in those days, was literally true.

Second Hotel—By John Albro, in a log house on the east side of Buffalo street, on the north confines of the corporation, just south of the forks on Sharp Street and Townsend Hill roads; opened about 1811.

Third Hotel—Amaziah Ashman, in a log house on Townsend hill; opened about 1812.

Fourth Hotel—In a log house on Morton's Corners, by John Battles. He was a soldier of the Revolution and a pensioner. Opened in 1817.

Fifth Hotel—Framed building on Franklin street, opposite the park. Built by David Stannard in 1817 or 1818; kept, first

by Harry Sears, then by a Mr. Wright, again by Harry Sears, to be succeeded by Seth Allen, then by David Bensley and James F. Crandall, and lastly by Mr. Bentley.

Sixth Hotel—By Jonathan Townsend, on Townsend hill; first in a frame building, in 1819, then in a brick building, in 1822.

Seventh Hotel—Isaiah Pike commenced on the Pike homestead in 1821, and kept for sixteen years.

Eighth Hotel—By Samuel Cochrane, on Main street, Springville, in a frame building on the Cochrane homestead, where F. K. Davis now is; opened in 1822.

Ninth Hotel—The old Springville Hotel on Main street, where the Leland House now stands; built in 1824, by Rufus C. Eaton, and kept by him for a time; he was succeeded by Jonson Bensley, Richard Wadsworth and others.

At one time, Daniel Peck ran a hotel at Morton's Corners. For many years the Morton Brothers entertained the traveling public. In 1843, they erected a very creditable two-story frame building, with a suitable hall, that is in a good state of preservation at the present.

Another hotel was conducted on Townsend hill, first by a Mr. Currier, to be succeeded by Mr. Mitchel.

Henry Ingalls conducted a hotel for a while in the north part of the town in the valley.

The American Hotel was built by Phelps Hatch, in 1843 and '44. He conducted it for a few years, then leased it to James F. Crandall, then Smith and Beebe purchased the property and for many years they were the landlords. Afterwards, the property was rented and run by Gaston D. Smith; soon after the property passed into the hands of Theodore Smith; in 1860, he sold to E. S. Pierce, who conducted the house until 1863, when he sold to Clinton Hammond, who occupied it one year and then sold it back to E. S. Pierce, who, in turn, after running it two years, in 1866, sold it again to Hammond; Davis & Hadley ran it a short time. In 1874, A. E. Torrey bought the property and for a time he remained the proprietor; then he associated himself with his brother, A. R. Torrey, who after a time bought the property and conducted it until the Spring of 1880, when he sold to the present proprietor, Peter Nenno.

Phineas Scott kept a hotel on Townsend Hill for several years. Jedediah Starks and a Mr. Parker kept a hotel on the Vosburg place, a mile and a half east of Springville. Fox hotel was first opened by Carl Ludeman, to be succeeded by L. Brenckle. Fred Fox bought the hotel, and after conducting it a few years he sold to Andrew Oyer, who sold after a time to his brother Augustus, who kept the house a while, and then sold to Clinton Hammond, who soon after sold to Fred Fox. This was in 1874; in 1883, Fox sold out to Theodore Trew, who now conducts the house.

The Farmers' Hotel was first opened by George Kopp, then Phillip Herbold, then Louis Fiegel, then William Biegel, Philip Newbeck, John Haut, Martin Bury, Michael Miller, Peter Nenno, Jr., Charles Miller, and, lastly, by Henry Saltzer.

Delevan House—Fred Miller, Chester Briggs, Albert C. Michael, George A. Richmond, Crawford & Green, Crawford & Norton, and, lastly, by Webster Norton.

SAW MILLS.

The Eaton mill was built about 1813. It stood on the west bank of Spring brook, a short distance north of Franklin street.

Channing Trevitt put up the frame for a saw mill at Wheeler Hollow in 1813. He died that Fall and the mill was not completed until a year or so after, by Capt. James Tyrer.

The Bloomfield mill in Springville, was built in or about 1816.

The Bensley mill at the mouth of Spring brook was built in 1816 or 1817.

The Phillips saw mill was commenced in 1816 or 1817 by Nicholas Armstead, who sold out to Asa Phillips, who completed the mill in 1818. This mill was on the Smith brook just below the cross road at the John Martin farm.

Robert Auger built a saw mill on Spring brook in the south part of the village of Springville in 1822. This mill stood near the tannery of Jay Borden. Auger had an oil mill also.

Joseph McMillan built a saw mill in 1828; it stood on the race just back of Victor Collard's wagon shop on Mechanic street.

Lemuel Twichell built a saw mill on the east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of the town, in or about 1827.

Daniel and Isam Williams commenced the erection of a mill on the Smith brook, near its mouth in 1825 or 1826. They were both taken sick soon after with typhus fever and died. The mill was not finished until some time after, but by whom the writer is ignorant.

John and Masury Giles built a mill three-fourths of a mile south of Morton's corners, in 1824.

Wm. Potter built a mill on the east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek, at Fowlerville, in 1829.

Homer Barnes built a mill at Waterville, on the Buffalo creek, about 1830. This mill stood on the same site of the Vance mill to-day.

Benj. Crump built a mill that stood further down the stream

A short distance above the Vance site, Paris A. Sprague built a mill.

Treat Brothers built a mill on the same stream. This mill stood on the Treat farm.

Still farther up the stream Lewis Wheelock built a mill on the Wheelock farm.

Lewis Janes built a mill on the Eighteen-mile creek, on lot 16.

Sellick Canfield built a mill on the Eighteen-mile creek, on lot 6, in 1845.

Theodore Potter built a mill on the same site, in 1857. Orrin Baker re-modeled this mill some time after and put in a steam engine.

Mr. Clark owns a steam-mill at Fowlerville.

At quite an early day a saw-mill was erected at Woodward Hollow. This mill or a mill that stood on the same site, was burned down two or three years ago. Philo Woodward built a steam-mill there several years ago, which is in active operation at the present time.

Many years ago a water-mill was erected in Spooner Hollow, by Simeon Holton, on the Smith brook. This site was abandoned some years ago.

A saw mill was built by Sellew & Popple on the east branch of the Darby Brook. This mill is now owned by N. Bolander, Jr. & Bro.

A mill was built at the mouth of this brook some time in 1865 or 1866. The frame was put up by Daniel Pierce, and

then passed into the hands of Jacob Rush. This mill is in good repair, having been rebuilt, and is owned by James O. Coon.

Three or four years ago a mill was erected by D. W. Bensley on the Smith brook above Spooner Hollow.

Charles J. Shuttleworth built a mill on the Wells brook, several years ago. This mill is located half a mile south of the Liberty Pole corners, and is in active operation at the present time. He also built a mill near his foundry and machine shop.

Gaylord and Watkins in 865 erected a steam mill one-fourth of a mile east of Gaylord's Corners, which is in active operation to-day.

About fifty years ago a small mill was built on a little stream since known as the Dry Brook. This mill was built by the citizens of Townsend Hill for their own convenience, and stood on the southeast corner of the old Fay farm.

Lewis Trevitt bought the frame of the old Phillips mill and moved it on to the little brook that runs just south of his place.

GRIST MILLS.

First—Benjamin Gardner built a grist mill in Springville in 1814. It was the first grist mill built in Concord, and was located about twenty-five rods south of Main street, on Spring brook and opposite the bend in Mill street.

Second—Jonathan Townsend built the second grist mill in 1816, on the south part of lot eighteen, township seven, range seven, now known as Wheeler Hollow.

Third—Rufus Eaton built the third grist mill in Springville, about 1818. It stood on the race just back of the Leland House barn, on Mechanic street.

Fourth—About 1832 Barnes & Wilson built a grist mill on lot thirty-nine.

Fifth—About 1830 a grist mill, or corn mill, was built three-fourths of a mile south of Morton's Corners, by Simeon Holton.

Sixth—In 1835 Manley Colton built the mill on Main street.

Seventh—E. W. Cook built a mill on the site of the old Gardner mill.

Eighth—W. G. Ransom changed the Cook woolen factory into a grist mill. It commenced business in February, 1877.

DISTILLERIES.

First—Frederick Richmond built the first distillery near where Franklin street crosses Spring brook. He made whisky out of potatoes as well as corn. It was burned down after a few years.

Second—Silas Rushmore built and ran a distillery on the east side of Spring Brook a short distance north of George Crandall's house.

Third—Augustus G. Elliott had a distillery on the Shuttleworth lot east of the railroad and south of Franklin street.

Fourth—George Shultus had a distillery down near the Cattaraugus creek.

Fifth—Townsend & Tyrer had a distillery in Wheeler Hollow.

Sixth—There was a distillery on lot forty-nine, township seven, range six, on the farm now owned by Fred Clark.

Seventh—John Van Pelt had a distillery back of A. F. Rust's grocery between Main street and the creek.

Eighth—David Williams had a distillery on the Cattaraugus, down towards Fries.

WOOLEN FACTORY, CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

The first woolen factory comprising carding, spinning and cloth-dressing, was built by a company of towns' people, consisting of Maj. Samuel Bradley, Deacon John Russell, Silas Rushman and George Shultes. The date of the erection of this building can not be ascertained, but it was at an early day. Its location was on the west side of Buffalo street, about equally distant from W. G. Ransome's flouring mill and the residence of Sanford Mayo. This building was quite large for the times, and was two stories high. The lower story was divided into suites of rooms for residences, and the upper story was arranged for factory purposes, the basement was used for coloring and other purposes requiring heating apparatus. A considerable time elapsed before the building was finished and supplied with machinery, and during this interval the upper part was used for school, church and Sunday school purposes. The first Sunday school was organized by Deacon John Russell and Major Samuel Bradley. Religious meetings were also held here for some time and a common school was taught in this

building. Subsequently the upper part of the building was furnished with machinery for manufacturing woollen cloth, wool carding was done near at hand with a full mill attached to water power. Machinery for spinning and weaving was propelled by hand, this manufactory was operated for several years. David Seymour and a Mr. Silsbee were the bosses for a time and Isaac White—a brother of Francis White, now of Springville—was one of the spinners. Other buildings were erected, utilizing the water power now owned by G. W. Ransom, and at a subsequent date the flourishing mill now owned by him, built and operated as a woollen factory, where all the machinery was run by water power, and at the present time wool carding is done by Mr. Harvey Spaulding in the basement of the Ransom mill. This property comprising the factory buildings, water power, including the old grist mill, was purchased by Elbert W. Cook and owned and occupied by him for many years.

TANNERIES AND TANNERS.

Mr. Bascomb did the first tanning in Concord, on the Dodge place, about one and one-half miles east of Springville.

Second—The first tannery in Springville was built by Jacob and Silas Rushmore in 1817, on the lot fronting on Main street, lying between Elk and Pearl streets, and known as the McAleese lot. Levinus Cornwell owned and operated it afterwards.

Third—The second tannery was built about 1823 or '24, by Hoveland & Towsley. It stood on the Shuttleworth lot, east of the mill race, and between Franklin and Main streets. Afterwards Augustus G. Elliott owned and operated this tannery; also Joseph D. Hoyt, and Hoyt & McEwen.

Fourth—About 1830, Willard and Josiah Algar, built and afterward run a tannery on Lot 18, T. 7, R. 7, in Wheeler Hollow.

Fifth—About 1832, a tannery was built in the north part of the town at Fowlerville by Towsley and Tuttle.

About 1836, Joseph McMillan and Wm. Watkins built a tannery on the east side of Spring brook, about thirty rods north of Franklin street. Mr. McMillan died in 1846, but Mr. Watkins carried on the leather and shoe business many years.

In 1861, Peregrine Eaton modeled over the woolen factory that stood down the creek near the corporation line, into a tannery. After about a year he sold to Sampson & Wilcox. In 1866 S. H. McEwen bought in, and remained ten months. Wilcox died, and Sampson & Severance ran the business some years. In 1873, Jay Borden bought the tannery. It burned up in 1877, and the present tannery was built.

ASHERIES.

First—Samuel Lake built an ashery on Franklin street on the north side and near the creek.

Second—A. G. Elliott built an ashery north of Franklin street and near where S. R. Smith's barn stands.

Third—John Van Pelt had an ashery on Franklin street, south side of creek, about where Orvil Smith's barn stands.

Fourth—Moses & Asa Saunders had an ashery on land now overflowed by the north-west part of Shuttleworth's pond.

Fifth—Hallady & Shepherd run an ashery on the east side of the pond near Pearl street.

Sixth—At one time there was an ashery at Morton's Corners, near where the cheese factory stands.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND MECHANICS.

LAWYERS.

Early Pettifoggers—David Stickney, "Jack" Yaw, Nehemiah Waters, Wales Emmons.

First—The first attorney and counselor, Thomas T. Sherwood, came to this town about 1823 or '24, staid a short time and removed to Buffalo, and practiced there many years, where he died.

Second—The second lawyer was Elisha Mack, who remained here twenty years or more when he removed to Illinois, where he died.

Third—Wells Brooks practiced here fifteen or twenty years then removed to Buffalo.

Fourth—C. C. Severance has practiced here over fifty years.

Fifth—Morris Fosdick practiced here many years and died in Springville.

Peter V. S. Wendover staid a short time and went back to Columbia county.

Merrill & Treadwell staid a short time and went away.

Wales Emmons went to Wisconsin and died there.

Miner Strobe went to Chatauqua county.

Sydenham S. Clark died in Springville.

Seth W. Godard died in Springville.

Alonzo Tanner lives in Buffalo.

A. W. Stanbro lives in Buffalo.

Hosea Heath lives in Hamburg.

L. Le Clear lives in Buffalo.

Augustus Hanchett died in Michigan.

PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE LIVED AND PRACTICED IN CONCORD.

Giles Churchill doctored some in early times.

Dr. Rumsey was a young man and in a year or two died here.

Drs. Woodward and Reynolds were young men and remained but a short time.

Dr. Daniel Ingals remained several years and then went away and has since died

Dr. Varney Ingalls practiced several years and died here.

Dr. Carlos Emmons died in Springville after a residence here of over fifty years.

Dr. John Allen died recently on Long Island, at an advanced age.

Dr. Alden S. Sprague removed to Buffalo and died there.

Dr. H. H. Hubbard removed to Wisconsin and died there.

Dr. Alexander Hubbard removed to Wisconsin and died there.

Dr. D. V. Folts removed to Boston, Mass., and lives there.

Dr. Morrell, Dr. B. A. Battie and Dr. Simeon Pool, went away.

Dr. E. C. Pool died in Springville, after practicing some time.

Dr. Wm. Van Pelt resides at Williamsville, this county.

Dr. John G. House removed to Independence, Iowa, and died there.

Dr. Charles House died here; Dr. Daniel Nash died here.

Dr. U. C. Lynde lives in Buffalo; Dr. W. Gillett died here.

Dr. Lyman Packard lives in Michigan.

Dr. George Abbott lives in Hamburg.

Dr. W. S. Jones died in California.

Dr. Joseph Sibley died in Colden.

Dr. Wm. Watkins lives in Oregon.

Dr. Wilson remained one year.

Dr. Rugg, Dr. Crawford, Dr. Nichol, Dr. Egery, Dr. Hibbard, Dr. Manning, Dr. Sperry, Dr. Soverign and Dr. Brewer, went away.

Dr. Lane, Dr. Babcock and Dr. Buckingham lived at Morton's Corners.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS IN CONCORD, IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, &c.

About 1814 David Stannard and Jerry Jenks came from Boston to Springville (or "Fiddler's Green"), and commenced trading on a small scale; about the same time Frederick Richmond started in the same business on a still smaller scale. Some authorities claim that Richmond started first, while others are quite as sanguine that "Stannard & Jenks" were the pioneers. Their business was carried on in a log building east of the park, and afterwards they moved to a building that stood between the Methodist and Baptist churches on Buffalo street.

Rufus C. Eaton was the next trader, he occupied a building back of the opera house, near the pond.

In 1821, Samuel Lake built a small store on the corner of Main and Buffalo streets, where the American hotel now stands. This was the first store on Main street. Two or three years after he built the store now occupied by R. W. Tanner and moved into it.

Varney Ingalls traded on Franklin street, where the Free Baptist church stands at the present time.

August G. Elliott, in 1826, commenced business in a store on the Peter Weismantel lot on Franklin street, near the race.

In 1828, William Smith, Jr., built a small store on the corner of Main and Buffalo streets, where the First National bank now stands and traded a short time.

Rufus C. Eaton & Otis Butterworth formed a partnership and commenced trading in 1830 on Mechanic street, to be soon after followed by Moses and Asa Sanders, John Van Pelt, Pliny and Theodore Smith and Manly Colton. In 1834, Henry Bigelow sold goods here.

M. L. Badgely came to Springville in 1835 and was engaged in the mercantile business many years. These have been succeeded by the following:

Elisha Mack, S. & E. C. Pool, O. C. Morton, Badgely & Goddard, Rufus C. Eaton, Butterworth & Fox, Smith & Richmond, C. Osgood, McCall, Long, Spencer & Nash, Eaton & Blake, Spencer & Blake, J. G. Blake, Abbott Frye, Robbins & Cronkhite, Levi Wells, E. N. Brooks, Flemings & Baily, Jewett & Cochran, Gardner Brand, Halliday & Shephard, George Drulard, Asahel Field, J. H. Ashman, John F. Sibley, Edwin Wright, Edward Godard, D. C. Bloomfield, Philetus Allen, Chester Spencer, Charles House, Joseph Tanner, John Hedges & Son, Vosburg & Son, Clinton Hammond, Daniel Nash, Lake & Tabor, Taber Brothers, A. R. Taber, Richmond & Griswold, Richmond & Holman, Richmond & McMillen, Richmond & Shaw, Cyrus Griswold, James F. Crandall, G. W. Canfield, Frank Thurber, Stanbro Brothers, George E. Bensley, Jacob Widing, J. Chaffee & Son, Kilburn & Parmenter, Frederick Clarke, William Weber, Agard & Co., O. S. Ward, G. W. Spaulding, C. J. Lowe, C. J. Lowe & Co., Horace Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, C. C. Smith, Jr., Perrin Sampson, Graves, & Shaw, Walter Fox, Tanner & Bensley, Nichols & Gardinier, Eaton & Hall, M. L. Hall, W. H. Freeman, Holland & Prior, Frank Clark, J. O. Churchill, Rust Brothers, John Ballou, Ferrin & Gardinier, Ferrin & Jones, Joseph Capron, Judson Wiltsee, Reed & Stanbro, John Reed, Reed & Holman, Holman & Mayo, Smith & Chandler, Mr. Weinberg, Albro & Freeman, R. J. Albro.

BLACKSMITHS.

Elijah Brigo, Abel Holman, Lothrop Beebe, Reuben Holman, Elijah Richardson, Jonathan Townsend, Suel Townsend, Joel Holman, Hiram McMillen, Mr. Hawkins, Esdel F. Wright, C. G. F. T. Goss, William Hull, Stoel Collins, Mr. Bunnell. (William K. Blasdell, Henry Blasdell and William Holmes were edge-tool makers, Mr. Curtis was a scythe maker, and Mr. Burnan and Constant Trevitt were auger makers), John Robinson, Levi Ballou, Ebenezer Darling, George Shultus, Jr., Albert Oyer, George Kopp, Stoel Collins, Jr., E. Burlinbach, Sylvester Fitch,

Calvin Turner, Henry Pease, Orson Pease, Charles Holden, John McAleese, Harrison Cobleigh, Phon Cook, Mr. Gwin, A. Preston, Henry Fyke, Charles Conrad, Mike Pendergrass, Mr. Powers, Nathan Humphry, John Hull, Spencer Fay, John Morrison, Levant Stanbro, Mike Carmody, Hugh McAleese, Nicholas Weaver, Victor Rider, John Miller, George Neff, Henry Benthusen, Richard Blaisdell, Edwin Smith, Charley Fraiser, William Morrison, John Twichell, Peter Shontz,

WAGONMAKERS.

Joel White, Frederic White, Pat McCauly, Mr. Bristol, Martin Aspland, Edson Perkins, Philo and Edward Herington, Joel Cobleigh, Hiram Cobleigh, Henry Watson, Eleazer Weeden, Jehiel Past, William McMillen (a brother of Hiram made the first buggy made in Springville), Mr. Swain, P. Trube, Fred Rider, Morris Freeman, William Woodbury, B. A. Fay, M. Cornwall, J. Fuller, Nick Brass.

HARNESSMAKERS.

O. D. Tibbitts, Robert Bidleman, Johnson Bensley, L. B. Towsley, William Darrow, H. T. Wadsworth, Abner Chase, Windsor Chase, George Kingman, Ray Green, Miles Hayes, C. VanValkenburgh, John and Buel Blakely, J. D. Blakely, Frank Gaylord, C. R. Wadsworth, Philip Newback, Alonzo Blake, Clark Ferren, A. W. Blackmar, Henry Bay, James Thomas, Charles Ballou, H. N. Shreider, Sylvester Bamhart, William Joslyn, James Blake, Frederick Williams.

SHOEMAKERS.

Ira Eddy, Jacob Rushmore, Levinus Cornwall, Stephen Albro, Towsley and Tuttle, Jacob Frank, Kingsbury and Hove-land, George C. Graham, C. C. McClure, John Loomis, Noah Townsend, Enoch Sinclair, Benjamin VanName, John Reed, P. L. Tyler, Nathan Shaw, Christian Huffstader, Mr. Bibbins, L. E. B. McClure, William Watkins, Perrin Sampson, Peter Huffstader, R. E. Huffstader, Samuel Wheeler, Seth Wheeler, John McEwen, William Pierce, George McClure, Seth W. Godard, Julius McClure, C. C. McClure, Jr., Henry Welling, William Stone, H. O. Tuckerman, John Groin, H. H. Harris, Tryon Smith, Benjamin Bartlett, Philander L. Myers, Abner

Pettitt, Gorham Newcome, William Brown, S. B. Layton, C. C. Smith, Henry McEwen, Amanzo Reed, Henry Wilcox, Mr. Jones, Mr. Cady, Austin Graham, E. N. Frye, Mr. Gedney, Christopher Beardsley Wiltsee.

BUTCHERS.

Amos Melvin, Pamenter & Kilburn, Freman Baily, Barmenter & Andrews, Edwin Wright, Hamper & Sweet, William Beagle, Damon Dodge, Dodge & Pamenter, Clinton Hammond, Hedges & Crandall, Windsor King & Son, J. D. Blakely, Thomas Davis, Jacob Widrig, Widrid & Palmer, Palmer & Smith, Calvin Smith, Jr., Philetas Widrig, Norman Crandall, Mayo & Cox, A. J. Blakely, Nicholas & Foster, William Schlacter, Nicholas Rassel, Spencer Widrig, Matthew Pitts, J. Morrison, Ezra Vasburg, George Hibeck, Horton & Wandall.

TAILORS.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Botsford, Thomas Nicholson, Jeremiah Schallen, David Bensley, Mrs. Mahlem, tailoress, Sylvester B. Peck, Samuel Shaw, B. B. Mason, L. B. Hibbard, C. Vandeburgh, P. Fitzgerald, Jonathan Bloomfield, Constant Graves, Eugene Graves, John Dodge, Daman Dodge, E. L. Norris, T. B. Norris, Mr. McCormick, Henry Jerns, Peter Hein, T. G. Murphy, Hiram Beardsley.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Charles Wells, Eliakim Rhodes, Charles C. Wells, William Chapin, Whitman Stone, Cary Clemens, Ben Eaton, Orren Lewis, James Flemming, Stillman Andrews, Joseph D. Evans, Abial J. Vary, Thomas Vary, Robert G. Flint, George Matthewson, Frederick Matthewson, Ephraim T. Briggs, William Field, Camden C. Lake, Volney Belden, J. G. Blake, William McMillin, Marcus McMillin, Dexter Rhodes, Cyrus Rhodes, James Curtis, Stephen Hooker, Marvin Field, Charles Field, Manly Field, Abijah Sibley, Levi Wells, Wesley Demon, Erastus Lake, Mike Brass, Tracy J. Russell, Asa R. Trevitt, James Drury, Edward Churchill, Ambrose Upson, Lyman Shepard, Comfort Knapp, Chester Loveridge, Gifford Pierce, Joshua Steele, Alva Dutton, Hiram Donaldson, O. D. Curtis, E. Briggs, Chester Holt. Joiner and cabinet makers: Benjamin Knight and Caleb Knight.

TINSMITHS.

Hodge Brothers, Perigrin Eaton, Judson Eaton, Benjamin F. Joslin, Thomas Spencer, David Bloomfield, J. Chaffee & Son, Ferren & Gardinier, Ferrin & Jones, W. D. Jones, D. W. Bensley, W. D. Jones, Albert Pierce.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Jarvis Bloomfield, James Tyrer, L. M. Kellogg, Mr. Goodsell, George Walker, Benjamin F. Joslin, L. G. Ford, James Titus, Morris Williams.

MACHINISTS.

Mr. Marshall, C. J. Shuttleworth, Homer Bloomfield, Wallace McMaster, Theodore Baker, Milton Young.

GUNSMITHS.

H. M. Waite, Alva King, Wm. French George E. Crandall, Nathan Shaw, A. Goodell, Welcome Sprague, Langdon Steele.

JEWELERS.

Abial Vary, George E. Crandall, George Gliddon, William Nash, William Weber, O. S. Ward, James Weber, Weber & Holland, H. P. Spaulding.

COOPERS.

Icabod Brown, Samuel Cooper, Lewis Childs, John Peabody, Sylvester Peabody, Emery Sampson, Alanson Wheeler, Isaac Childs, Mr. Titus, Gates Brothers, James Fay, Alford Shippy, Mr. Pratt, Chester Wheeler.

CABINETMAKERS.

Wales Emmons, Otis Butterworth, Wales Butterworth, Walter Wadworth, Mr. Holt, M. L. Arnold, P. G. Eaton, Daniel Shaw, Shaw & Brothers, William Sherman, E. Rundall, Major Wells, William Barclay, Mr. Rider, M. W. Douglass, S. B. Gaylord, Joel Norton, Robert Shultus, Philip Herbold, Herbold & Prior, L. D. Chandler, Hiram Thomas.

CHAIRMAKERS.

Lemuel Twichel, Richard Wadsworth, Benjamin Nelson, Jonathan Nelson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Gates, James Boyles.

Among the business and professional citizens of Concord in 1883, are the following:

CLERGYMEN.

Rev. W. A. Robinson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. Williams, Pastor of the Methodist Church; Rev. A. F. Bryant, Pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Springville and East Concord; Rev. Mr. Owen, Pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Fromholzer, Pastor of the Catholic Church; Rev. Mr. Baker, Pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Morton's corners; Rev. Mr. Jackson, Pastor of the M. E. Church at Morton's corners and Rev. Mr. Weiderman, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Morton's corners.

LAWYERS.

Hon. C. C. Severance, W. H. Tichnor, Frank Chase, A. E. Scott, D. J. Wilcox, Lowell M. Cummings and Scott Cummings.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. George G. Stanbro, Dr. W. H. Jackson, Dr. W. E. Long, Dr. M. M. Sperry and Dr. I. C. Blakeley, Nichols' corners; Dr. T. Calkins, Woodward's Hollow.

HOTELS.

Leland House, E. S. Pierce, Proprietor; Forest Hotel, T. K. Davis, Proprietor; Farmers' Hotel, Theodore Trew, Proprietor; American Hotel, Peter Neno, Proprietor; Delavan House, Webster Norton, Proprietor; Miller's Hotel, Henry Saltzer, Proprietor.

BANKS.

First National Bank of Springville—Cash capital paid in, \$50,000. Wm. O. Leland, President; H. G. Leland, Vice-President; E. O. Leland, Cashier. Directors—Hon. C. C. Severance, Almond D. Conger, Joseph Demmon, Wm. O. Leland, Geo. W. Oyer, Wm. Z. Lincoln, E. O. Leland, Morris L. Hall, H. G. Leland.

Farmers' Bank of Springville—Capital stock, \$30,000. S. R. Smith, President; B. Chafee, Vice-President; F. O. Smith, Cashier. Directors—S. R. Smith, B. Chafee, J. D. Larabee, A. D. Jones.

MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.

P. Herbold, manufacturer and dealer in furniture and undertaker.

L. D. Chandler, dealer in furniture and undertaker.

C. J. Shuttleworth, furnace, machine shop, saw-mill and builder.

W. G. Rawson, mill owner and farmer.

Burt Chafee, mill owner and farmer.

E. L. Hoopes, miller and dealer in flour and feed.

S. R. Smith, manufacturer and farmer.

JEWELERS AND WATCH MAKERS.

George E. and Nelson Crandall, H. P. Spaulding and E. H. Engel.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

S. B. and N. K. Thomson, Beebe and Myers, dry goods, groceries and general store; C. M. Hadley, J. D. Blakeley, R. W. Tanner, A. F. Rust, E. A. Scott, groceries and provisions; J. O. Churchill, groceries and provisions and dealer in dry goods; William Briggs and J. S. Tarbox, general store in Morton's Corners, Maltby and Parmenter general store in Woodward's Hollow; Byron Walters, general store in East Concord.

DRUGGISTS, &c.

Frank Prior, L. B. Nichols and E. C. Smith, drugs, medicines, paints and oils.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE.

Allen and Weber, A. D. Jones, D. W. Jones, and J. Wheeler.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

A. L. Holman and J. W. Reed.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURES.

W. Stone, J. W. Reed, Anthony Leiser, A. L. Holman, C. C. McClure and George McClure.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

Harris Cohen, Peter Hein and Henry Jerns-Tailor.

MILLINERS.

Mrs. O. Smith, Mrs. L. M. Cummings, Mrs. George Myers, fancy store, Miss Clara Wheeler and Mrs. L. D. Hemstreet.

DRESS-MAKERS.

Mrs. S. Sweet, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. H. Palmer, Mrs. R. M. Tichnor, Mrs. Ostrander, Mrs. A. E. Torrey.

PAINTERS.

Thomas B. Prior, James Prior, Marshal Kingsley, Peter B. Prior, Levi Prior, Fred Childs, Robert Yates, Byron Bristol, David Hernden, Lemuel Parker, William Frye, Nicholas Deet, Frank Spaulding, John Pratt, Lyman Covel, Morris Barnett.

MASONS.

S. Swertz, M. Colin, Charles Colin, Frank Thurber & Sons, Dell Pinney, Mr. Quigley, Gideon Matthewson, Mr. Doane.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

W. W. Blakeley, job printer and proprietor of *Journal and Herald*, Melvin & Myers, job printers and proprietors of *Local News*, Nelson Thurber, printer, Charley Briel, printer, William Lowe, printer, William Frye, printer.

TANNERS.

Jay Borden, proprietor of Springville Tannery, Patrick Flanagan and Mr. Philips, tanners.

WOOD AND COAL.

F. O. Smith, coal and wood dealer.

BUTCHERS AND DEALERS IN MEATS.

Nicholas Rassel, Spencer Widrig and Cook Brothers.

WAGON-MAKERS.

Victor Collard, Matthew Metzler and Mr. Bassett, Peter Collard.

BLACKSMITHS.

Frank Weismantel, Peter Weismantel, Samuel Wheeler, Jr., Jacob Wenzel, Charles Thurber, William Frase, Henry Krepps, John Fink and George Beaumont.

HARNESS-MAKERS AND CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS.

C. R. Wadsworth, Clark Ferrin, S. H. Barnhart, A. Thillen, Henry Bay.

DENTISTS.

Carlos Waite and A. L. Vaughn.

DAGUERREOTYPERS.

S. E. Spaulding and Miss Ann H. Pierce.

LIVERY-STABLE KEEPERS.

E. S. & J. Pierce and E. D. Bement.

RESTAURANT.

M. D. Scoby.

WOOL CARDING.

Harvey Spaulding.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HALLS.

Opera House, Presbyterian, Methodist, Free Baptist, Baptist and Catholic churches, Griffith Institute, Masonic Hall and the E. A. U. Hall. Free Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran churches at Morton's Corners, and Free Baptist church at East Concord.

MILLWRIGHTS.

L. M. Kellogg, Jesse Frye, James B. Titus, Benjamin Joslyn and Morris Williams.

MACHINISTS.

C. J. Shuttleworth and Wallace McMaster.

CABINET MAKERS AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MAKERS.

John Demuth, Anson J. Fleming, Campbell Hugel and Lewis Goodbread.

BARBERS.

E. D. Bement, George Bentley and Herbert Ferrin.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Thomas Lincoln, William McMillen, Joseph Fleming, William Blackmar, Benjamin Joslyn, Ebenezer S. Cady, J. L. Steele, Ransom Davis, Morris Williams, William Joslyn, D. O. Babcock, Carlos Cox, A. J. Moon, Peter Zimmer, James Titus, Frank Spaulding, George B. Clark, Rudolph Rust, Ward Ferren, Waldo Morton, William Widrig, Hiram Lafferty, James Reynolds, David Griffith, George Wood, Theron Green, Albert Davis, Cypher Haas, George Norton, Met. Lincoln, Charles

Lafferty, Arthur Churchill, Alfred Churchill, Will Stanbro, O. D. Curtis, Will Griffith, Mr. Shaw, Perry Scott, Tom Williams, Mr. Grace, Lee Rider, Gottlieb Krantz, James Cranston, Mr. Huyek, Edward Beaver.

"FIDDLER'S GREEN."

It has been a query, even among those to the "Manor born," *when* or by *whom* this name of "Fiddler's Green" was first given. But it has now become a pretty well established fact, from the testimony of persons now living, and who lived here at *that* time, that the name was applied as early as 1815 or 1816. And it is also equally as well ascertained by the testimony of the same old settlers that the person who first applied the name was David Stickney, who then kept a log tavern where the Opera House now stands, and adjoining the "Green."

The plot of ground where the park now is, in early times was larger, smoother and much more beautiful than it is at present and was at first called "The Green." The theory that there were several fiddlers living adjoining or near there at the time the name was given is not sustained by evidence. It is true that at one time there were several fiddlers living in the vicinity, but it was many years after it had received its title; but the following are well established facts:—

First—That David Leroy came here about 1812.

Second—That he was a famous and inveterate fiddler.

Third—That he lived a few rods north of the present park, and adjoining the "Green."

Fourth—That his house was the favorite resort of other fiddlers who frequently came some distance to practice with and learn of him, and that the sound of his fiddle almost nightly floated out upon the evening air, and all the villagers listened to its rich melody. From these facts we have become satisfied after *due investigation*, that from David Leroy and the music of his and other fiddles *at his house*, the "Green" by which he lived took the name of "Fiddler's Green," and that there were *no other fiddlers living there at that time*.

From *this* the little village took the *same name*, and for many years it was known as "Fiddler's Green" from New England to the Far West. Fifty and sixty years ago the name Springville was seldom applied to the village, and it was only on

special occasions and when one wished to be very precise in his language that the full name "Fiddler's Green" was used, but among the surrounding farming community the name almost universally applied was the "Green." If you went to a neighbour's house and enquired of the wife where her husband was, the answer would be he has gone to the "Green." If you called at another house and asked the children if their father was at home, the answer might be no, he has gone to the "Green." And even to-day the name of the "Green" remains indelibly stamped upon the minds of *some* of our venerable men and women whose first and earliest recollections of the place was the little hamlet that nestled in the midst of nature's richest verdure around that spot, and this impression remains to-day on their minds, and they speak of it as the "Green" and call it by no other name.

In early times the "Green" was used as a parade ground by the military companies that trained in Springville. Sometimes caravans and other traveling shows exhibited there. Sometimes exciting games of base ball were played there. In the memorable political campaign of 1840 a log cabin was erected on the south-west corner of the "Green," and a large political mass-meeting was held there on *that* Fourth of July. In 1880, at the Semi-Centennial celebration of the opening of the Springville Academy, the large company present on that occasion took dinner from tables erected on the "Green."

MAILS, MAIL ROUTES AND POST OFFICES.

The first post-offices established in this county were at Buffalo and Clarence. There were no post-offices or mail-routes in the south towns before the war of 1812-15.

The earliest method adopted by the settlers for communicating with their friends east was by watching their opportunity and sending letters by some one who might have occasion to return to the section of country they came from. And their friends east would send letters whenever they knew of any person coming from that part of the country here, and such person sometimes brought a dozen or more letters and they would be distributed to the owners who sometimes lived many miles apart. At one time a man by the name of Wm. Earl

was employed by the settlers to go to Buffalo once a week to carry the mail and bring that of the settlers and distribute it to whom it belonged. At first the country extending for twenty-five miles north and south and thirty-five east and west, was all included in the one town of Willink, and a letter addressed to a person in Willink might never reach its destination, therefore they were addressed to persons in the township and range in which they lived. In this way they could be distributed with measurable accuracy.

In the Spring of 1820, a new mail-route was established, running from Buffalo to Olean, with three new offices in this county: one at Hamburg, formerly called Smith's mills; one at Boston, formerly known as Torrey's corners, and one at Springville. Ralph Shepard was the first post-master at Hamburg, Erastus Torrey at Boston, and Rufus C. Eaton at Springville, who held the office nine years. Since that time the post-masters at Springville have been—

In 1828, Elisha Mack, under Andrew Jackson, two terms, Martin Van Buren, one.

In 1840, Samuel Lake, under Harrison and part of Tyler's administration.

In 1842, Dr. Hubbard, under part of Tyler's and part of Polk's.

In 1846, Major Blasdell, under Polk's administration.

In 1848, Morgan L. Badgley, under Taylor and Fillmore.

In 1852, Camden C. Lake, under Pierce.

In 1856, Camden C. Lake, under Buchanan.

In 1860, Perrin Sampson, under Lincoln.

In 1864, Perrin Sampson, under Lincoln and part of Johnson's.

In 1866, Luther Killom, under Johnson.

In 1868, Carlos Emmons, under Grant.

In 1872, Carlos Emmons, under part of Grant's 2d term.

In 1872, T. B. Norris, under part of Grant's 2d term.

In 1876, T. B. Norris, under Hayes.

In 1880, T. B. Norris, under Garfield, who is post-master at the present time.

About fifty years ago a post-office was established on Townsend Hill, with Amaziah Ashman as postmaster. At the present

time there are four post-offices in the town of Concord—Springville, Morton's Corners, Woodward's Hollow and East Concord. At first the mail was carried over Townsend Hill to Boston and on to Buffalo; then it was carried down the east branch of Eighteen-mile creek to Boston, then to Buffalo. And it has been carried past East Concord and through Colden to Buffalo. It is now carried on the cars from Springville to Sardinia and to Buffalo; and also through Boston to Buffalo.

In early times there was a mail from the East carried through Springville, Zoar, and on West. Afterwards there was a mail from Pike through Springville, Morton's Corners, Collin's Center, and on West. At the present time there is a mail route from Collin's Center, through Morton's Corners, Woodward's Hollow, New Oregon, &c. There is a mail route from Springville to Cattaraugus Station. There is also a mail route from Springville to Ashford Station.

COMMISSION OF THE FIRST POST-MASTER IN SPRINGVILLE.

"Return J. Meigs, Jr., Post-master General of the United States of America.

TO ALL who shall see these presents, greeting:

"KNOW YE, that confiding in the Integrity, Ability and Punctuality of Rufus C. Eaton, Esq., I do appoint him a Post-master, and authorize him to execute the duties of that Office at Springville, Niagara County, and State of New York, according to the laws of the United States, and such Regulations conformable thereto as he shall receive from me.

TO HOLD the said office of Post-master, with all the Powers, Privileges and Emoluments to the same belonging, during the pleasure of the Post-master General of the United States for the time being.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed at Washington City, the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the independence of the United States the forty-fourth.

Registered 19th day of July, 1820.

R. J. MEIGS.

THOS. ARBUCKLE, Clerk.

A list of the owners of farms and farming lands in the town of Concord in 1845:

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

LOTS.

25. Calvin Blake, L. C. Vaughan, James Vaughan, Epenetus Vaughan.
26. W. W. Cornwell, Asa Wells, J. N. Yates, H. Freeman, J. Mayo.
27. John Gardinier, J. Bloodgood, Wm. Smith, Archibald Griffith.
28. Jared Davis, John Vaughn, Wm. Smith.
29. H. J. Vosburg, Abram Gardinier, Wm. Olin, G. Newcomb.
30. Wm. Foot, Levi Finch, James Wood, Joseph Coterai, John Coterai.
31. James Wood, R. Foote, R. Matthewson, John Philips.
32. R. Foote, Sam. Hains, Mrs. Beaver, R. Matthewson.
33. Asa Wells, Healy Freeman, Charles Wells, Mr. Kilburn.
34. James Bloodgood, J. N. Yates, Vincent Cole, Weston Waite, Moses Griswold.
35. Archibald Griffith, M. Wample, S. Gardner, J. Mayo, C. Smith, J. Wilson.
36. J. & A. South, Wm. Smith, E. Cram, L. Killom, J. Haynes, L. Needham.
37. H. Stanbro, Wm. Baker, Henry Vosburg, B. Graff, C. Vaughan, David Clark, Levi Finch.
38. J. Griffith, Louis Wheelock, H. Griffith, R. Drake, Bela Graves, C. Killom.
39. R. Foote, John Treat, P. A. Sprague, S. P. Field, Bela Graves.
40. Abner Wilson, B. Crump, P. A. Sprague.
41. Josiah Graves, Ashley Holland, Gardner Stanbro, Seley Squires.
42. Seley Squires, J. C. Cranston, Justin Miner, Hiram Mayo, D. Sweet, J. McMillen.
43. L. Davis, E. Mayo, James Curtis, J. Mayo, P. Stanbro, C. Smith.
44. A. Cranston, Wm Smith, Jr., Wm. Smith, S. A. Jocey, P. Stanbro, C. Stanbro.
45. Wm. Smith, Wm. Smith, Jr., Patrick Hogan, Ephraim Needham.

46. Philip Potter, P. Osgood, Josiah Canfield, Mr. Flint, C. A. Wilson.
47. Wheeler Drake, (non-resident).
48. Samuel Abbott, Alonzo Cross.
49. Mrs. Reynolds, Varney Ingalls.
50. E. E. Williams, Daniel Tice, Peter Bradley, Zimri Ingalls, Caleb Ingalls.
51. James Flemings, Ephraim T. Briggs, Amos Stanbro.
52. Philip Ferrin, Nathan Godard, Benjamin South, Isaac Knox.
53. Albert Shippy, Ephraim A. Briggs, Stary King, C. Needham, E. Godard.
54. K. Martin, Jr., Mr. Mason, A. Martin, J. Agard, Orrin Sibley.
55. Orrin Sibley, Sylvester Abbott, Harrison Calkins.
56. Henry Smith, Wm Calkins, C. Abbott, S. Abbott, D. Lewis
57. Carlos Emmons, V. Ingalls, Allan Drake, Alanson Wheeler.
58. J. House, Orley Perkins, Benjamin Wheeler, Sen.
59. Benjamin Fay, Ebenezer Blake.
60. Noah Townsend, Constant Trevett, Philip Ferrin, Mr. Stephenson.
61. Orrin Baker, Jonathan Canfield, Orvil Canfield.
62. Wm. Field, Almon Perkins, Joshua Agard, H. E. Potter.
63. Benjamin Sibley, Joshua Agard, Abijah Sibley.
64. Moses Leonard, Oliver Dutton, O. Wells, J. Bartley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Calkins, E. Twichell.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

LOTS.

46. Mrs. Prudence Williams.
47. Mrs. Prudence Williams.
48. Roswell Alcott.
49. Jesse Frye, Enoch N. Frye.
56. Henry Weber.
57. Non Resident.
58. Michael Smith.
59. Michael Smith.
60. John Wells.
61. David Williams.
62. E. N. Frye, L. P. Cox.

66. Luther Austin, F. H. Cary, John Hoveland.
 67. Henry Weber, H. S. Post.
 68. John Williams, Levi Palmer.
 69. John Williams.
 70. Non Resident.
 71. Thomas Richardson.
 72. Abram Hammond, Luther Thompson, Mr. Newman, S. G. Churchill, J. G. Story.
 73. Thomas Davis, Mr. Trumball, S. A. Morton.
 77. Elisha Eaton, Joel Chaffee, Charles Chaffee.
 78. Charles Watson.
 79. Mrs. Knight.
 80. Mrs. Knight, Amos Stanbro, George Thompson, Charles Prindle.
 81. A. P. Morton, A. K. Ostrander, Ambrose Johnson, Widow German, Milo Baker.
 82. A. P. Morton, Pomroy Johnson, Joseph Agard Ostrander, Mr. Harvey.
 86. Samuel Churchill.
 87. Peleg Cranston, Mr. Van Burau.
 88. J. Agard, W. Agard, S. Agard, E. German.
 89. Horace Gaylord, Amos Stanbro, Washington Tyrer, Charles Prindle.
 90. Isaac Nichols, George Woodbury, James Wheeler, B. C. Holt, Mrs. Tyrer-Ostrander.
 91. Jeremiah Richardson, James Wheeler, Widow Richardson.
- Parts of lots 61, 62, 71, 79, 86, 87 and 78, and lot 70 were wild or unoccupied land.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN. RANGE SEVEN.

LOTS.

1. Carlos Emmons, V. Ingals.
2. V. Ingals, Mrs. Loveridge, S. Wheeler, Mr. Hutchins.
3. Mr. Hutchins.
4. P. Scott, A. Ashman, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Canfield.
5. R. C. Drake, Elan Booth, Parley Marten.
6. Sillick Canfield, A. Gray, Oliver Needham, Laban A. Needham.

7. Hosea Potter, L. H. Twichell, H. Ingals, A. Gensman, Mr. Horton.
8. William Dye, Ira Woodward, Wheeler Drake.
9. Jonas Perham.
10. P. Cook, V. Ingals, John French.
11. P. Scott, Widow Scott, A. Loveridge.
12. P. Scott, J. Shears.
13. Thaddeus Hicock, Abial Blodgett.
14. T. H. and H. Potter, Charles Needham, A. C. Adams, Widow Bement.
15. T. H. Potter, William Twichell, Samuel Twichell, Joseph Potter, Ira Drake, H. Drake.
16. William Potter, Widow Drake, Wheeler Drake, G. W. Thurber, H. Drake-Bridgman.
17. W. Hyde, S. W. Alger.
18. W. Hyde, Elder Carr, James Tyrer, O. Spaulding, A. Hall, B. Trevitt, S. Stevens.
19. J. M. Spaulding, B. Alby.
20. A. Hall, Hicock and Trevitt, E. Sampson, Jeremiah Louk.
21. Benjamin Trevett, Benjamin Trevitt, Jr., Hiram C. Trevitt, William Adams, E. Adams.
22. Eron Woodward, Isaiah Pike, William Adams.
23. S. Trevett, I. Pike, D. Janes, P. Thurber, H. Burt.
24. R. Curren, J. Fosdick, E. Ellis, S. Trevett.
25. Lyman Joslyn, Mr. Joslyn.
26. S. Stevens.
27. T. M. Briggs, E. Lush, Daniel Persons, James Colwell.
28. S. Cooper, H. C. Trevett, B. Fisher, E. Sampson.
29. Benjamin Trevett, Benjamin Trevett, Jr., Trevett & Ballou.
30. Ezekiel Adams, A. C. Adams.
31. H. Babcock, Mr. Brush, J. Hawkins, R. Hawkins, Alphonso Cross, L. Trevett.
32. D. Janes, P. Roach, Joseph Roach, W. Burt, Francis Tat-too, John Goffinett, Francis Wiser.
33. Calvin Johnson, John Nichols, A. Nichols, J. Steele, Ezekiel Goodell.
34. L. Simons, Z. Simons, John Martin, John Peabody, Phineas Peabody.

35. Perin Sampson, Emery Sampson, William Sampson, T. D. Tiffany, P. Payne, S. Briggs.
36. Emery Sampson, LeGrand Douglass, Haw & Douglass.
37. J. Rice, A. Becker. --- Francisco.
38. Joseph Hawkins, Levi Knap, E. Adams, Mr. Blakesley.
39. Benjamin Dole, Alphonso Cross.
40. Mrs. Barrett, G. Myer, H. Perkins, B. Rathburn, George Barrett, F. Hammond.
41. A. Nichols, M. J. Steele, William Fessenden, Elizer Stocking, Lyman Steele, Charles Mosier.
42. Luke Simons, Z. Simons, William Fisher, Nehemiah Heath, Joseph Tabor.
43. J. L. Douglass, D. Rice, Jared Tiffany.
44. J. L. Douglass, Waters & Rice, E. Sampson, Jared Tiffany, J. Colvin.
45. William Beckwith, Ray Beckwith, Mr. Stearns, Gilbert Sweet.
46. Chockly Lynde, Ira Stebbins, Mr. Lynde, William Horton, L. Barrett.
47. John Becker, George Myers, Zenas Perkins, P. Hucklebury, M. Hucklebury.
48. H. Jefferson, D. Horton, B. Rathburn, F. Hammond.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

LOTS.

1. Eaton Bensley, John Russell, Joseph Harkness.
2. Samuel Cochran, Mrs. Yaw, D. Evans.
3. George Holland, Sylvester Eaton, W. Watkins, Wells Brooks, William McMillen.
4. J. Van Pelt, James Hinman, Charles Wells, V. Ingalls, Christopher Green.
5. B. Nelson, E. Matthewson, G. W. Kingman, Parker & Barton.
7. Almer White, William Weeden, Charles Chaffee, Joel Chaffee, J. Russell, E. Bensley.
8. Bloomfield, Shepherd, White, Shultus, William Weeden, S. Cochran.
9. E. Mack, William Ballou, J. Rushmore, Edmonds F. White.
10. J. Van Pelt, Selem Sears, Isaac Palmer.

11. H. S. Post, Julius Bement, Harvey Andrews, Luther Austin.
12. Jarvis Bloomfield.
13. Giles Churchill, Jacob Rushmore, Luther Austin.
14. E. W. Cook.
15. E. W. Cook, Mr. Stearns.
16. David Wiley, Mr. Stearns.
17. Ebenezer Dibble, Francis White, Mr. Edmunds.
18. Mrs. Otis, William Ballou.
19. William Smith.
20. James Kingsley.
21. E. R. Shultus.
22. David Shultus.
23. David Shultus, Abel Holman, Mr. Kingman.
24. Abel Holman.
25. Nathaniel Bowen, Mr. Dodge, Parker & Barton.

CONCORD SOLDIERS' RECORD.

To that Grand Army which preserved the Union, Concord contributed her full share of volunteers, a large percentage of whom were either killed or died in the service. When future generations lift the veil from bygone years in their search for fitting themes of eulogy, let their finest tributes fall upon the heads of the soldier boys of Concord.

More than half of those who entered the service went out in two companies—Company A of the 100th N. Y. S. V., and Company F of the 116th N. Y. S. V.

Company A of the 100th was recruited by Capt. Daniel D. Nash, of Springville, and was the first offering toward the formation of the "Eagle Brigade," being raised by General Scroggs, of Buffalo. Of their service in the field we need not speak, as its history has already been written by an able pen. Company F of the 116th was organized by Drs. U. C. Lynde and George G. Stanbro, of Springville, in 1862. Dr. George G. Stanbro was commissioned as its captain. They reported for duty in August, 1862, at Fort Porter, Buffalo. Early in 1863 they were sent to Louisiana, where, after participating in a series of hard fought battles, the regiment was ordered to Virginia. But a history of the 116th has also been written and

we need not further refer to it. Of those who were members of the various other regiments, their records are equally deserving of a place on the illustrious scroll of the nation's honored soldier heroes.

The following list of the soldiers includes some who enlisted in other places but whose homes were really in Concord :

* Died in the service ; the person's name will also be found in a list of the dead.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY A.

Major Daniel D. Nash,	Francis L. Arnold,
Capt. Wm. L. Mayo,	Nathan J. Arnold,
Serg. Carlos H. Richmond,	George Arnold,
Serg. Thos. W. Small,	Thos. Dillon,
Serg. Byron Bristol,	Hiram M. Fisk,
*Corp. Charles B. Kellogg,	*Jacob Friedman,
Corp. Thos. M. Allen,	Ed. G. Gibson,
*Corp. Charles H. Flanders,	Henry S. Goodman,
Corp. J. S. Bibbens,	Nicholas Georgen,
Emerson Gates,	James L. Gaylord,
Daniel Hicks,	*Uriah F. Hill,
Marion Lincoln,	John Roller,
*Roswell Merrifield,	Ebenezer Spooner,
Nicholas Streit,	Frank Smith,
Wm. H. Sill,	Daniel H. Stebbon,
*Thos. C. Sweet,	Sylvester Wiser,
*Geo. Bishop,	*Phillip Wiser,
	*Clark C. Dickerman.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY F.

Capt. George S. Stanbro,	Rollin J. Albro,
Capt. Charles S. Crary,	George Annaerter,
Lieut. Clinton Hammond,	*Peter Brooks,
Serg. John G. Dayton,	Morris Barnett,
*Corp. Samuel A. Mayo,	Martin Bury,
Corp. Anthony Leiser,	Edward Bement,
William A. Ferrin,	Marshall K. Davis,
Stephen E. Spaulding,	Jacob Farner,
Benjamin S. Goddard,	Alonzo Hilliker,

Frederick Hoverland,	Julius A. McClure,
*Marks Louk,	Theron Matthewson,
*John H. Mayo,	Cornelius Ostrander,
Julian H. Rhodes,	Henry W. Shultus,
*John H. Thurber,	Franklin C. Shultus,
Carlos Waite,	*Fabian Warner,
Cornelius Graft,	Lorenzo Johnson,
Serg. James B. Webber,	Marion Johnson,
Uriah C. Lynde, Surgeon,	Joseph S. Warner,
Jacob Chiefferle,	*John W. Twichell,
*Daniel Wright,	*Hiram H. Tyrer,

Theodore B. Norris.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

- *Eugene Walker—44th Reg., Inf. Co. A. (People's Ellsworth.)
- *Irving Pike—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A. (People's Ellsworth.)
- *Jerome Myers—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A. (People's Ellsworth.)
- *Henry C. Hammond—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A. (People's Ellsworth.)
- Tyler B. Stearns—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A. (People's Ellsworth.)
- Lanson A. Stanbro—116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
- Alonzo F. Killom—116th N. Y. V., Co. K.
- William Woodward—64th N. Y. V., Co. A.
- George Smead—64th N. Y. V., Co. A.
- Elmore Bement—2d Reg. California Cav., Co. G.
- Frank P. Spaulding—36th Reg. N. Y. V., Co. A.
- Col. H. P. Spaulding—7th Reg. U. S. colored troops.
- James McRea—1st Reg. Ill. Light Artillery, Battery I.
- Nathan Humphrey—1st Batalion, N. Y. sharp shooters, 8th Co.
- Alonzo Booth—97th N. Y. V. (Conklin Rifles), Co. K., drafted.
- Corp. John P. Underhill—10th N. Y. Cav.
- Capt. William H. Warner—4th Ark. Cav., Co. F.
- Serg. Humphrey Drake—116th N. Y. Cav., Co. B.
- *Leroy Cooper—187th N. Y. V.
- Henry Himes.
- Elnathan Griffith—116th N. Y. V., Co. K.
- Eugene P. Ellis.
- William Henry Sprague.
- William Vannatta—64th N. Y. V.

- *Elias Vannatta—64th N. Y. V.
- Preston Richardson.
- Peter Prior—147th, Co. D.
- Job Woodward.
- Martin Miller—21st N. Y. V.
- W. B. Jewett—21st N. Y. V.
- William Black—45th, Co. I.
- Americus Lincoln—147th, Co. D.
- *James Darling.
- *Joseph Y. Gardinier—2d Minn. Cav.
- Serg. George W. Pierce—187th N. Y. V., Co. E.
- *Jacob F. Goodbread—147th N. Y. V., Co. B.
- *Thomas Page.
- *Philip Mentz—100th N. Y. V., Co. A.
- *Chauncey Joslin—64th N. Y. V., Co. A.
- *Alfred Shippy.

LIST OF THOSE WHO WERE EITHER KILLED OR DIED IN THE
SERVICE.

- Corp. Charles B. Kellogg—killed in Virginia.
- Corp. Charles F. Flanders—killed in the attack on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1883.
- Roswell Merrifield—killed June 28, 1862, at Bottom Bridge.
- Thomas C. Sweet—killed June 28, 1862, at Bottom Bridge.
- Jacob Friedman—killed.
- Uriah F. Hill—died at Andersonville prison.
- Phillip Wiser—killed May 26, 1862, at Seven Pines.
- Corp. Samuel A. Mayo—died Aug. 8, 1862.
- Mark Louks—killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.
- John H. Mayo—died of wounds received, Aug. 11, 1863.
- John H. Thurber—lost at sea, July 10, 1864.
- Fabian Warner—died at Baton Rouge, July 26, 1863.
- Eugene Walker—killed at second battle of Bull Run.
- Irving Pike—died in the service.
- Jerome Myers—killed at Malvern Hill.
- Henry C. Hammond—killed at second battle of Bull Run.
- Leroy Cooper—died in the hospital at Washington, in 1864.
- Elias Vannatta—shot.
- James Darling—died in Andersonville prison.
- Joseph Y. Gardinier—died at St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1862.

Jacob F. Goodbread—starved to death in Andersonville prison.

Daniel Wright—died of wound, May 17, 1863, in Louisiana.

Peter Brooks—died Aug. 13, 1863, in Louisiana.

John W. Twichell—died Sept. 22, 1863, at Cairo, Illinois.

Hiram H. Tyrer—died May 9, 1864, at New Orleans.

George Bishop—died of wounds received at Bull Run.

Thomas Page—died Sept. 27, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Philip Mentz—died on Morris Island.

Chauncey Joslin—died of camp fever, at Versailles, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.

Alfred Shippey—died in the hospital.

Clark C. Dickerman—died July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner.

Owing to the destruction of valuable records, the above record is imperfect and contains omissions and doubtless errors which are seemingly unavoidable.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE.

The Presbyterian Church of Springville was first organized as a Congregational Church Nov. 2nd, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer, consisting of but nine members of whom John Russell was chosen its first deacon and was ever after looked up to by the church as its father and truest friend. Rev. John Spencer was a character that deserves more than a passing notice. He was a missionary sent out by the home board to labor on the Holland Purchase. His labors and toils were abundant in this county but more particularly in Cattaraugus and Chatauga counties. He was wonderfully full of vivacity, a rare wit and a genial companion. In all the anecdotes related of him, and they are very many, I have never heard of but one instance of his failing to have a ready response. He was once walking through the streets of Fredonia leading his old gray mare, which as ever seemed inclined to hang back. Passing a tailor shop where a couple of tailors sat sewing by the open window, one called out to him, "Friend, are you traveling far?" He answers "No." "Ah, I thought if you were, I would advise you to swap off your old horse for a bob-sled and get something you could draw easier." He stopped, took off his hat and bowed, saying, "Gentlemen, I have not a word to fit the

occasion," and passed on enjoying the joke hugely, which he often repeated. Deacon Russell once said with his eyes humid with emotion, "That anecdote always brings good old father Spencer with his old gray mare visibly before me." Father Spencer was always ready for every good word and work, a great worker, sowing the seed unsparingly, and was very successful in securing an abundant harvest. So kind, loving and spiritual that he, under God, succeeded in drawing together and organizing more churches, it is said, than any other man that ever labored in these three counties. He was pastor of a great number of churches at the same time and for many years. The place where this little band met to worship and encourage one another's hearts to stem the tide of worldly influences was the old school-house standing in the rear of the Presbyterian Church which was burned down about fifty-five years ago. There they met every Sabbath, whether they had a preacher to lead them or not. If they had they rejoiced, if not they felt the command was "worship God." Some brother read a hymn and they all joined in the holy song with grateful hearts. No doubt there would have been some harsh, grating discords had the song of this little band fell on the ears of some of the fashionable quartettes of the present time (whose artistic displays seem more in keeping with the gymnastics of the day than as a part of religious services). But the business of this little band here in the wilderness was to worship and please God, and they needed none to lead them save the Spirit in this most delightful and impressive part of Christian worship. The hymn sung, another brother prayed and then some minister in heaven preached to them by his sermon being read to them here on earth. Thus they continued about five years, when a Mr. Fitch, a son of Dr. Fitch, of Williams college, was sent to them. The first subscription ever drawn up in the Town of Concord for the support of the Gospel was for his benefit in the year 1820. The numbers of membership had now increased from the original nine to twenty-one, as follows: John Russell, John Ewers, George W. Robinson, Hannah Ewers, Silas H. Cleveland, Ruth Morrill, Anna Robinson, Sergeant Morrill, Thomas McGee, Hannah Green, Catharina Cochran, Betsey Frye, Asa Phillips, Rhoda Phillips, Cath-

rina Knox, Lydia Russell, John M. Richards, Elizabeth Austin, William Herrick and Mary Herrick. Mr. Fitch remained but one year, and was succeeded in 1821 or 1822 by Father Ingalls, who remained four or five years, preaching one-half the time here and receiving his missionary aid for a part of his support. Under his ministry the church and community was blessed with its first revival, and this was a general one throughout the community, and here many of the first prominent settlers took a stand for Christ. The fruits of this revival went in part to start the other churches. The Methodists had organized a class about 1820. The Baptists organized a society from the fruits of this revival in 1824 and a church several years later. The Methodists were so strengthened by this revival that they commenced building a church edifice in 1827. The house was enclosed, except glazing, and remained so for some years. Through the kindness of the Methodists, the Congregational church was permitted to meet in their house occasionally. There they worshiped on slab seats laid on blocks of wood, their worship being in no way incommoded thereby, but as a board from the windows, or places for the windows, had to be removed to let in light for the singers; use was found for the old bandana handkerchiefs to cover the heads of the worshippers. All the religious meetings held stately in the place up to this time were held by this little band, others only having occasional meetings, while they met every Sabbath.

The next minister who labored with this church was Eliphalet Spencer, of Middlebury academy, who commenced his labors in the Winter of 1828-9. The number since the revival had increased to fifty-one. Mr. Spencer's labors were not successful, as the Masonic excitement was then at its height and absorbed the public mind. Mr. Spencer being a Mason found it impossible to do much good in a community where so many were incensed against the institution. The walls of the academy were now up and the church met within them at another time in the ball chamber of the Johnson Bensley Hotel, later known as the Springville House. They worshiped here for sometime under the ministrations of Rev. S. H. Gridley, since known as Dr. Gridley. He was from Clinton, Oneida county, and preached his first sermon to this church—a man of talent and ardent

piety. He was the first man who ever preached in this place all the time. He left in 1830, the church still weak but united and happy and was succeeded by Father Wilcox, an aged man, who labored a few months without any special engagement, and left in 1831. At this time the erection of the old house of worship was commenced, under very embarrassed circumstances, but few to put their shoulder to the wheel and the land-debts resting very heavily upon them. In June, 1832, this meeting-house was finished. The dedication took place on the 6th day of June. The ministry present to assist were Revs. Abial Parmelee and T. S. Harris. The church had now conveniences and comforts, of which it had known nothing in its previous existence. It had worshiped in the old log school-house, the unfinished walls of the academy, the old factory where Deacon Russell furnished dinner or lunch for all who came, in the ball-chamber, in the unfinished Methodist edifice, sitting on slabs of the roughest material, and never were privileges prized higher than these. Now they had a comfortable and commodious house of worship and the celebrated union-meeting of the Baptist and Congregational churches was entered into by previous arrangement. Following this dedication the ministers were Parmelee and Harris, Congregationalists; Loomis and Medcalfe, Baptists. This meeting continued for several weeks; as the result, twenty-one were added to the church on profession and fourteen by letter, increasing the number to seventy. Parmelee remained five years, closing his labors here in January, 1839. Number of communicants had increased one hundred and fifty-three. He was succeeded by Rev. A. P. Hawley, who became the first pastor of the church; was installed Jan. 30, 1839. A very ardent attachment soon sprung up between pastor and people with promise of good results. But Mr. Hawley was laid aside from the pulpit by the fall of a tree in the winter of 1840, from which he never recovered, and in August, 1840, the pulpit was again declared vacant.

The church has now reached a point within the recollection of most of our citizens and we will only give the names of pastors and other facts in a condensed manner. Rev. Z. Eddy commenced his labors in the winter of 1840 and '41, and closed in October, 1844. Number of communicants reported at the

next meeting of Presbytery was 322. March, '45, a call was given to Hiram Eddy, who became the third pastor of the church and during his stay the church built the church edifice in which it now worships. The pastoral relation was dissolved in June, 1850. The pulpit has since been supplied by ministers and pastors in the following order: Rev. Benj. F. Millan, 1 year; Rev. Isaac E. Curry, 3 years; Rev. Robert L. Conklin, 1 year; Rev. Claudius B. Lord, 3 years; Rev. Nathan Allen, 5 years; Rev. J. T. Hanning, 3 years; Rev. John A. Wells, 11 years. Under his pastorate the church members increased fifty per cent., and the house of worship was re-modeled at an expense of over \$6,000. Rev. W. A. Robinson is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE.

From the best information that can be obtained, it appears that as early as 1814 and 1815, Methodist meetings were held by a Methodist preacher named "Jenkins," at the house of Ezekiel Smith, in the town of Sardinia (then Concord), on Lord's hill, eight miles east of Springville. Subsequently Methodist meetings were held at George Richmond's, three miles east of Springville. About the year 1820, a Methodist church was organized at the school house of Liberty pole corners, one mile east of Springville, by a Methodist preacher known as Father Hall. So far as can now be ascertained, the members of the church thus organized were James Hinman and Phebe Hinman, his wife; Charles C. Wells and Susan Wells, his wife; Samuel Shaw and Phebe Shaw, his wife. No other names of members can be ascertained. In the year 1823, this conference district was known as the Erie district, Gleazen Fillmore, Presiding Elder, and the circuit was known as Boston circuit. Andrew Peck and John Copeland were the circuit preachers connected with the charge, and meetings were held by them alternately once in two weeks. At a later date, meetings were held at a school house in Springville, that stood just west of where the Presbyterian church now stands. In the year 1825, this was known as the Buffalo district, Loring Grant, Presiding Elder, under whose leadership a church edifice was erected. Orrin Lewis was the builder. The church edifice thus built stood on the north side of the public square, and was

used as a place of worship by the Methodists until 1863, when the present church edifice was completed, which was built under the supervision of the Rev. S. Y. Hammond, the preacher then in charge. The edifice is built of brick and of modern style and finish, located upon a lot of ample size, with a commodious parsonage of appropriate style, in close proximity. A fair estimate of the value of the property could not fall short of \$10,000. The present membership, at this date of 1883, is 110. Sunday school teachers and children, seventy-five. The present Board of Trustees are: Stephen E. Tefft, W. H. Pingey, Byron Wells, B. A. Lowe, H. G. Leland, L. M. Cummings, Frank Thurber, Newcomb Churchill, William McMillen. Rev. Williams, present pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN SPRINGVILLE.

In January, 1827, the first Baptist church in Springville was organized. The articles of faith now held by the church were adopted, and Rufus C. Eaton was chosen Deacon. At the time of its organization the church was composed of eighteen members, eight males and ten females. Their names were as follows: Zebulon Stratton, Levinus Cornwell, R. C. Eaton, Almon Fuller, Sylvester Eaton, W. W. Cornwell, Chauncey Pond, Elisha Eaton, Thankful White, Betsey Fuller, Sally Weeden, Sally Eddy, Eunice House, Juda Rhodes, Waitce Richmond, Eliza H. Eaton, Susannah Pond, Louisa Cornwell.

About this time Elder Eliab Going was solicited to visit Springville, to preach and baptise a few persons. In January, 1828, the church numbered thirty-five members, and Whitman Metcalf became its nominal pastor, intending to preach one-fourth of the time.

In 1832, Elder Loomis preached to the church.

In June, 1833, Elder David Searle became pastor of the church.

On the 14th of December, Daniel Parsons was chosen Deacon.

In 1834, a new meeting house was built and dedicated January 27, 1835, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Elder Elisha Tucker, of Buffalo.

On the 27th of March, 1836, Elder Searle, who had labored successfully as pastor for three years, was dismissed with a

letter of commendation, and soon after, the Rev. W. T. Crane became pastor of the church and remained one year.

In the Spring of 1837, Rev. G. W. Warren assumed the pastoral charge of the church. June 17th, Lansing Waugh was licensed to preach. In August, 140 communicants were present. In November, R. D. Campbell was invited to improve his gifts of preaching (and was afterward licensed), and Thomas Pierce was chosen Deacon.

In December, the following resolution was adopted by the church, viz :

"Resolved, That we will not admit to fellowship any individual who will not abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except as a medicine."

In August, 1838, Elder Searle united with the church and became its pastor the second time. He continued to labor in that capacity till 1841. In 1841, Rev. Newell Smith became the pastor of the church. In September, 1842, he asked for a dismission. In October, Harry A. Sears was licensed to preach. Twenty-seven had been baptised and twenty-five received by letter.

In October, 1842, Elder Anson Tucker became pastor of the church. On the 11th of August, 1844, he preached his farewell sermon, having been dismissed at his request. In the Fall, A. H. Danforth, a student from Hamilton, preached during vacation. His brother, H. M. Danforth, was invited to preach, but he remained but a short time. Elder E. G. Hatch supplied the church a few months. Elder Orsamus Tayntor, from the Free Will Baptist, united with this church at this time and was licensed to preach. Edwin Saunders and Alvin T. Cole were licensed also.

In September, 1845, Rev. P. W. Mills accepted an invitation to the pastoral office which he occupied till the year 1849, and then supplied the desk till 1850. While Elder Mills remained pastor, twenty-seven were baptised and thirty-five received by letter. The church which had gradually increased since its organization in 1827, now seems to have arrived at the height of its numerical force, reporting to the association held at Arcade in 1850 the aggregate number of 266.

On the 24th of February, 1850, Rev. Whitman Metcalf

became Pastor. On the 1st of May, 1853, twenty were baptized. After four years' labor Elder Metcalf offered his resignation which was reluctantly accepted.

On June 24, 1855, Rev. John Smitzer became Pastor. While he remained thirty-eight were baptized and added to the church.

In April, 1857, Rev. John Pitman became Pastor and remained two years.

In January, 1860, Rev. Clinton Colgrove became Pastor of the church and continued to preach to the church till the Fall of 1861.

In the Spring of 1862 the Rev. H. H. Phelps became Pastor. He continued two years and was succeeded in July 1864, by Rev. Ira W. Simpson, who had entered on the fourth year of his pastorate when he died.

In June, 1868, an agreement was made with Professor Rogers, of Griffith Institute, to supply the desk for three monthes.

In April, 1868, Rev. Charles Wilkinson commenced his labors as Pastor, and continued a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. E. L. Benedict Nov. 1, 1869.

In 1873, Rev. William Look became Pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. B. E. Hillman in 1876.

Rev. E. T. Fox commenced his labors in 1879.

The Rev. Mr. Owen, the present Pastor, commenced his labors in 1882.

Since 1854, the church has declined in numbers, more, perhaps, from emigration than any other cause, the youth and the older members of many families seeking homes in the West.

In the year 1871 the church edifice was repaired and enlarged. L. M. Kellogg & Son had the job, and Thomas Lincoln was the master builder, as he also was of the old church. The new edifice was dedicated on the 28th of November, 1871.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH SOCIETY OF SPRINGVILLE,

About fifty years ago the Free Will Baptist denomination held regular meetings at Springville. They had no church edifice and met in the Methodist church and the school-house. The first local pastor was Rev. H. Whitcher, a young man who

attended school at the Academy and preached to his congregation on the Sabbath. He remained about two years and afterwards became prominently connected with an F.W. B. Seminary in Oneida County.

After several years it would seem meetings were discontinued, and no society existed in Springville, organizations being maintained at East and West Concord.

On the 26th of May, 1867, the present church society was organized in Springville. The following were the principal original members:—Mr. and Mrs. Albro, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Gaylord, Mrs. Weeden, Mrs. Stanbro and Miss Alice McClure.

On the 11th of June, 1868, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following board of trustees:—Emmons Jones, Emery D. Albro, Stephen R. Smith, Walter A. Fox and Horatio A. Barker. S. R. Smith was elected treasurer and H. A. Barker clerk. At a meeting of the board June 15, a plan for building a church, drawn by Mr. Porter, architect, of Buffalo, was adopted, and July 29th the contract for building the church was let to S. R. Smith for eight thousand dollars. Calvin Smith, Emery D. Albro, Emmons Jones and S. R. Smith each subscribed one thousand dollars toward the construction of the church. The church was dedicated March 12th, 1870, Rev. G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. B. C. Van Duzee was first pastor, he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Cook who remained until 1875, then Rev. B. F. Herrick officiated one year, followed by Mr. Van Duzee, who preached one year, when Rev. A. J. Bryant who remains up to the present writing.

ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE.

The church property was purchased of George Holland Oct. 22, 1856, formerly owned and occupied by the First Presbyterian church of Springville. The Board of Trustees consists of five persons, the Bishop and Vicar-General being *ex-officio* Trustees, and also the Pastor, who appoints annually two laymen as Trustees; the two laymen now acting as Trustees are Victor Collard and Peter Saelzler. From 1853 to May 15, 1860, this was only a missionary station; May 15 1860 a per-

manent Pastor was appointed and a residence built. April 14, 1878 ground was broken for the new church edifice, which was built during that season; Thomas Lincoln was the architect and builder. The church was dedicated Sept. 18, 1879. The church edifice has a seating capacity of four hundred, has a bell weighing 506 pounds, the main building being 106½ feet in length, having an audience room of 70 x 40 feet; in the rear, unpartitioned is a sanctuary 30 x 22 feet; the cost of the church property was about \$8,000; number of church members, about four hundred; the present Pastor is Rev. F. X. Fromholzer.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE

The First Universalist Church Society of Springville was organized in 1846. Rev. I. George, Abram Dyrkert, I. B. Childs and Jonathan Mayo, were the first trustees.

The following constituted the principal original male members of the society:

Abram Dyrkert, Lewis Childs, I. B. Childs, Benj. Wheeler, Chester Spencer, Sewell Hakes, Baltus Goodemote, Philip Goodemote, Michael C. Huffstader, Jonathan Mayo, Rev. I. George, C. C. McClure, Perrin Sampson, William Ballou, John Ballou, Jonathan Briggs, Jacob Badgley, O. D. Curtis and Dr. E. C. Pool.

The church was built in 1847. Rev. I. George the first pastor, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. I. George was succeeded as pastor by Rev. C. H. Dutton, he by Rev. T. J. Whitcomb, and he by the Rev. J. B. Saxe, the last one who preached regularly to the society.

In 1879 the church edifice was sold to Messrs. Horris Hall and I. B. Childs, who re-modeled it into the present Opera House. The avails of the sale were given into the keeping of the New York State Convention of Universalists, as a fund to be used for the benefit of the denomination.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST CONCORD.

The society was organized about sixty years ago by Elder Richard Cary, of Boston. For a number of years meetings were held at the Block school house; afterwards at the Sharp street school house. The present church edifice at East Concord was built in 1852, previous to which Elder Cary preached

at intervals for many years: Elders Folsom, Whitcher, Babcock and Plumb also preached. Of the original members, Mrs. Achsie Townsend, of Townsend Hill, is the only surviving one. Giles Churchill, Prentis Stanbro, Sen., Prentis Stanbro, Jr., E. Steele, Woodruff Van Dusan, George L. Stanbro and Sterling Titus have been the deacons of the church from its organization to the present time, in the order as stated above.

The following are the names of the ministers who have preached to the society since the building of the church in 1852: B. H. Damon, Elder Flynn, Ashly Ensign, B. H. Damon, Elder Barker, Elder Van Duzee, Elder Stuart, Elder Starr, Charles Cook, Elder Van Duzee, B. F. Herrick and A. F. Bryant. The present membership is about one hundred.

WEST CONCORD FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

About 1818 a few churchmen organized a Free-Will Baptist Society at West Concord. Among the early members were Jeremiah Richardson and wife, Elijah Richardson and wife, Stephen Knight and wife, Simeon Holton and wife, Elijah, Polly and Caroline Richardson.

The first meetings were held in the school-house, at Nichols' corners. Elder Richard Cary was the first minister to preach to the society and officiated as pastor for many years. Stephen Knight, Elder Rindalls, Elder Plumb, Jonathan Canfield and Elder Andrus were among the early ministers.

The church edifice was built about 1845. The dedicatory services were conducted by Elder Andrus. Jeremiah Richardson was among those who were most efficient in building the church.

WEST CONCORD M. E. CHURCH.

In 1819 a Methodist Society was organized in West Concord. Among the original members were Lewis Nichols and wife, Abijah Nichols and wife, Isaac Nichols and wife, David and Betsey Nichols, Lewis Nichols, Jr., Mrs. Hira Lush and Mrs. Vernam Cooper. The first meetings were held in an old log school house.

Elder Buell was the first to preach to the society. Other early ministers were Elder Parker, John Copeland, Elder Wiley, Elder Bingham, Elder Castleton and Rev. Joseph Hines

The church edifice was built about 1868. It was dedicated by Rev. B. L. Ives, at that time chaplain of Auburn State prison.

While Rev. Thomas Castleton was preaching to the church, a spirited revival took place, which resulted in many converts joining the church.

THE SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.

OUTLINE HISTORY.

The original subscription for raising means to build the Springville Academy, was dated Dec. 14th, 1825, and among other provisions contained the following:

"3d. We hereby agree to pay to the trustees to be appointed by us as above stated, the several sums set opposite our names, as follows: One-third in grain or materials for building on the first of March next, one-third in salable young stock on the first of September next, and the other third in cash, half of which is to be paid the first of June next, and the other half on the first of Jan., 1827, all to be estimated at cash price."

It was a serious matter for the people of Springville and vicinity to undertake at that early day to build an Academy. The country was new and the people were poor, and when we look back and consider the circumstances in which they were placed, we must admire and commend the wisdom and the energy and perseverance with which they conceived and carried out the difficult undertaking. In 1825 there was *no great city* and *no good markets* within hundreds of miles of this place, and people could get but very little money for their products, because there was very little money in the country; but it is evident that if these old pioneers had but little money, they had what is sometimes better than money—they had "sand."

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Names.	Shares \$15 each.	Names.	Shares \$15 each.	Names.	Shares \$15 each.
Samuel Lake	3	Luther Austin	1	Wm. Vaughn	1
Henry Sears	4	Geo. Shultz	3	Archibald Griffith	2
Carlos Emmons	2	Wm. Shultz	2	Jeremiah Wilcox, half in	
W. F. G. Lake	2	John Goodemote	2	May next and half in	
Frederick White	2	C. C. Wells	1	Feb. 1827	4
Rufus C. Eaton	4	Samuel Cochran	4	Wm. Rouse	1
Rufus Eaton	1	Jacob Kaskimere	2	Isaac Palmer	1
Liger & Herrick	3	Derius Palmer, by consent	1	Otis Butterworth, Jr.	1
Levinus Cornwell	2	Robert Angur	1	John Drake	1

Joseph McMillan.....	4	Alanson Lovelace.....	1	Joseph Jackson.....	1
John Russell.....	3	Elikum Rhodes.....	1	David Bensley.....	1
Otis D. Tibbitts.....	2	David Shultz, to be paid in		Stukely Starks.....	1
R. G. Murray.....	1	cattle.....	2	Geo. C. Grayham.....	1
David Ferguson.....	1	Augustus G. Lhott.....	1	Isaac Knox.....	2
Varney Ingals.....	3	Slas Rushmore.....	2	John Holdridge.....	1
Wales Emmons.....	2	Harvey Stephens on.....	1	Truman Bensley.....	1
Christopher Douglas.....	1	Lothrop Beebe.....	1		
Jeremiah Seadlin.....	1	Jairus Reynolds, to be paid		The following were subscri-	
David Seymour.....	1	in stone and labor.....	1		
Abel Holman.....	2	Phineas Scott.....	1	bed in 1830, or subsequently:	
Jedediah Starks.....	2	Samuel Lake.....	1	Carlos Emmons.....	2
Lewis Childs.....	1	Selah Squires.....	1	Samuel Lake.....	2
Isaac Bennett.....	1	Alden S. Sprague.....	2	Brooks & Wendover.....	1
John Williams.....	1	Tonsley & Tuttle.....	4	Elbert W. Cook.....	1
George R. Willard.....	1	Wm. Wedon.....	1	Samuel J. Church.....	1
Johnson Bensley.....	1	Eaton Bensley.....	1	Sylvester B. Peck.....	1
Eaton Bensley.....	1	Justus Scott.....	1	Eaton & Butterworth.....	1
Sylvester Eaton.....	1	Charles Chaffee.....	1	Manly Colton.....	1
Truman White, on consid-		Jacob Drake.....	1	Elbert W. Cook.....	1
eration that lumber is re-		Samuel Cochran.....	1	Kingsbury & Hoveland.....	1
ceived.....	2	S. S. Ellsworth.....	2	Carlos Emmons.....	1
Jarvis Bloomfield.....	3	Elisha Mack.....	1	Jarvis Bloomfield.....	1
Stephen Albro, Jr.....	1	B. B. Mason.....	1	Pliny Smith, Jr.....	1
John Albro.....	4	Chauncy Lee.....	1	Joseph Harkness.....	1
Giles Churchill.....	2	M. L. Arnold.....	1	Morgan L. Badgley.....	1
Elisha Russell, to be paid in		Samuel Stewart.....	3	Geo. Shultus.....	1
brick, at cash price.....	2	Asial Gardner, to be paid		Ebenezer Dibble.....	1
Seth Allen.....	2	in brick, at cash price.....	2	Amaziah Ashman.....	1
Asa Wells.....	1	Nathan King.....	1	Samuel Cochran.....	1
Thomas Johnson.....	2	Charles Wells.....	2		

SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY

was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, March 19, 1827, being the second academy incorporated on the Holland Purchase, Fredonia Academy having been incorporated in 1824.

The walls of the Academy were put up in 1827.

The first term of school held in the Springville Academy commenced in the fall of 1830. Hiram H. Barney was the Principal and Miss Mary Elliot the Preceptress.

No record of the names of students could be found, but according to the best recollection of several who attended at that time, the following named persons were students, the whole or a part of the first year:

Cephus R. Leland,	Jacob White,	Charles Sherman,	Smith and McKay, of
Marshall Leland,	Dolphin Stevens on,	Sarah Ann Wells,	Mansfield,
Sarah Leland,	Chester Calkins,	Rebecca Brooks,	Miranda Bowen,
Marion Leland,	Marvin Swain,	William McMillan,	Timothy Lockwood,
Hannah Henmon,	Sarah Clark,	Delos E. Salmon,	Wells Brooks,
Patience Starks,	Amey Hantly,	Henry Radcliff,	Sardis Wilcox,
Julia Rhodes,	Hiram Benson,	Andrew Stevens,	H. Lockwood,
Emily Rhodes,	John Jackson,	Louise Richmond,	Asa Paul ps,
Lewis Hewitt,	Eliza Sampson,	Roderick White,	Samuel Bradley,

Harriet Swift,	Caroline Gregory,	Washington Shultus,	Eliza Bradley,
Theodore Potter,	Alonzo Gregory, of	Lucy Shultus,	Calex Calkins,
John Churchill,	Ellicottville,	Julia Ann Shultus,	Alvina Whitcomb,
Adaline Murray,	Wales Butterworth,	Elias Steele,	John Lockwood,
Caroline Cochran,	Appleton Butterworth,	Roderick Simonds,	A. A. Armstead,
Orson Cochran,	Mary Eaton,	Harriet Evans,	A. Pool,
Joseph Cochran,	Nelson Hopkins,	Asaph Potter,	Paul Nobles,
Byron Cochran,	William Dibble,	Oliver Canfield,	Franklin Spencer,
Sarah Ann Bensley,	Sarah Dibble,	Orville Canfield,	Calvin R. Davy,
Harriet White,	HeLEN McMillan,	Samuel Abbott,	Cyrenius Simmons,
Frederick Merrell,	Selem Sears,	Chauncy Abbott,	Mr. Wright,
Miss Merrell,	Otis Morton,	Stephen Chafee,	Mr. Tiffany,
Martha Johnson,	Mary Morton,	Utley and sister,	Mr. Conklin,
Morris Fosdick,	Anna Moulton,	Hunt of Eden,	Mr. Ailen.
Harriet Barney,	Betsy Brooks,	Roach of Buffalo,	

Mr. Barney was succeeded by Lorenzo Parsons, as Perceptor, in 1833; he was followed in 1839, by Edwin E. Williams, he by A. C. Huestis, 1841 to 1843; E. C. Hall in 1844. October, 1845, Wm. Mosheir. January, 1847, J. W. Earle came. He was followed by Moses Lane in 1850. Ezekiel Cutler and Eden Sprout taught next, each for a year, in 1853 and 1854. In 1855, Wm. S. Aumuck took charge. In the latter part of 1858, Rev. David Copeland became Principal and continued to occupy the position till 1865; he was followed by Charles R. Pomeroy, and he by W. W. McIntyre, and he by W. H. Rogers, in 1867. A. R. Weightman was employed in 1870 and W. H. Rogers again in 1872. J. W. O'Brien was the next principal, and he was followed by Samuel W. Eddy in 1875.

The teachers of the female department of the Academy have been:

Miss Mary Elliot,	Miss Decker,	Miss Starkweather,	Miss Warner,
Miss Sayles,	Sarah Houstis,	Miss Versalla Barber,	Miss Case,
Miss Chamberlin,	Lucretia Murray,	Mrs. Aumuck,	Miss Marten,
Miss North,	Silena N. Johnson,	Miss Field,	Miss Emma Clark,
Miss Whitlock,	Miss Hannah McClure,	Miss Emmons,	Mrs. Pomeroy,
Harriet N. Murry,	Mrs. Carpenter,	Miss Copeland,	Mrs. E. B. Rogers,
	Miss O'Brien,	Miss Libbie Mayo,	

In 1867 the name of the Academy was changed to the "Griffith Institute," in consideration of the liberal donation given to the institution by Archibald Griffith, of the town of Concord.

Mr. Griffith afterwards bequeathed over ten thousand dollars to the institution as a permanent fund, to be used mainly for the free education of orphans and indigent children of the town of Concord.

In the fall of 1875, school districts Nos. 6 and 8 were united and formed union school district No. 1, of the town of Concord.

In 1876, the Board of Education of Union School district No. 1, adopted the "Griffith Institute" as the academic department thereof, with the consent of the trustees of said institute; and the offices of the said Board of Trustees were then declared vacant, as provided by statute.

The schools were united and have since been conducted as one school with four departments, academic, senior, intermediate and primary. There are four teachers in the academic department, and five teachers in the other departments.

Samuel W. Eddy was the first principal, and Miss F. M. Sherman, the first preceptress; G. W. Ellis was the next principal, and Miss Sherman the preceptress; Prof. E. W. Griffith is now principal, and Mrs. E. W. Griffith preceptress.

Many students of this institution have attained honorable positions in society. Some have been promoted to high official positions in this and other states. Asher P. Nichols, Comptroller, State of New York; Addison Gibbs, Governor of Oregon; Daleson Smith, United States Senator, Oregon; Benj. F. Rice, United States Senator, Arkansas; Romanzo Bunn, Judge of the United States District Court, southern district, Wisconsin; A. E. Carr, Brigadier General, United States army; Henry Vane Armen, M. C., Cattaraugus and Chatauqua counties; Albert Haight, Judge Supreme Court, N. Y.; Timothy T. Lockwood, Ex-mayor of Buffalo; Stephen Lockwood, Ex-judge of Erie County; Allen D. Scott, Ex-senator and Judge Cattaraugus county; C. P. Vedder, Ex-state Senator and State Assessor; Charles H. Reed, District Attorney, Cook county, Illinois, besides a large number not mentioned here.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THE SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the opening of the Springville Academy—Griffith Institute—was held at Springville, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 1 and 2, 1880.

Mr. E. Briggs first suggested the idea of the celebration, and circulated a paper for signatures, calling a public meeting to consider the matter and take the necessary steps, and make the proper arrangements, which meeting, when assembled, promptly

voted that such a celebration should be held and appointed a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an executive committee. The executive committee was empowered by said meeting to appoint all other committees and to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration. The officers were:

<i>President of the Day,</i>	- - -	Hon. C. C. SEVERANCE.
<i>Vice-President,</i>	- - -	W. G. RANSOM,
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - -	A. R. TABER,
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - -	H. G. LELAND,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ERASMUS BRIGGS,	- - -	<i>Chairman,</i>
WILLIAM McMILLAN,		HENRY M. BLACKMAR,
GEORGE W. WELDON,		RUSSEL J. VAUGHN,
CHARLES C. STANBRO,		BYRON COCHRAN.

GEORGE, G. STANBRO,	<i>Chairman of Committee of Invitation.</i>
C. J. SHUTTLEWORTH,	" " <i>Reception Committee.</i>
M. L. HALL,	" " <i>Supper Committee.</i>
FRANK PRIOR,	" " <i>Finance Committee.</i>

The executive committee authorized and empowered its chairman to proceed and make all such arrangements as he should deem necessary and proper for the occasion which with the sanction of said committee given from time to time, he proceeded to do, which duties occupied his time and attention constantly, for many weeks.

Mr. Taber also spent several weeks and faithfully performed the laborious duties of the office of Secretary. General invitation was given and special invitations were sent to nearly all the States and Territories and Canada, wherever it could be ascertained a former student resided. The good people of Springville and of the Town of Concord contributed all the means necessary to make the celebration a success. When the appointed time arrived, a large number of students and citizens of this town and of other towns in this and adjoining counties assembled—many old students coming hundreds of miles to witness and take part in the proceedings. A rostrum was erected in front of the academy and adjoining Franklin street, and seats were provided and arranged for the accommodation

of those present under the shade of the trees on the academy grounds. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the first day, the large concourse assembled, led by Lay's silver cornet band from the Cattaraugus reservation, proceeded to the place prepared for the exercises.

After a prayer by the Rev. I. George, of Fredonia, the President of the Day, Hon. C. C. Severance, congratulated the citizens and the institution on the great number which had responded to the call. In behalf of the citizens he then welcomed these students home again to the institution "in whose classic halls they had received instruction." Several letters had been received from those who, though invited, were unable to be present, which were now read by W. H. Ticknor, Esq.

Two beautiful poems were received from Mrs. James Sweet, of Nebraska City, and Mrs. Clark M. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., and were read by Miss Sule M. Holland.

The Speakers for the afternoon were Samuel Lake, Esq., Erasmus Briggs, who gave a brief outline history of the Academy, and David H. Cochran, President of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. At the conclusion of Dr. Cochran's address, the great throng, headed by the band, proceeded to the park. Here they partook of a bountiful supper prepared and served up by the ladies of the Town of Concord.

Wednesday evening the speakers were W. G. Ransom, of Springville, Ex-Judge Stephen Lockwood, of Buffalo; Judge Haight, of Buffalo, Professor G. W. Ellis, of Springville, and Dr. Van Pelt, of Williamsville.

On Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock a procession of students was formed in the park and divided into sections of five years, each section bearing a banner on which was inscribed the date of their student life in the Academy. Headed by the band, they marched down Franklin street to Main, and up Main to Academy street, and bringing up at last in front of their honored Alma Mater.

Thursday afternoon the speakers were: Judge A. D. Scott, of Ellicottville; Rev. I. George, of Fredonia; Charles H. Reed, Esq., of Chicago; Samuel Lake, Esq., Alonzo Tanner, Esq., of Buffalo; Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill.; Colonel Cook, of Havana, N. Y., and Cyrus Rice, Esq., of Sardinia.

The speakers Thursday evening were Rev. A. F. Colburn, Hon. Dolphin Stephenson, of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y.; T. S. Bunting, Esq., of Hamburg; select reading by Miss Kate W. Bensley, of Chicago; George W. Spaulding, Esq., of Concord, and Hosea Heath, Esq., of Hamburg, who was the last speaker.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Briggs, who earnestly labored to make the celebration a success, and also to Mr. Tabor, who faithfully performed the duties of the office of Secretary. All these united in singing "Old Hundred" and "Auld Lang Syne," after which Rev. A. F. Colburn pronounced the benediction.

Thus concluded, to the entire satisfaction of students, citizens and visitors, the greatest and by far the best celebration Springville has ever witnessed.

The weather being warm and pleasant, the academy grounds were lit up by a large number of Chinese lanterns, and the exercises in the evening, as well as in the day time, were held there.

During the exercises the audience was entertained from time to time with excellent vocal music furnished by a select choir composed of the following persons: R. E. Hufstader and daughter, W. W. Blakely, S. E. Spaulding, Mrs. A. H. Pierce, Miss Lucy Sherman, Mrs. Bordon, Mrs. H. G. Leland, Mrs. A. D. Jones.

A list of the names of those who attended the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Springville Academy placed under their Principals, and their present residences given. When the State is not given New York is to be understood:

HARNEY.

Jacob White, Yorkshire Center.
Richard C. Johnson, Sardinia.
Charles Sherman, Springville.
Amos Dow, East Randolph.
John C. Jackson, Ashford.
Charles Arnold, Arcade.
Theodore H. Porter, Springville.
George Marsh, Sardinia.
Mary A. Sampson Bingham, Elkader, Iowa.
Anna Moulton Chase, Springville.
Julia Rhodes Lincoln, Springville.
Emily Rhodes Britton, East Concord.
Mary Whitney Sherman, Springville.
Elmina Whitcomb Draper, Toledo, O.
Dr. William Van Pelt, Williamsville.

HARNEY AND PARSONS.

Caleb Calkins, Peterboro.
Hon. Dolphin Stephenson, Phelps.
Samuel M. Abbott, M. D., East Hamburg.
Col. Chauncey B. Abbott, East Hamburg.
John Churchill, Springville.
George Williams, Yorkshire.
Laban A. Needham, Concord.
Orson Cochran, Otto.
Peregrine G. Eaton, Springville.
William Ives, Buffalo.
Mrs. Altezaria Arnold Clark, Asnford.

PARSONS.

Cyrus Rice, Sardinia.
James Otis, Sardinia.
Clayton D. Melven, Cadiz.
Henry T. Wadsworth, Springville.
Samuel W. Pratt, North Collins.

Eugene Graves, Franklinville.
S. E. S. H. Nott, M. D., Hamburg.
Henry Simons, Sardinia.
Oliver P. Buffum, Colden.
David C. Kingsley, Springville.
Charles M. Winder, Chicago, Ill.
Eunice Salisbury Nott, Hamburg.
Eliza Chafee Cole, East Hamburg.
Lydia Sherman McMillan, Springville.
Sarah L. Wilder, Van Valkenburg, Houghton Creek.

PARSONS AND WILLIAMS.

Salmon L. Johnson, Cattaraugus.
Charles Beebe, Sandusky.
Delia A. Sprague Prindle, Fredonia.
Minerva A. Miner Mayo, Springville.

PARSONS, WILLIAMS AND HUDESTIS.

David C. Bloomfield, Sherman, Chautauque county.

PARSONS, HUDESTIS AND HALL.

Mary Bailey Weast, Wakegan, Ill.

EDWIN E. WILLIAMS.

Hubbard T. White, Jamestown.
Francis White, Springville.
Isaac Wilcox, North Collins.
S. H. Nott, Holland.
Jeremiah F. Jackman, Marilla.
Rev. Isaac George, Fredonia.
A. Judson Wiltse, Yorkshire Center.
Alonzo Tanner, Buffalo.
V. R. Carey, Boston.
Erasmus Briggs, Springville.
Aurelia Cary Davis, Boston.
Louise Jones Wadsworth, Springville.
Maria Rice Pinder, Lima, Livingston Co.
Sarah G. Bond George, Portersville, Cal.
Emily S. Clark Frost, North Evans.
Aurora A. Nelson Kingman, Springville.

WILLIAMS AND HUDESTIS.

Almon Nichols, Morton's Corners.

WILLIAMS, HUDESTIS, HALL AND MOSHER.

David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., Brooklyn.
Martin Wiltse, Yorkshire.

WILLIAMS, HALL AND EARLE.

David S. Ingalls, Buffalo.

HUDESTIS.

Josiah Emery, Aurora.
F. Kidder Davis, Yorkshire.
Hon. Arunah Ward, Ellicottville.

HUDESTIS AND HALL.

Heman Andrews, Springville.

HUDESTIS, HALL, MOSHER AND EARLE.

W. G. Ransom, Springville.

HUDESTIS, HALL AND EARLE.

J. Andrew Studley, East Ashford.

HUDESTIS AND EARLE.

Julia A. French Andrews, Springville.

E. C. HALL.

Sarah F. Brockway Earle, South Wales.

HALL, MOSHER, EARLE AND LANE.

Elizabeth J. Melvin Rogers, Holland City, Mich.

HALL AND EARLE.

Emily J. Lewis Whittemore, Marshfield.

MOSHER, EARLE AND LANE.

Phebe W. Starkweather Eaton, Springville.

HALL, EARLE, LANE, SPROUT AND AUMOCK.

Sylvia P. Joslin, Springville.

J. W. EARLE.

William H. Churchill, Maywood, Ill.
Edward W. Stancilft, North Collins.
Clark C. Sibley, East Concord.
Philander H. Parker, Arcade.
Henry M. Blackmar, Springville.
Miss Mary Davidson, Buffalo.
Esther Cornwell House, Springville.
Harriet A. Pierce Low, Springville.
Gertrude E. Van Volkenburg Summer, Springville.
Louise S. Marsh George, Yorkshire.

EARLE AND LANE.

Hon. Allen D. Scott, Ellicottville.
Heman W. Rugg, Olean.
Col. Clark E. Carr, Galesburg, Ill.
Hon. Charles Harvey Reed, Chicago.
Seth A. Abbott, Abbott's Corners.
Frederick Eaton, Olean.
Rev. Alanson M. Richardson, Cowlesville.
Augusta I. Chafee Clark, Utica.
App. P. Scott, Allison, Otto.
Rosina S. Blake Rowley, Springville.
Helen A. Pierce Kellogg, East Pike.

EARLE, LANE AND CUTLER.

Maria Davidson Frye, Collins Center.

EARLE, LANE, CUTLER AND SPROUT.

Ann H. Peirce, Springville.
Laurette N. Lake Taber, Springville.
George P. Kellogg, East Pike.

MOSES LANE.

Abraham Bartholomew, Buffalo.
Erastus L. Harris, Collins Center.
Daniel Spaulding, Concord.
Richard Frank Powers, Hamburg.
Henry H. Wibirt, New York City.
Samuel E. Britton, Lewiston.
Hosea S. Heath, Esq., Hamburg.
William S. Newton, Hamburg.
Mary J. Beach Chase, Boston.
Mary Ann McLin Barnett, Buffalo.
Caroline A. Rice Schutt, Sardinia.
Phoebe J. Deuel Newton, Hamburg.
Mary Miner Brooks, Olean.
Marion Dutton Chilcott, East Hamburg.
Amelia Huntley Lewis, Glenwood.
Susan O. Fowler Chandler, Springville.

Maryette Adams Mason, Marilla.
Ann Lincoln, Springville.
Edna J. Beebe, Arcade.
Melinda L. Newton, Holman, Hamburg.
Sophia S. Newton Eaton, Springville.

LANE, CUTLER AND SPROUT.

Asa R. Taber, Springville.

LANE, CUTLER AND AUMOCK.

Rev. John Corydon Steele, Attica.
Russel J. Vaughan, Springville.

LANE AND AUMOCK.

Byron A. Churchill, West Falls.
Susan A. Smith Backus, North East, Pa.

LANE AND OPELAND.

Lydia A. Post Powers, Abbot's Corners.

ELLEN SPROUT.

Alexander Hale, North Collins.

SPROUT AND AUMOCK.

Loren D. Smith, Sardinia.
Benjamin S. Godard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles E. Bosford, Springville.
Laban W. Smith, Springville.
Sara Vail Kerr, Collins Center.

SPROUT, AUMOCK AND OPELAND.

Theodore B. Norris, Springville.
Adeline L. Scobey Warner, Springville.

W. S. AUMOCK.

Frank M. Stryker, Castile, Wyoming county.
Seward Sears, Sardinia.
Bryant J. Davis, East Concord.
Lucinda Reynolds Hopkins, Sardinia.
Mary L. Johnson Crosby, Sardinia.
M. Louise Dayton Gilman, West Yorkshire.
Altheria Squires Treat, East Concord.
Mary Curtis Churchill, Springville.
Eliza McLin, Springville.
Addie Greene Park, Fredonia.
Mary A. Pingrey Smith, Springville.
Mercy L. Newton, Hamburg.

AUMOCK AND OPELAND.

Henry F. Norris, Pike, Wyoming county.
William H. Warner, Springville.
Chester E. Norris, Rathford.
Chester C. Pingrey, Yorkshires Center.
Harlan P. Spaulding, Springville.
Delos D. Crocker, North Branch Station, Minn.
Maria L. Bowen, Yorkshire.
Carrie Squires Smith, Union Mills, Ind.
Addie McMillan McMaster, Springville.
Elvira Beebe Whitney, East Ashford.

DAVID OPELAND.

Millard S. Avery, North Collins.
Jonathan H. Smith, Clarksburg.
Chester C. McClure, Jr., Buffalo.
Daniel R. Newton, Bradford, Pa.
Addison M. Smith, Arcade.
Frank A. Smith, Arcade.

David D. Smith, Yorkshire.
Garrett W. Stryker, Castile.
John C. Bump, Buffalo.
Charles M. Newton, Hamburg.
Harrison L. Newton, Hamburg.
Clark C. Dart, Hamburg.
Bishop Canfield, Vandalia, Cattaraugus county.

Albert Fuller, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Marion Lincoln, Springville.
Morris C. Freeman, Springville.
Sextus E. Smith, Union Mills, Indiana.
Joseph B. Stryker, Strykersville.
Frank A. Howell, Yorkshires Center.
Hon. Albert Haiglit, Buffalo.
Martin E. Williams, Bradford, Pa.
Cornelius Ostrander, Springville.
Ray H. Canfield, Concord.
S. N. Blakely, Glenwood.
Marshall D. Scobey, Sandusky.
Walter W. Blakeley, Springville.
Ellen Jewett Godard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louise Graves Bersee, Milington, Tuscola county, Mich.

Alice M. Post Payne, Titusville, Pa.
Elizabeth L. Mayo Foster, Collins Center.
Alice Wells Vanatta, Springville.
Betsey Squires Vedder, Ellicottville.
Mary Jane Reed Stryker, Strykersville.
Emma P. Hall Crane, New Canaan, Conn.
Louise Williams Kenyon, West Falls.
Alice D. Marsh Emerson, Springville.
Ella Goodemote Greene, Springville.
Mary Bensley Price, Chicago, Illinois.
Eliza Hammond Hall, Bennington.
Zelia M. Smith Melven, Springville.
Fanny M. Sherman, Springville.
Diana King, Springville.
Mercy Canneld, Colden.
Eupheme E. Ayars Freeman, Springville.
Ann Johnson Ellis, Sardinia.
Ermina Colwell VanSlyke, Dunlap, Iowa.
Adella Thomas Scobey, Sandusky.

OPELAND, TOMEROY, ROGERS AND WIGHTMAN.
Asa L. Twichell, Springville.

OPELAND, TOMEROY, MCINTYKE AND ROGERS.
Lucy Twichell Bensley, Springville.

OPELAND AND MCINTYKE.
Alfred L. Holman, Springville.

OPELAND, MCINTYKE AND ROGERS.
Rev. A. F. Colburn, Springville.

OPELAND AND ROGERS.
Emmons D. Tefft, East Otto.
Daniel R. Newton, Hamburg.

C. E. TOMEROY.
Wm. H. Sherman, East Ashford.
Ellen A. Tefft DeBoar, East Otto.
TOMEROY, MCINTYKE, ROGERS, WIGHTMAN AND OGDEN.
Charles Willis House, Holland.

MCINTYRE.

Libbie Hammond, East Otto.

MCINTYRE, ROGERS.

Elmer O. Leland, Sardinia.
J. Waldo Norton, Springville.
Addison G. Matthews, Springville.
Philura L. Clark Bartholomew, Springville.
Sarah A. Sibley Baker, East Concord.

MCINTYRE, ROGERS AND WIGHTMAN.

Alfred A. Churchill, Springville.

MCINTYRE, ROGERS, WIGHTMAN AND O'BRIEN.

Charles H. Albro, Springville.

W. H. ROGERS.

Seymour Rider, Sardinia.
H. A. Wightman, Eden Center.
Herman Wightman, Clarksburg.
S. Clark Munger, Gowanda.
Charles C. Jewett, Springville.
Warren Worden, Yorkshire Center.
Charles E. Allen, Gowanda.
Elgin B. Cary, Boston, Erie Co.
Owen L. Moss, Collins.
Clara Nichols Millington, Winfield, Kansas.
Helen Nichols Hatch, Morton's Corners.
Ella Chandler Shaffner, East Ashford.
Ida M. Rice Olmsted, Yorkshire.
Ida Wilson Severance, Springville.
Hortense Lafferty Greene, Springville.
Libbie Churchill Clark, Morton's Corners.
Ella Brown, Manwaring, Elton.
Alice Stebbins Spaulding, Otto.
Fanny Norris Norton, Springville.
Hattie Sherman Nichols, Morton's Corners.
Mary J. Velzy, Machias.
Lucy Ideila Burroughs, Collins.
Ida M. Wright, Springville.
Mattie O. Wilcox, Portersville, Tulare Co., Cal.
Elsie M. Cornwall, South Wales.
Ina Woodbury, Hamburg.

ROGERS AND WIGHTMAN.

Perry B. Cox, Ellicottville.
Oliver Hammond, East Otto.
Javan Clark, Morton's Corners.
Jay Drake, Springville.
Augusta Potter Leland, Springville.
Laura E. Morton, Morton's Corners.
Clara F. Lord, Sardinia.
Alice Vedder Tefft, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Jennie A. Wilcox Wheelock, Springville.
Walter J. Allen, Springville.

ROGERS, WIGHTMAN AND O'BRIEN.

Emma Bond House, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Kate W. Bensley, Chicago, Ill.
Ed A. Churchill, Springville.

ROGERS AND O'BRIEN.

Cora C. Stanbro, Springville.
Mary A. Van Vakenburg, Springville.

Byron S. Tefft, East Otto.
John V. Cole, Springville.

ROGERS, WIGHTMAN, O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

James F. Vaughan, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Leonard H. Utley, East Otto.
Willis L. Weedon, Springville.
Charles D. Bigelow, Gowanda.
Frank E. Lowe, Springville.

ROGERS, O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

Edwin A. Scott, Hamburg.

ROGERS AND EDDY.

Mary L. Murray, Glenwood.
Lucy C. Sherman, Springville.

ROGERS, EDDY AND ELLIS.

Abbey C. Norris, Springville.

ROGERS, WIGHTMAN, O'BRIEN, EDDY AND ELLIS.
Clarence O. Clark, Springville.

A. E. WIGHTMAN.

Clark E. Churchill, Arcade.
Charles A. Twichell, Springville.
Delavan B. Reed, Sardinia.
Franklin Howland, Machias.
Ida A. Cutting Hakes, Springville.
Luella Bond Smith, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Selia Wightman.

WIGHTMAN AND O'BRIEN.

Earle R. Vaughan, Lancaster.

WIGHTMAN, O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

Rhinda M. Churchill, West Falls.

J. W. O'BRIEN.

Herbert M. Horton, Arcade.
Frank E. Oyer, Springville.
Ida I. Pike, Boston.
Clara Goodemote, Springville.
Emily Holland Cole, East Ashford.
Jennie Rosier House, Holland.
Emma Reynolds Lincoln, East Otto.

O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

Ward B. Weltsie, Yorkshire.
Ernest F. Kruse, Springville.
George E. Reynolds, Collins Center.
Edward M. Shaffner, East Ashford.
W. C. Kruse, Ashford.
George A. Pierce, Springville.
Herbert D. Cole, East Ashford.
Mary E. Holt, Glenwood.
Jennie V. Pool Bigelow, Gowanda.
Chioe R. Bates Pepperdine, Cattaraugus.
Sarah L. Eaton Allen, Springville.

O'BRIEN, EDDY AND ELLIS.

A. Ulenna Hess, Elk City, Pa.
Myrtie G. Wells, Springville.
Anna F. Tanner, Springville.
Mary H. Bradley, Springville.
Elizabeth H. Shuttleworth, Springville.
Ralph W. Lowe, Springville.
Mary H. Lowe, Springville.
Florence A. Harrison, East Otto.

S. W. EDDY.

Fred. A. Parmenter, Buffalo.
 Elmer C. Sherman, Springville.
 Paul Canfield, Boston.
 Milton M. Trivett, Woodward's Hollow.
 Miriam I. Craig, Colden.
 Eva E. Multer, Ashford.
 Mary Ticknor, Gowanda.
 Lillie V. Cole Demmon, Ashford.

EDDY AND ELLIS.

S. G. Wightman, Clarksburg.
 Sewell A. Brooks, Colden.
 Mark N. Brooks, Colden.
 Carroll G. Morton, Morton's Corners.
 Wendell J. Morton, Morton's Corners.
 John J. Whittemore, Buffalo.
 Elbert R. Sherman, Danville, Liv. County.
 Walter A. Clark, Springville.
 Ella E. Buffam, Colden.
 Sarah M. Titus, Sardinia.
 Mary L. Kellogg, Springville.
 William A. Staffin, Collins Center.
 Thomas A. Fay, Springville.
 Albert L. Harrison, East Otto.

GEORGE W. ELLIS.

Lucius I. Clark, Springville.

George A. Persons, East Aurora.
 Luther D. Cary, Boston.
 Edward D. Wightman, Clarksburg.
 James Ellis, East Aurora.
 Henry T. Frank, Ashford.
 William J. Bigelow, Ashford.
 John W. Pratt, Collins Center.
 Frank S. Larabee, Springville.
 Lottie L. White, Springville.
 Ida A. Beverly, Collins Center.
 Estelle Earle, South Wales.
 Lillie O. Smith, Springville.
 Cora B. Backus, North East, Pa.
 Lizzie Murphy, West Valley.
 Mary Wells, Springville.
 L. Lulu Hadley, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Matie B. Churchill, Springville.
 Nancy M. Cary, Boston.
 Mabel A. McDuffee, Springville.
 Alice M. Eaton, Springville.
 Louise E. Wadsworth, Springville.
 Clara J. Pingrey, Springville.
 Carrie H. McEuen, Springville.
 Mettie H. Harrison, East Otto.

Some of the persons that were known to have attended the Re-union, and failed to register their names:

Hosmer L. Agard, Willink.
 Thomas L. Bunting, Hamburg.
 Charles B. Cochran, Rochester.
 Arnold J. Emerson, Sardinia.
 Norman A. Freeman, Glenwood.
 Sidney D. Kingsley, Sardinia.
 George L. Dayton, Buffalo.
 Judge Stephen Lockwood, Buffalo.
 David S. Reynolds, Buffalo.
 Anson A. Stone, Sinclairville.
 Almon W. Stanbro, Buffalo.
 Frank Smith, Eden Center.
 J. B. Vanduzee, Buffalo.
 L. G. Ray Whiting, Boston.
 Girvease A. Matteson, East Otto.
 Carrie W. Andrews Bailey, Collins Center.
 Olivia Ballou Reynolds, Buffalo.
 Estella Batty Freeman, Glenwood.
 Ella M. Crandall DePuy, Sea Cliff, L. I.
 Mary E. Davis Briggs, Yorkshire.
 Philena L. Ferrin Weber, Salamanca.

Maria L. Howell Bowen, Yorkshire.
 Persis Harrison Potter, Buffalo.
 Frank M. Mills Greene, Fredonia.
 Betsy M. Newton Bunting, Hamburg.
 Eunice J. Pratt Rogers, North Collins.
 Emma S. Wiltse Brand, Yorkshire.
 Mary Horton Sweet, Humphrey.
 Charlotte McMillan, Gowanda.
 Ella Holman Long, Hamburg.
 Lora C. Albro McClure, Buffalo.
 Luana L. Norris Kingsley, Sardinia.
 Ella M. Vedder Crowell, Hamlet.
 Rhoda A. Wheeler Norris, Pike.
 Jennie C. Baldwin Collins, Colden.
 Jennie Dygert Drake, Pike.
 Mary Stowell Scott, Hamburg.
 Sophia A. Bigelow, Chicago, Ill.
 Adella Brooks, Colden.
 Grace Brooks, Colden.
 Clara L. Wheeler, Pike.
 Anna Nichols, Colden.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The first Erie County Teachers' Institute was held in Williamsville in 1844, second at Aurora in 1845, third at Springville in 1846, fourth at Lancaster in 1847, fifth at Aurora in 1848, sixth at Springville in 1849. These Institutes were largely at-

tended by teachers from all parts of the county. They continued two weeks each, and were held for a number of years. The following is a list of the officers, instructors, lecturers and members of the Institute held at Springville in 1849: Erasmus Briggs, of Concord, President; Samuel C. Adams, of Collins, Vice-President; Louis W. Graves, of Aurora, Secretary.

INSTRUCTORS—J. H. Earle, Principal of Springville Academy; J. H. Earle, Teacher of Mathematics; Miss Mary J. Bartoo, Daniel Jones, of Aurora; Miss Cordelia Warner, of Springville, M. A. Whitney, of Aurora, and S. W. Graves of Aurora.

LECTURERS—Rev. I. George, S. W. Graves, Rev. Milo Scott, of Aurora, S. Sedwick, of Arcade, Samuel G. Love, of Gowanda, Rev. H. Eddy, of Springville, E. S. Eddy, of Williamsville.

CATALOGUE OF MALE MEMBERS.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.

G. W. Andrews, Otto.
Jonathan Briggs, Concord.
Erasmus Briggs, Concord.
A. C. Buffmum, Colden.
E. M. Baily, Ashford.
L. H. Bugbee, Persia.
Andrew J. Brooks, Boston.
Wm. C. Baily, Holland.
John R. Bensley, Concord.
Alfred R. Bowen, Sardinia.
A. L. Bradley, Otto.
Romanzo Bunn, Mansfield.
P. S. Baker, Hamburg.
J. F. Brown, Aurora.
Hiram Clark, Collins.
Alban Clark, Collins.
Lyman Clark, Collins.
Fones Cole, Aurora.
H. M. Carr, Concord.
C. E. Carr, Concord.
B. O. Carr, Concord.
Miles Chafee, Concord.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.

J. B. Colegrove, Sardinia.
Wm. W. Chilcott, Hamburg.
A. T. Cole, Ashford.
E. M. Clark, Eden.
Charles Clark, Aurora.
Elias Dorland, Hamburg.
T. C. Estee, Hamburg.
J. H. Earle, Concord.
E. N. Ely, Cheektouga.
Jesse Frye, Concord.
Wm. M. Field, Concord.
George Kellogg, Concord.
S. B. Littlefield, Hamburg.
Nathaniel Lockwood, Boston.
Charles McCoy, Ellicottville.
J. McAvoy, Collins.
Sidney McBride, Persia.
James Moore, Aurora.
Lucius McBride, Persia.
Owen P. Marsh, Yorkshire.
L. H. Morris, Aurora.
John H. McAvoy, Collins.

Joseph S. O'Brien, Collins.	S. C. Horton, Boston.
George Oswald, Otto.	David Hershey, Amherst.
A. E. Packard, Concord.	Moses Ham, Amherst.
George Perkins, Concord.	Daniel Harris, Aurora.
Franklin Pike, Concord.	J. S. Hawley, Brant.
Asa Potter, Sheldon.	M. N. Jones, Boston.
J. W. Porter, Sardinia.	D. G. Jones, Aurora.
Byron Pratt, Aurora.	A. H. Jones, Aurora.
Charles M. Plumb, Collins.	L. A. Kennicut, New Albion.
Abijah Perkins, Aurora.	E. R. Kingsley, Sardinia.
L. W. Race, Evans.	S. D. Kingsley, Sardinia.
H. A. Race, Evans.	Charles Scisler, Aurora.
Alan A. Richardson, Concord.	J. H. Shearer, Aurora.
W. G. Ranson, Concord.	Geo. W. Sweet, Colden.
Joseph A. Rathbun, Persia.	Ambrose Southworth, Boston.
Geo. W. Woodward, Concord.	E. A. Stebbins, Otto.
D. M. Richardson, Concord.	C. C. Sibley, Concord.
H. W. Rugg, Concord.	E. C. Sanders, Ashford.
J. T. Sykes, Sheldon.	Ferdinand Taylor, Collins.
C. C. Stanbro, Concord.	Loomis J. Williams, Hamburg.
E. D. Stevens, Hamburg.	Darwin Wilcox, Sardinia.
A. D. Scott, Springville.	P. F. Warner, Java.
Joseph Griffin, Collins.	Horatio Whittemore, Collins.
L. W. Graves, Aurora.	L. D. Weeden, Springville.
Franklin Hodge, Buffalo.	M. A. Whitney, Aurora.
Charles Howe, Persia.	Win. W. Wilson, Concord.
Luke G. Harmon, Ellicottville.	James Wilkes, Sardinia.
D. H. Hopkins, Concord.	O. Wilcox, Sardinia.

CATALOGUE OF FEMALE MEMBERS.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.
Laura A. Alger, Concord.	E. P. Bartoo, Hamburg.
Demis Allen, Collins.	Eveline C. Bois, Aurora.
Malinda Arnold, Collins.	Ann Eliza Bois, Aurora.
Sarah A. Baker, Hamburg.	Mary J. Bartoo, Hamburg.
Ann E. Bloomfield, Concord.	Mary J. Baker, Hamburg.
Almira Britton, Boston.	Selphina Bowen, Sardinia.
Jane A. Briggs, Concord.	Lucinda J. Bement, Concord.
Rosina S. Blake, Concord.	Roxana R. Bement, Concord.

Vestina Bensley, Concord.	H. A. Johnson, Otto.
Amelia A. Blake, Concord.	Louisa A. Kennedy, Concord.
Maryette Curran, Concord.	Prudence Kellogg, Concord.
Julia Ann Carey, Concord.	Louisa Kellogg, Concord.
Mary Crawford, Concord.	Emily J. Lewis, Collins.
Clara Clark, Ashford.	Sarah D. Melvin, Concord.
Esther Cornwell, Sardinia.	Polly Merwin, Concord.
Amanda Canfield, Concord.	Helen Minor, Concord.
Annetta Clark, Aurora.	Lucy A. Newton, Yorkshire.
Adaline E. Dutton, Concord.	Sarah Ann Newton, Sardinia.
Hanna E. Dustin, Holland.	Harriett A. Newell, Sardinia.
Mary E. Davidson, Holland.	Lucy M. Nichols, Concord.
Sarah A. Dutton, Holland.	Harriet A. Peirce, Ashford.
Phebe H. Dorland, Hamburg.	Betsey Peirce, Concord.
Mary C. Estee, Eden.	Helen A. Peirce, Concord.
Margaret Fleming, Concord.	Ann H. Pierce, Ashford.
W. A. Fairbanks, Ashford.	Julia M. Post, Concord.
Sophia A. Gardner, Concord.	Marian T. Perry, Aurora.
Eudora Griffith, Concord.	Jerusha Pratt, Collins.
Laura G. Grannis, Wales.	Esther Pratt, Collins.
Amelia C. Grannis, Wales.	Gratia Parmenter, Yorkshire.
Martha George, Concord.	Lucinda W. Rundell, Alden.
Carolina M. Griffith, Concord.	Elizabeth W. Rundel, Alden.
Adaline B. Gibbs, Otto.	Clara Richmond, Collins.
Pamelia Guild, Ashford.	Mehala Rider, Sardinia.
Calista Godard, Concord.	Alice Sanderson, Portville.
Lucinda Griswold, Concord.	Lurinda Southworth, Boston.
Ellen J. Hyde, Concord.	Martha Stewart.
Maria A. Howe, Rice.	Phebe Starkweather, Concord.
Maria Howe, Rice.	Olive Sleeper, Holland.
Mary E. Hickox, Hamburg.	Harriet M. Taylor, Alden.
Elizabeth Holland, Concord.	Ann R. Tuthill, Otto.
Amelia Huntly, Concord.	Cornelia Taylor, Alden.
Ann Ingalls, Concord.	Sarah J. Vaughan, Concord.
Sylvia Joslyn, Concord.	Harriet N. Wellman, Napoli.
Electa M. Jennings, Collins.	Cordelia Warner, Strykersville.
Mary E. Jennings, Collins.	Jane A. Wolcott, Concord.
Martha P. Johnson, Collins.	M. M. S. Watkins, Concord.
Mary E. Johnson, Collins.	Helen M. White, Hamburg.

Mary Wood, Concord.	C. M. Willett, Hamburg.
Almira Woodruff, Aurora.	Phebe Wood, Concord.

Male teachers.....	191
Female teachers.....	93
Total.....	284

LIST OF TEACHERS WHO TAUGHT SCHOOL IN CONCORD, N. Y., DURING THE YEARS 1844, '45, '46 AND '47—112 IN NUMBER.

Jonathan Briggs, Orville S. Canfield, S. L. Cary, Laura D. Abbott, Milton House, Daniel Noteman, A. G. S. McMillain, J. B. Sweet, John F. Morse, J. A. Q. South, Nancy H. Salisbury, David Cochran, Philip Thurbur, Lysander Needham, E. E. Williams, A. F. Hubbard, W. H. Freeman, B. F. Blake, Mary Potter, Rosina Blake, Minerva Slosson, Maria Graves, Lucy Hall, Margaret M. Watkins, Caroline Miner, Juliette Sibley, Sarah E. Fisher, Desire Little, Mary Needham, Lua E. Smith, Lucy Blake, Amanda Canfield, Lucretia Murry, Julia M. Post, Miles Chafec, Apalonia Douglass, Calista Godard, Roxana Bement, E. P. Kennady, D. M. Richardson, W. W. French, W. G. Ransom, Mr. Dunham, Daniel Wilson, Martin Wiltse, Benjamin F. Rice, Mary Wood, Eudora Griffith, Charles Treat, Mercy Canfield, Melissa Dutton, J. G. Blake, Lyman Packard, Russell French, Margery J. Churchill, William A. Sibley, Jacob Widrig, Suel Briggs, Orrin Baker, William R. Philips, Mary E. Shaw, Enos Olden, Gilbert C. Sweet, William Hudson, Cyrus Griswold, B. F. Cary, E. Briggs, A. C. Adams, Sally Sampson, A. T. Cole, G. W. Richardson, Elizabeth Bloomfield, Julia A. French, Alpha C. King, Cornelia Holt, Betsy Pierce, Minerva L. Griswold, Hannah Agard, Hannah G. Parks, Nancy Nichols, Lucy E. Maklem, Hannah Parsell, Hester Ann Martin, Julia E. Martin, Louisa White, Esther Pratt, Almond Nichols, Lucinda J. Bement, Jerome E. Stacy, E. H. Drake, Charles Needham, William H. Watkins, A. Parsell, P. H. Warner, Elizabeth Melvin, Mary L. Field, Maryette Curron, Helen Minor, Aurora Nelson, Irene Weber, Herma A. Johnson, Miss Southworth, Mr. Spring, Alvira Lovelace, Miss Stiles, Helen

Blodget, Jemima Treat, Miss Knap, Adaline Chafee, Miss Richardson, Miss Rice, Miss Stewart, Miss Baily, Eunice Maklem.

ABOUT THE TOWNSEND HILL SCHOOL.

A school-house was built on Townsend Hill in the early part of 1815 and a school taught therein that summer. It was a framed house and located on land now owned by B. F. Williams, on the south side of the Genesee Road, about ten rods west of the transit road. The names of the teachers who taught in this school in early times were :

- 1815—Summer, Walter Eaton ; Winter, Sally Spaulding.
- 1816—Summer, Mary Torrey ; Winter, Benjamin Fay.
- 1817—Summer, Abbie Cunningham ; Winter, Benjamin Fay.
- 1818—Summer, Rebecca Sawyer ; Winter, Amaziah Ashman.
- 1819—Summer, Lucy Chapin ; Winter, Enoch Sinclair.
- 1820—Summer, Mary Chapin ; Winter, William Owen.
- 1821—Summer, Patience Bowen ; Winter, Enoch Sinclair.
- 1822—Summer, Olive Fuller ; Winter, William Owen.
- 1823—Summer, Caroline Owen ; Winter, John Brooks.
- 1824—Summer, Eliza Ayers ; Winter, Elam Booth.
- 1825—Summer, Delia Torrey ; Winter, Elam Booth.
- 1826—Summer, Lucinda Fay ; Winter, Ezra Chaffee, Amaziah Ashman.
- 1827—Summer, Minerva Cochrane ; Winter, Clark M. Carr.
- 1828—Summer, Polly Spaulding ; Winter, Lucinda Fay.
- 1829—Winter, Oliver Canfield.
- 1830—Winter, Oliver Canfield.
- 1831—Winter, Asa Philips.
- 1832—Winter, Asa Philips.
- 1833—Winter, Asa Philips.
- 1834—Winter, Asa Philips.
- 1835—Winter, Nelson Hopkins.
- 1836—Winter, Nelson Hopkins.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE MET AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING OR OTHERWISE IN THE TOWN OF CONCORD.

A man by the name of Reynolds was drowned in the " Big Bend," in the Cattaraugus creek just below the Frye crossing, in 1839.

An Englishman by the name of Dunkerly was drowned in the Cattaraugus, near the Shultus bridge, about 1852.

A young man was drowned in the Bloomfield mill-pond, in Springville, in June, 1870; he was a Prussian, name unknown.

About 1848, two small children, one a boy named Rihart, and the other a little daughter of Stowel Collins, were drowned while playing together by the race in Springville, near Franklin street. The same year, a boy named Edmonds was drowned in Auger's pond in Springville.

A boy named Melancton Woodham was drowned in Cook's pond.

In July, 1864, George Severance, a son of Hon. C. C. Severance, fourteen years of age, was drowned in the Cattaraugus, midway between the Cook and Shultus bridges.

William Mimmick was also drowned near the Cook bridge.

Levant Stanbro was drowned in the Griffith pond, near East Concord, in 1879.

About 1880, Theodore Pilger, a young man was drowned in the Cattaraugus near the Cook bridge.

Jonathan Mayo, Jr., was killed in 1825, while chopping with his father. A falling tree slewed around as it struck, and knocking him lifeless to the ground.

In 1832, Jacob McLen, a young man, was killed by a falling tree on Lot 20, Range 7, Township 7.

About 1873, a young man named Cyrenus Fuller was killed while felling trees on the farm of John F. Morse.

In February, 1869, Arnold Cranston, father of James Cranston, was killed felling trees.

June 22, 1877, Charles Krantz was killed while chopping on his farm, by a limb falling down and breaking his skull.

In 1883, Byron Swain, a resident of Springville, was killed while felling trees in Boston.

In 1852, Henry C. Horton was killed by saw logs rolling upon him at the Janes saw mill, in the north part of the town. He was 27 years old.

Amasa Loveridge was killed in the same manner, August 7, 1855, at Captain Tyrer's mill in what is now Wheeler Hollow. He was 67 years of age.

Albert Ostrander fell from a scaffold to the barn floor in his barn near East Concord, Jan. 8, 1871, and died April 21, 1871.

Samuel Bradley, an early settler and business man of Springville, fell from the stairs in the Gardner mill in the night time, and received injuries that caused his death soon after.

Cyrus C. Rhodes and Daniel P. Brown, residents of Springville, were killed by the cars at the Elk street crossing of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Buffalo, June 28, 1850.

Peter Sampson was killed in 1836 by his sleigh slewing around on the ice, and sleigh, the load and team going down the bank from the top of the hill this side of the Shultus bridge.

Dexter Rhodes was killed by the bursting of a revolving drum attached to the machinery in the Scoby mills about 1878.

Sanford Mayo was killed by the cars at the Mills crossing (one mile north of Springville), on the Buffalo Extension of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, Oct. 2, 1883.

NAMES OF STREAMS IN CONCORD.

The Cattaraugus creek runs along the south bounds of the town in a southwesterly direction.

Spring brook rises on Townsend hill and runs southeasterly and southerly through Springville into the Cattaraugus creek.

The Cazenovia creek rises in Sardinia and runs through the northeast corner of this town.

The east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek rises on Townsend hill and runs northwesterly through this town, Boston and Hamburg to the lake.

The west branch of the Eighteen-mile creek rises in the west part of the town and runs northwesterly through Concord, North Collins and Eden to the lake.

Smith brook rises north of the Genesee road near Mr. Cooper's and runs southerly through Wheeler Hollow and Spooner Hollow to the Cattaraugus creek. This brook was named after "Governor" Smith who settled at its mouth in 1810.

The Darby brook rises near Nichols' Corners and runs southerly near Morton's Corners and down to the Cattaraugus creek. (Origin of the name unknown.)

The Wells brook rises near the residence of Byron Wells and runs south into the Cattaraugus creek.

There is also a pond of water near East Concord which has been commonly called Griffith's Pond.

THE FIRST LIBERTY POLE.

There is a tradition that the first liberty pole reared in the town was at the Four Corners, a mile east of Springville, and the place has ever since been known as Liberty Pole Corners. The time was 1819, or thereabouts, and on the 4th day of July, that the pioneers assembled on these corners to celebrate the day as become the descendents of patriotic sires. Officers were chosen, a procession formed, an oration delivered, and the immortal declaration rehearsed; and in due time a tall and graceful pole was raised, unfurling to the breeze the flag of our country.

This interesting ceremony was accompanied with the firing of guns, the cheers of the crowd, and the sound of the spirit-stirring fife and drum. Upon this occasion the pioneers were jovial, and ready to engage in anything laudable for the sake of having a good time. They saw at a glance how barren the gathering was of tilted dignity, and possessing a faculty that invented as necessity demanded, they bestowed upon many a title that did great honor to the occasion. All men are not trained in the same school, nor are their shining qualities of the same order, but he who excelled in any special province, was worthy of a title that accorded with it; and upon this particular occasion, the gathering included names that were exalted in the civil and military service of the land, and had the reporter been invented, this might have appeared: "General Knox and President Adams drank from the same Gourd, to health of his excellency, Governor Smith," etc., etc.

To many of the pioneers these titles ever afterwards clung and they became known to the rising generations by these appellations and no other, such as "General Knox" and "Governor Smith." A story is told of Governor Smith in connection with his title that is worthy of being repeated. The Governor was a man of commanding appearance, and once upon a time he happened to meet an old friend, a congen-

ial spirit, at the old Stone Tavern on the hill. The two friends became very convivial over their glasses, and an Indian who happened to be present was asked to join them; this was very willingly acquiesced in. After draining their glasses the Indian, looking his excellency square in the face, said: "Be's you the Governor of New York?" The Governor replied in his usual heavy guttural voice: Not exactly the Governor of the State of New York, but I am Governor of Dutch Hollow."

THE SPRINGVILLE MILL.

One of the most interesting chapters in the manufacturing and business history of Springville, relates to the "Old Springville Mill," or "Colton Mill," as it is sometimes called. For nearly fifty years it has faithfully performed a considerable part of the milling business for a large section of the surrounding country. It commenced by grinding the pioneer's wheat that grew among the stumps, reaped with a sickle and threshed out some keen Winter morning on the barn floor with a flail, and has continued until the grists received at its doors grew in the broad open field, and are harvested and threshed by the approved machinery of modern times.

Manly Colton, of Buffalo, induced by the excellent water-power afforded and the promises held forth by the productiveness of the surrounding country, decided to invest a portion of his capital in a large mill at Springville. Work was commenced on January 1, 1835, and the mill was completed and running before the close of the year. Thomas Lincoln, of Springville, was the architect, and Stephen W. Howell, of Buffalo, the millwright. The framework of the mill was of massive proportions and the "raising" was a memorable event in the earlier history of the town. The workmanship and materials were of the best quality, and when completed it was pronounced one of the finest and best mills in Western New York. Its cost was \$22,000. The gigantic old water wheel was an object of interest to many who have stood in the damp wheel-room and looked with something of a feeling of awe on its slow but certain movement. This, as well as other portions of the machinery of the mill, have from time to time been replaced by that more improved.

The first miller was John T. Noye, late of the well-known firm of J. T. Noye & Sons, of Buffalo.

Soon after being built, through the financial failure of Mr. Colton, the mill fell into the hands of Dart Bros., of New York. About 1846 they sold to Rufus Eaton, of Springville, who conducted it for about two years, when it again became the property of the Dart Bros., who resold it about 1848 to M. L. Badgley and Benjamin Joslyn. After a time Mr. Joslyn became sole proprietor, and about 1854 he sold to C. J. Shuttleworth and William Barclay, who continued together for about two years, when Shuttleworth bought the interest of his partner, which he soon sold to Stephen Churchill and rebought again in 1860. The subsequent year Mr. Shuttleworth sold his interest to Madison Scoby, and in 1862 sold the other half to Abram Dygert. Dygert & Scoby continued in partnership two or three years, when they sold to Shuttleworth & Chafee, who conducted the mill together until 1874, when Mr. Shuttleworth sold his interest to Bertrand Chafee, the present proprietor.

LOCAL NAMES IN CONCORD.

"Townsend Hill" was so named from Jonathan Townsend and family, who settled there at an early day.

"Morton's Corners" was named after Wendell Morton and his sons, who bought a farm and built a hotel there, which still stands.

"Nichols' Corners" was so called from Lewis Nichols, who settled there at an early day, and some of his descendants still live there.

"Woodward's Hollow" was named after the Woodward family, some of whom still reside there.

"The Branch." This locality, along the creek, from Woodward's Hollow to the town of North Collins, is frequently called "The Branch," from the fact that the west branch of the Eighteen-mile creek flows through it.

"Wheeler's Hollow" was named from the Wheeler brothers, who now reside there.

"Wheeler Hill" was so named from Benjamin Wheeler and family, who were the first settlers there.

"Spooner Hollow," so called from the Spooner family, who lived there at an early day.

"Sibley Settlement," so named from the Sibley brothers, who were the first settlers in that neighborhood.

"Chafee District," named from the Chafee family, who were early settlers there.

"East Concord," so called because it is situated in the eastern part of the town.

"Waterville," so called because two branches of the Buffalo Creek meet there, and in former times there were several mills, all within a mile of that place.

"Horton Hill," named from John and Truman Horton, who settled there at an early day.

"Colden Hill," the south part of what is called "Colden Hill," is in the town of Concord and is so named from the town of Colden, into which it extends.

"Vaughan Street," named from several families of Vaughans who were early settlers on that street, and their descendants live there still.

"Liberty-Pole Corners," so called from the fact that the first liberty-pole ever raised in the town was raised there at a very early day.

"Sharp Street." Tradition says that Sharp street was so called from a house built by John Gould, which had a very sharp or steep roof and at that time stood at the end of the street, on the farm where Yates Gardinier now lives.

"Frye Hill," named from Enoch Frye and his father, the first settlers there, and Enoch and descendants still live there.

"Shultes' Bridge," named from David Shultes, who owned the land on which it was built, and lived there:

"Cook Bridge," so named from E. W. Cook, who owned the land where the bridge stands.

"Scobey Bridge," named from Alexander Scobey, who lived there and owned mills there at the time it was built.

"Frye Bridge," so named from the Frye's, who own the land where the bridge crosses the Cattaraugus.

"Block School-House," so called from the fact that the first school-house ever built there was built of hewed logs.

THE SPRINGVILLE RIFLE COMPANY.

This was one of the finest companies raised on the Holland Purchase. The rank and file was made up of the best of the

young men. But few of the members are living to-day, and they rank with our most honored and respected citizens.

The uniform of this company was green frock coats with brass buttons, white pants with black velvet leggings that reached half way to the knee, black hats ornamented in front with a brass shield from the top of which rose a white feather with a red tip, leather belt around the waist, with shields affixed for knife and light tomahawk, which every member in the ranks carried. They were also armed with rifles.

This company was organized in 1820 or 1821, with Christopher Douglass as captain, and Sanford P. Sampson as first lieutenant. After serving a few years, Douglass resigned, and by the death of Lieutenant Sampson, the command of the company fell to Isaac Palmer. He, after serving several years, was succeeded by Abram Starks, and Starks by Stephen Albro, Albro by William McMillen, McMillen by Charles C. Bigelow, and Bigelow by Ephraim T. Briggs, who had command of the company when they were disbanded by law, and military training done away with.

TOWN OFFICERS OF CONCORD.

A perfect list of the officers of the town of Concord can not be given as the records of the town were burned up in the great fire in Springville in 1868. The list of Supervisors and the time each served is complete. The list of Justices is complete, but their term of service could not in all cases be ascertained. But a complete list of other town officers, or their terms of service can not be made. But the names of such of the principal officers as have been ascertained are given.

A LIST OF THE SUPERVISORS OF CONCORD FROM ITS FIRST ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26 and '27, Thomas M. Barrett; 1828 and '29, Joshua Agard; 1830, Oliver Needham; 1831, Thomas M. Barrett; 1832 and '33, Carlos Emmons; 1834, '35, '36 and '37, Oliver Needham; 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44 and '45, E. N. Frye; 1846, '47, '48, '49 and '50, C. C. Severance; 1851, '52, '53 and '54, S. W. Godard; 1855, Lucian B. Towsley; 1856, J. N. Richmond; 1857, Morris Fosdick; 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62 and '63, S. W. Godard; 1864 and '65, Philetus Allen;

1866, C. C. Severance ; 1867, A. W. Stanbro ; 1868, C. C. Severance ; 1869, A. W. Stanbro ; 1870 and '71, Bertrand Chafee ; 1874, Clark S. McMillan and Frank Chase ; 1873, C. C. Severance ; 1874 and '75, Erasmus Briggs ; 1876 and '77, Henry M. Blackmar ; 1878, '79 and '80, William H. Warner ; 1881, '82 and '83, Erasmus Briggs.

A LIST OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN OF CONCORD.

Christopher Douglass, Joseph Hanchett, Rufus Eaton, Frederick Richmond, William F. G. Lake, Amaziah Ashman, Benjamin Fay, John Brooks, Archibald Griffith, Elisha Mack, Stephen Albro, Emory Sampson, John Griffith, Robert G. Flint, Isaac Nichols, Wells Brooks, Seth W. Godard, C. C. Severance, Hiram G. Smith, Pliny Smith, Byron Cochran, O. S. Canfield, Morris Fosdick, Fred Crary, Joseph Gaylord, William Woodbury, Isaac Woodward, Almon Nichols, A. W. Stanbro, W. H. Freeman, Frank Chase, E. S. Cady, A. D. Holman, Harry Foote, C. C. Stanbro, Willis G. Clark.

TOWN CLERKS.—Amaziah Ashman, Noah Townsend, George Arnold, Johnson Bensley, C. C. Severance, C. C. McClure, McCall Long, A. W. Stanbro, A. G. Moon, A. R. Tabor, C. C. Smith, T. B. Norris.

COLLECTORS.—Soloman Field, Harry Stears, Roswell Olcott, Isaac Palmer, James F. Crandall, N. A. Godard, Clinton Hammond, Joseph Potter, George Thompson, Perrin Sampson, Orvill Smith, C. J. Shuttleworth, L. P. Cox, A. J. Moon.

ASSESSORS.—Joshua Agard, E. N. Frye, Emory Sampson, Luther Austen, Truman White, Isaac Palmer, Ebenezer Dibble, Benjamin Trevitt, Oliver Needham, Charles Needham, Isaac Nichols, J. L. Douglass, L. A. Needham, R. T. Foote, Isaac Woodward, Perrin Sampson.

COMMISSIONERS.—Dea Russell, Isaac Knox, Emery Sampson, Amos Stanbro, Benjamin Fay, Jeremiah Richardson, Harvey Andrews, Paris A. Sprague, Robert G. Flint, Abel Holman, Rufus Thurber, Horace, Gaylord, Isaac Nichols, A. K. Ostrander, Elbert W. Cook, William W. Blackmar, Ira Woodward.

The following are copied from the new town book which commences in 1869 :

YEAR.	TOWN CLERKS.	ASSESSORS.
1869	A. E. Hadley,	John Nichols,
1870	W. W. Blakeley,	Laban A. Needham,
1871	W. W. Blakeley,	Edward Godard,
1872	W. W. Blakeley,	John Ballou,
1873	W. W. Blakeley,	Alfred Newcomb,
1874	W. W. Blakeley,	Edward Godard,
1875	W. W. Blakeley,	William L. Mayo,
1876	Edwin L. Norris,	Isaiah Gardenier,
1877	W. H. Ticknor,	W. H. Stanbro,
1878	W. H. Ticknor,	Alfred R. Trevett,
1879	W. H. Ticknor,	George Weeden,
1880	W. H. Ticknor,	Isaiah Gardenier,
1881	Frederick G. Myers,	Alfred R. Trevett,
1882	Frederick G. Myers,	William H. Pingrey,
1883	Frederick G. Myers,	George Weeden.

YEAR.	COLLECTORS.	COM'S OF HIGHWAYS.
1869	George Mayo,	Henry Blackmar,
1870	George Mayo,	George D. Conger,
1871	George Mayo,	Benjamin A. Fay,
1872	Henry F. Norris,	William H. Warner,
1873	Benjamin A. Fay,	Nelson Scott,
1874	Frank Prior,	William Wiley,
1875	Frank P. Spaulding,	Samuel D. Vance,
1876	Frank O. Smith,	Nelson Scott,
1877	Frank P. Spaulding,	
1878	John H. Melvin,	
1879	John H. Melvin,	Marcus B. Churchill,
1880	Edward D. Bement,	Marcus B. Churchill,
1881	Morris C. Freeman,	A. C. Adams,
1882	Morris C. Freeman,	William H. Warner,
1883	Morris C. Freeman,	A. C. Adams.

TOWN ACCOUNTS AS AUDITED AND ALLOWED AGAINST THE
TOWN OF CONCORD FOR THE YEAR 1830.

No.	NAMES.	CLAIMS.	TOTAL.
1	John Brooks.....	\$ 5 00	
2	Joshua Agard.....	10 00	
3	Amaziah Ashman.....	6 00	
4	Stephen Needham.....	9 75	
5	A. G. Elliott.....	9 13	
6	David Bensley.....	2 50	
7	Abel Holman.....	9 50	
8	Benjamin Sibley.....	1 50	
9	Thomas M. Barrett.....	8 13	
10	Homer Barnes.....	6 00	
11	Emery Sampson.....	10 50	
12	Luther Austen.....	14 75	
13	Benjamin Fay.....	13 24	
14	Noah Townsend.....	15 00	
15	Jeremiah Richardson.....	11 38	
16	Archibald Griffith.....	4 00	
17	Robert G. Flint.....	3 50	
18	Samuel Cochran.....	8 00	
19	William Smith.....	7 00	
20	Widow Woodcock.....	10 00	
21	Robert Curran.....	15 00	
22	L. B. Tousley.....	2 00	
23	William Vaughan.....	5 00	
24	Oliver Needham.....	7 00	
25	Silas Rushmore.....	5 00	
26	David Shultus.....	5 00	
	Roads and Bridges.....	250 00	\$206 88
	Common Schools.....	180 66	
	Contingent Fund.....	26 69	
	Rejected Tax.....	13 31	
	Collectors Fees.....	61 83	
	County Tax.....	559 10	
			1,091 59
	Total Tax.....		\$1,298 47

THE NAMES OF PERSONS NOW LIVING WHO CAME TO AND SETTLED IN THE TOWN OF CONCORD, SIXTY TO SEVENTY YEARS AGO, SOME OF WHOM HAVE REMOVED TO OTHER LOCALITIES.

Mrs. Ezekiel Adams, aged 96; Mrs. William Ballou, aged 91; Huldah Townsend Sinclair, aged 86; Lathrop Bebee, aged 87; Mrs. Lathrop Bebee, aged 82; Orrin Sibley, aged 85; Mrs. Orrin Sibley, aged 83; Silas Wheeler, aged 92; Pliny Wheeler, aged 82; Mrs. David Wiley, aged 83; Alvira Townsend Owen, aged 80; Mrs. Boyles, aged 90; Mahala Eaton Butterworth, aged 80; Enoch N. Frye, aged 83; M. M. Frye, aged 80; John-son Chase, aged 82; Susannah Phillips Chase, aged 80; Mrs. Truman Horton, aged 83; Sally Foster Needham, aged 82; Acsah Wheeler Townsend, aged 80; Eliza Shultus Reynolds, aged 80; William Southworth, aged over 90; Col. Sylvanus Cook, aged 88; Luke Simons, aged 85; Fanny Wheeler Gould, aged 90; Windsor and Stary King, Mrs. Stary King, Windsor Chase, Calvin Killom, Vincent M. Cole, Almira Chafee Blackmar, Eliza Chafee Cole, Vernam C. Cooper, Betsey Cooper Simons, Mrs. Calvin Smith, Erastus Mayo, Martha King Wheeler, Samuel Wheeler, Fanny Fay Field, James Fay, John T. Wells, Mrs. John T. Wells, Mrs. Isaac Palmer, Samuel, Joseph and Abram Hammond, Hosea W. Townsend, Asa R. Trevett, Sally Trevett Clark, Hannah Philips Twichell, Asa and Marcus Philips, Henry Ackley, Cornelia Drake Wood, Thomas M. and Jonathan Briggs, George Barrett, Jane Fleming Field, Mary Ferrin Barrett, William Sampson, Mrs. Isaac Nichols, Saban A. Needham, Mrs. Marion Twichell Needham, Mary King Vance, Mary Ann Sampson Bingham, Samuel Shaw, Salmon Shaw, Mrs. Esther Pike 85; E. H. Drake, I. E. Drake, Julia Rhodes Lincoln, Emily Rhodes Britton, George E. Crandall, William McMillan, T. H. Potter, Lucy Twichell, William Kellogg, T. H. Cary, Mrs. Martha Olcott Trevitt, Mrs. Mary Wheeler Drake, John S. Fosdick, Jesse Fosdick, Mary Fosdick Getty, Alice Fosdick Andrews, Mrs. Harvy Andrews, aged 82; Mrs. William Dye, about 90; Constant Trevitt, aged 96; Reuben Wright, 82, Stanbury Wright.

RESIDENTS OF CONCORD WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Isaac Knox, Samuel Cochran, Benjamin Fay, Amaziah Ashman, Solomon Field, Isaiah Pike, Smith Russell, Nicholas Armstead, Joseph Hanchett, Isaac Lush, Channing Trevitt, Thomas McGee, George Killom, Lewis Trevitt, Joseph Yaw, David Shultes, Charles C. Wells, Elijah Parmenter, William Weeden, Samuel Burgess, William Shultes, John Drake, Johnathan Townsend, jr., Christopher Douglass, Gideon Parsons, Hale Mathewson, T. M. Barrett, Comfort Knapp.

THE VOSBURG MURDER CASE.

Early in the Fall of 1835, one Joseph Carter was conducting an ashery on what is now East Franklin street, near Main street, Springville, for the manufacture of potash. At this time the "Big Mill" was being built by Manly Colton, of Buffalo. Mr. Colton had in his employ one — Vosburg, of Buffalo, as foreman of the mason work on the mill. Vosburg made the acquaintance of Carter, and was accustomed after his day's work was done to repair to the ashery, where Carter kept up a fire during the night in the arch under the huge caldron in which he prepared the potash. Here the two men would indulge in card-playing by the light of the fire. On the night of the supposed murder, Carter and Vosburg were joined in their pastime at the ashery by a vagabond character named Goodell, who had no fixed home or occupation. On the night in question it appears the trio indulged freely in the ardent. The next morning the lifeless body of Vosburg was found outside of the ashery building, his clothing saturated with the black salts from the boiling caldron, and signs that he had been dragged from the inside of the building to the outside. At once a very general impression prevailed that the man had been murdered by his two companions either by striking on the head with some murderous weapon and then throwing the body into the caldron to cover suspicion or by the more horrible method of throwing him by force into the boiling salts.

Carter and Goodell claimed that Vosburg fell accidentally into the caldron and so met his death. They were arrested for the murder, tried in Buffalo in the proper Court and acquitted.

The evidence submitted by the prosecution being necessarily circumstantial.

The defence proved that it was possible for a man to fall into such a place and get out before death would occur—such an instance having occurred some time previous in Sardinia.

THE OTIS MURDER.

Ransford Otis came from Vermont to Sardinia, and in 1826 came from Sardinia to Concord; he lived on Lot 18, on the Cattaraugus creek, south of Springville. April 21, 1840, he was murdered by Major McEllery, an Irishman, who was living at his house. He had lived there but a few weeks, but had lived about the forks of the creek for some time. At that time there was a grist mill up at Richmonds, and they had been up to mill and returned and were at the barn putting out the team in the forepart of the evening, when McEllery, who was a larger and much stronger man than Otis, stepped up behind him and grabbed him around the neck and choked till he thought he had killed him, when he laid him on some boards on the barn floor next the hay; but Otis came to and said, "Major, you don't mean to kill me?" Then McEllery pounded him till he was dead. He then set the barn on fire. Presently the people on the creek and some from Springville saw the fire and came running down, and McEllery was there, and they enquired of him where Mr. Otis was, and McEllery said he had gone over to Mr. May's, who was his brother-in-law, and lived over across the creek where Warren Ransom lives now. And some of those present went over to Mr. May's and found that Otis had not been there, and when the barn had fallen in and was burning fiercely, McEllery was seen to put his hands up to shade his eyes and look sharply through the smoke and flames at some object burning in the fire and on the hay. The people mistrusted him and had him arrested then and there, and he was committed to jail, and in due time tried and convicted and made a confession before he died. He was hung on the 19th day of January, 1841.

THE OLD SPRINGVILLE HOTEL.

The old hotel was built in 1824 by Rufus C. Eaton, assisted by his brother, Elisha. At that time, Main street had not been

opened but two or three years, and there was not a building on the south side of the street, from the Liberty Pole west to Waverly street, and forest trees were standing on the lots opposite the hotel. Rufus C., kept the hotel several years and then sold it to Johnson Bensley, who also run it a few years. In the Spring of 1833, Richard Wadsworth, father of H. T. Wadsworth, bought it and kept it until the Spring of 1836, when he sold it to Edwin Marsh, of Buffalo, who turned it into a boarding house for a short time. Within a year, Marsh sold it to Varney Ingalls, and the title remained with him and his heirs about twenty-two years. During that time it was rented and run by Mr. Wing and son, by Phelps and Tisdell Hatch, by Gaston D. Smith, by James F. Crandall, William Olin, George Shultus, jr. Constant and Abner Graves, Brand and Harrington, Ballou and Stanbro, Miles Hayes, Mortimer L. Arnold, and James Razee. In 1859, Perigrine Eaton bought it of Mr. Severance and Sylvester Eaton's family kept boarders then, afterwards Mrs. Rumsey kept boarders. In 1866, E. S. Pierce bought it and kept hotel there, "Hat" Holmes and George Goodspeed each rented it and run it, and E. S. Pierce kept it again. In 1871, Rust and Dygert bought it, soon after Dygert sold out to Rust, who kept it till the Spring of 1876, when it went into the hands of E. Briggs, assignee, who sold it in the Spring of 1877 to Alvo Axtell, and he sold it to Joseph Capron, and he to H. G. Leland, in the Fall of 1877. In 1879, Mr. Leland took down the old house and erected in its stead the present new, enlarged and tasty hotel building. When the old hotel was first built, there were no meeting houses in Springville, and religious meetings were sometimes held in the hall. The lodge of F. & A. M., in this town, sometimes held their meetings there. There the young people occasionally had their social gatherings. The hall was occupied in 1844, by the Whigs as a club room, there they held their meetings, made their speeches, and sang their songs. The post-office was kept there for a while when Major Blasdel was postmaster. Town meetings were held there once or twice. At various periods during its existence of over half a century, many of the lawyers and doctors, and business men of the village, made it their boarding place and their home for years.

In early times, before the railroad days, there was considerable emigration passing through Springville to the West, and quite an amount of travel from Cattaraugus county through to Buffalo. Frequently the hotel barn would be full, and the beds all full, and sometimes the bar-room floor would be full, (and occasionally a customer would be in the same condition).

Many and great changes have taken place since the old hotel was built, not only in this town and county, but throughout the world. Then no railroads for carrying passengers had ever been built; then no steamships were carrying passengers across the ocean. The telegraph had not been invented. Then there were no sewing-machines, mowing-machines or threshing-machines in being. The Erie canal had not been completed; then the assessed value of the real estate of the town of Buffalo was less than half what the assessed value of the real estate of the town of Concord is now. Then there was not a cook-stove or a buggy in this town. The old hotel has passed away and will be seen no more, although it was small in size and inferior in style and dingy in appearance, yet it abounded in good cheer, *and many a good time had been enjoyed there.* And just as good eatables and drinkables have been served up there as in the great hotels of New York or Saratoga.

PANTHER STORIES.

A short time before David Shultus came and located on his place on the Cattaraugus creek, an Indian family camped down there on the flats, they had a child just old enough to run around outside the wigwam. One day just at dusk, a panther caught the child and killed it, about that time the Indian, who had been out hunting, came home and shot the panther. The Indian buried the child there on the flats and put in its grave such articles as was their custom. The Indian came there after Mr. Shultus located there and related the circumstances of the case to him, and showed him the child's grave, and the bones and claws of the panther. He had the skin of one foot and part of the leg for a tobacco pouch, and said he should have it buried with him when he died.

Soon after Truman White settled on what is now the John Wells farm, within the corporation of Springville, and when there

was nothing but a path through the woods where the road is now. His son, Tompkins White, then a boy, started from the house to come north in the path, and a panther came down from the hill on the east side and confronted him, they faced each other awhile and when the boy stepped forward the panther did the same. The boy concluded it was best to retreat towards the house, which was close by, which he did without being molested by the panther.

In 1816, David Wiley, David Shultus and George Shultus went over to the Beaver Meadows in Cattaraugus county, twelve miles from Springville, after cattle on a pleasant day about the 20th of November, they had to stay all night and as there were no settlers there, they built up a rousing fire in the woods and stayed by it. In the night a furious snow storm arose and the panthers screamed around them and one came so near that they could see his eyes glimmer in the darkness. David Shultus went over bear-footed and in the morning the snow was about a foot deep, and he had to dance around quite lively to keep from freezing. At that time there were several beaver dams and beaver houses along the creek on the Beaver Meadows.

A BEAR STORY.

The following bear story is related by the late David Oyer, father of Jacob Oyer, of Springville: "It was some 60 or more years ago since I went to the town of Ashford. Only a few settlers were there at that time, and the few cows they possessed were suffered to roam through the woods. The few settlers would take turns in looking them up at milking time. The evening in question it fell to my lot to bring the cows home, and it being Sunday I did not take my gun along, as was customary with me, but I coaxed all the dogs in the settlement to accompany me, and I started out in an easterly direction, and it was not long before I could hear the tinkling of the bells. All at once the dogs set up a terrible outcry in the direction that I was going, and I quickened my footsteps and soon came up with the dogs, who had a bear at bay. He sat upright upon his haunches with his back to a large tree, and whenever a dog got within his reach it received a terrible blow from Bruin's

paw, and whenever he turned and attempted to climb the tree the dogs would seize him and haul him back. What was to be done? My only arms was a pocket-knife, but this stood me well in hand; with it I cut a heavy cudgel, and by keeping the tree between myself and the bear, I was able to approach near enough, and by stepping to one side I dealt him a stunning blow across the nose, and a few more over the head finished him. That bear was dressed and divided up among the settlers, who enjoyed a feast.

LANDS DEEDED IN CONCORD.

The names of persons who took deeds of land from the Holland Company, the number of the lots and parts of lots, the number of acres, and the date of purchase:

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
1	140	e pt.	Nov. 11, 1841.	Eaton Bentley.
1	126	w pt.	Nov. 1. 1840..	Joseph Harkness.
2	100	s pt.	Dec. 7, 1815 ..	Samuel Cochran.
2	123	m pt.	Jan. 21, 1818 ..	Joseph Yaw.
2	122	n pt.	Jan. 21, 1818 ..	Christopher Douglass.
3	217	s pt.	Sept. 24, 1823.	Rufus Eaton.
3	140	n pt.	Dec. 3, 1823 ..	John Albrow.
4	60	s-e pt.	Sept. 25, 1833.	Charles C. Wells.
4	100	n-e	Dec. 29, 1837 ..	Silas Rushmore.
4	101	m pt.	Jan. 13, 1834..	James Hinman, Jr.
4	50	s-w pt.	Dec. 10, 1834 ..	John Van Pelt.
4	50	n-w pt.	Mar. 8, 1833 ..	Varney Ingalls.
5	125	s-w pt.	July 17, 1827..	Noah Culver.
5	76	n-e pt.	Dec. 31, 1836 ..	Jedediah Stark.
5	63	m pt.	Sept. 29, 1831.	Benjamin Nelson.
5	48	n-w pt.	Jan. 22, 1846..	Elijah Matthewson.
6	120	.....	July 1, 1839..	Marsena Ballard.
7	100	s pt.	July 22, 1834..	Joel Chaffee.
7	100	m pt.	June 14, 1832.	William Weeden.
7	75	n pt.	Jan. 16, 1834..	John Russell.
8	70	s-e pt.	Sept. 20, 1838.	Francis White.
8	91	s-w pt.	May 26, 1836.	Almer White.
8	70	w m pt.	Aug. 23, 1832.	William Weeden.
8	30	e m pt.	Jan. 16, 1836..	Rob. Auger.
8	50	n-e pt.	April 10, 1832.	Jarvis Bloomfield.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
8	100	n-w pt...	Jan. 14, 1834..	Samuel Cochran.
8	100	n-w pt...	Jan. 14, 1834..	Samuel Cochran.
9	245	w l.....	Dec. 2, 1817 ..	Abraham Middaugh.
10	162	w l.....	Mar. 18, 1823 ..	Benjamin Rhodes.
11	50	s pt.....	Aug. 31, 1830.	Elizabeth Austin.
11	50	s m pt...	Mar. 2, 1829...	Harvey Andrew.
11	75	m pt.....	Aug. 30, 1831.	Julius Bement.
11	75	n pt.....	Oct. 4, 1826...	Phineas Scott.
12	60	w l.....	Oct. 31, 1832..	Jarvis Bloomfield.
13	100	e pt.....	July 15, 1834..	Thomas Johnson.
13	82	w pt.....	Nov. 30, 1837.	Giles Churchill.
13	50	n pt.....	Aug. 31, 1830.	Luther Austin.
14	185	w l.....	Dec. 30, 1836.	Elbert W. Cook.
15	50	s pt.....	Dec. 30, 1836.	Elbert W. Cook.
15	58	n pt.....	Jan. 3, 1857...	Jarvis Bloomfield.
16	67	s pt.....	Jan. 29, 1842..	David Wiley.
16	42	m pt.....	Jan. 3, 1837...	Jarvis Bloomfield.
17	84	s pt.....	Oct. 25, 1838..	Ebenezer Dibble.
17	50	m pt.....	Mar. 25, 1837.	Jarvis Bloomfield.
17	10	n m pt...	June 17, 1828.	J. White.
17	69	n pt.....	Jan. 23, 1837..	Truman White.
18	78	s pt.....	Oct. 9, 1837...	Ransford Otis.
18	69	n pt.....	Jan. 23, 1836.	Truman White.
19	126	w l.....	Sept. 10, 1822.	George Shultus.
20	150	w l.....	May 25, 1829 ..	Orrin Ballard.
21	125	w l.....	Oct. 21, 1819..	William Shultus.
22	140	w l.....	Feb. 18, 1814..	David Shultus.
23	47	s e pt....	Oct. 14, 1836..	Abel Holman.
23	50	s-w pt....	Sept. 6, 1831..	David Shultus.
23	41	n pt.....	May 22, 1835.	Jabez Weeden.
24	79	s pt.....	Mar. 2, 1832..	Abel Holman.
24	40	n pt.....	Jan. 8, 1835...	Abel Holman.
25	80	s pt.....	Dec. 30, 1837..	N. A. Bowen.
25	43	m pt.....	Aug. 13, 1838.	George Richmond, Jr.
25	34	n pt.....	Jan. 7, 1835...	Nathan Hull.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

25	365	.....	Sept. 21, 1809.	James Vaughan.
26	95	s-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1836..	Asa Wells.
26	50	n-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1836..	Jonathan Mayo.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
26	50	s m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836..	Willard W. Cornwell.
26	50	n m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836..	Hiram Mayo.
26	50	s-w pt....	June 5, 1834..	Mary Rouse.
26	50	n-w pt....	Oct. 9, 1832..	William Smith.
27	62	s-e pt....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
27	63	n-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1836..	Archibald Griffiths.
27	62	s m pt....	April 18, 1840.	James Bloodgood.
27	62	n m pt....	May 17, 1836..	Archibald Griffiths.
27	88	s-w pt....	June 19, 1837..	William B. Wemple.
27	32	n-w pt....	Nov. 22, 1830.	Archibald Griffiths.
28	175	s pt.....	Oct. 14, 1831..	John M. Bull.
28	175	n pt.....	Nov. 22, 1838.	Amos Stanbro.
29	47	s-e pt....	Mar. 1, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
29	47	e m pt....	Dec. 29, 1836..	William Olin.
29	94	n-e pt....	Aug. 13, 1836.	Abraham Gardiner.
29	70	s-w pt....	May 14, 1832..	H. J. Vosburgh.
29	24	w m pt....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
29	94	n-w pt....	Sept. 13, 1836.	Abraham Gardiner.
30	100	e pt.....	Oct. 12, 1842..	John Cotrell.
30	100	m pt.....	Oct. 12, 1842..	Joseph Cotrell.
30	154	w pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
31	65	m pt.....	Dec. 29, 1837..	Arnold Wilson.
31	100	w pt.....	April 1, 1839..	William P. Powers.
32	100	e pt.....	Oct. 26, 1836..	Alexander Butterfield,
32	73	m pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
32	50	w pt.....	July 8, 1833..	William L. Judd.
33	50	s-e pt....	Sept. 25, 1837.	Charles Wells.
33	50	s-w pt....	April 20, 1843.	Seth W. Godard and Eber Brooks.
33	137	m p.....	Oct. 17, 1837..	Benjamin Freeman.
33	87	n-e pt....	June 7, 1836..	Asa Wells.
33	50	n-w pt....	Sept. 20, 1837.	Joseph McMillan.
34	50	s-e pt....	May 5, 1832..	James Bloodgood.
34	100	n-e pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	William Smith.
34	50	s m pt....	Mar. 11, 1835.	James Bloodgood.
34	50	s-w m pt.	Dec. 27, 1835.	Josiah Graves.
34	50	n m pt....	Dec. 21, 1838..	Moses W. Griswold.
34	55	w pt.....	Jan. 11, 1837..	Seeley Squires.
35	50	s-e pt....	June 19, 1837.	William B. Wemple.
35	89	e m pt....	Nov. 17, 1838.	William B. Wemple.
35	50	n-e pt....	Jan. 17, 1828..	A. Griffith.
35	139	n-w pt....	Feb. 15, 1834..	Jonathan Mayo.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
35	50	w m pt...	April 1, 1839...	William P. Powers.
35	50	n-w pt...	Jan. 3, 1838...	James Wilson.
36	100	e pt.....	Dec. 28, 1837..	Mor. L. Badgley.
36	59	e m pt...	Nov. 13, 1837..	Edward Cram.
36	100	w m pt...	Aug. 11, 1836..	David Meeker.
37	127	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
37	50	n m pt...	June 19, 1837..	Rebecca Putman.
37	60	n pt.....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
37	110	e n pt....	Jan. 18, 1851..	Phineas Scott.
38	31	s-e pt....	Dec. 26, 1837..	John Griffith.
38	100	s m pt....	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
38	116	n-e pt....	Nov. 27, 1837..	Hez. Griffiths.
38	62	n-w pt...	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
39	113	s pt.....	June 16, 1843..	George N. Williams.
39	164	m pt.....	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
39	100	n pt.....	June 14, 1837 or 1836....	Homer Barnes.
40	50	s pt.....	Jan. 21, 1833..	Abner Wilson.
40	200	s m pt...	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
40	100	n pt.....	Aug. 23, 1838..	Chauncey Dunbar.
41	60	s pt.....	Jan. 31, 1837..	Josiah D. Graves.
41	233	m pt.....	Jan. 3, 1837..	Ashley Holland.
41	100	n pt.....	Dec. 1, 1823..	Samuel Bradley.
42	100	s pt.....	Aug. 31, 1810..	Luther Curtiss.
42	100	s m pt...	Dec. 30, 1836..	Amos Stanbro.
42	47	n-e m....	Feb. 1, 1839..	David L. Sweet.
42	53	n w m....	Nov. 6, 1838..	John Gould.
42	73	n pt.....	Mar. 7, 1857..	Hiram Mayo.
43	20	.....	Feb. 1, 1839..	Erastus Mayo.
43	55	.....	Feb. 1, 1856..	Weston Waite.
43	50	s-e pt....	Feb. 15, 1834..	Jonathan Mayo.
43	75	w m pt...	Dec. 31, 1836..	James Curtiss.
43	96	n-e pt....	Dec. 31, 1836..	Calvin Smith.
43	100	n-w pt...	Dec. 20, 1837..	Prentis Stanbro, Jr.
44	70	s-e pt....	Dec. 6, 1836..	David Campbell.
44	70	n-e pt....	Dec. 6, 1839..	Samuel Jocoy.
44	91	s m pt...	Feb. 5, 1838..	Arnold Cranston.
44	50	n m pt...	Oct. 31, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
44	50	w m pt...	April 7, 1838..	Prentis Stanbro, Jr.
44	50	w pt....	April 7, 1838..	Prentis Stanbro.
45	30	s-e pt....	Oct. 21, 1837..	Samuel A. Jocoy.
45	65	s-w pt....	June 9, 1838..	William Smith, Jr.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED	NAMES.
45	100	s m pt...	Dec. 26, 1833..	David Smith.
45	100	n m pt...	Dec. 25, 1838..	Patrick Hogan.
45	100	n pt.....	Nov. 21, 1837..	Ephraim Needham.
46	133	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
46	50	s m pt...	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
46	50	e m pt...	June 16, 1845..	George N. Williams.
45	50	w m pt...	April 6, 1828..	Aaron Cole.
46	100	n pt.....	April 1, 1839..	D. C. Chandler.
47	143	e pt.....	July 18, 1836..	P. C. Sherman.
47	100	m pt.....	Aug. 23, 1838..	Chauncey B. Dunbar.
47	125	w pt.....	June 5, 1837..	Wheeler Drake.
48	288	e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
48	75	m pt.....	Sept. 22, 1855..	Julia Anne Abbott.
48	100	w pt.....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
49	66	s pt.....	Dec. 28, 1836..	David Shultes.
49	75	s m pt...	Feb. 6, 1833..	Varney Ingalls.
49	100	m pt.....	Oct. 10, 1829..	Varney Ingalls.
49	100	n pt.....	Aug. 27, 1824..	Varney Ingalls.
50	50	s pt.....	Aug. 10, 1830..	Abraham Fisher.
50	75	s m pt...	Feb. 1, 1834..	Daniel Tice.
50	40	m pt.....	April 2, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
50	100	n pt.....	Jan. 6, 1836..	Zimri Ingalls.
50	25	n-e pt...	Dec. 27, 1838..	Zimri Ingalls.
50	40	n-w pt...	Dec. 27, 1838..	Caleb Ingalls.
51	42	s-e pt...	April 2, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
51	90	n-n-e pt..	June 17, 1835..	Amos Stanbro.
51	100	s-w pt...	Oct. 17, 1833..	James Flemmings.
51	102	w m pt...	Feb. 28, 1831..	Amos Stanbro.
52	64	e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
52	50	e m pt...	June 12, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
52	128	n-e & m pt	Mar. 26, 1853..	Philip Ferrin.
52	102	n-w pt...	April 2, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
52	68	n-w pt...	Dec. 18, 1840..	R. C. Eaton and Otis Butterworth.
53	83	s pt.....	Mar. 26, 1853..	William Smith, Jr.
53	75	s m pt...	Mar. 10, 1841..	Ephraim A. Briggs.
53	79	n m pt...	July 24, 1853..	Stary King.
53	51	n-e pt...	Sept. 29, 1855..	Stephen Churchill.
53	50	n-w pt...	Oct. 23, 1841..	Edward Goddard.
54	364	.....	Dec. 25, 1817..	Jonathan Sibley, Jr.
55	152	w m & s-e	June 8, 1849..	Orrin Sibley.
55	100	n-e pt...	Jan. 4, 1839..	Sylvester Abbott.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES.
55	50	s-w pt....	Jan. 13, 1829..	Orrin Sibley.
55	50	s-w pt....	Oct. 20, 1843..	Trumbull Carey.
56	00	e pt.....	May 5, 1835...	Sylvester Abbott.
56	100	e m pt....	June 4, 1834..	Caleb Abbott.
56	75	s m pt....	Dec. 26, 1837..	William A. Calkins.
56	75	s-w pt....	Dec. 26, 1837..	Henry Smith.
56	50	n-w pt....	Nov. 15, 1836..	D. Lewis.
57	75	s-e pt....	Nov. 5, 1841..	Carlos Emmons.
57	75	s-w pt....	Feb. 22, 1836..	Carlos Emmons.
57	55	n-e pt....	Oct. 25, 1838..	Alanson Wheeler.
57	55	n m pt....	Oct. 18, 1851..	Benjamin Wheeler, Jr.
57	39	n-w pt....	Sept. 14, 1836..	Varney Ingalls.
58	81	s-e pt....	Dec. 26, 1838..	Benjamin Wheeler.
58	64	n-e pt....	Dec. 27, 1838..	Caleb Ingalls.
58	72	m pt....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
58	72	w pt....	April 19, 1837..	John House.
59	56	s-e pt....	June 27, 1838..	Ebenezer Blake.
59	56	n-e pt....	Dec. 10, 1834..	Benjamin Fay.
59	114	m pt....	Jan. 9, 1829...	Benjamin Fay.
59	75	w pt....	Feb. 6, 1837...	Nehemiah Fay.
60	123	e pt....	Mar. 26, 1853..	Philip Ferrin.
60	50	s m pt....	June 6, 1836..	Noah Townsend.
60	50	n m pt....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
60	20	s-w pt....	Oct. 3, 1836...	Constant Trevitt.
60	50	n-w pt....	Nov. 3, 1836..	Thomas Stephenson.
61	125	s pt....	Feb. 7, 1838...	Amos Stanbro.
61	110	m pt....	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
61	50	n-e pt....	Feb. 24, 1831..	J. Southwick.
62	98	s-e pt....	Sept. 13, 1845..	Jacob LeRoy.
62	50	s-w pt....	June 22, 1835..	William Field.
62	100	m pt....	April 2, 1838..	Joshua Agard.
62	50	n pt....	Dec. 27, 1831..	H. E. Potter.
63	125	s pt....	Mar. 6, 1828...	Joshua Agard.
63	56	n-e pt....	Dec. 13 or 30, '36	Abijah Sibley.
63	54	n m pt....	Dec. 12 or 31, '36	Joshua Agard.
63	59	n-w pt....	Dec. 13, 1836..	Benjamin Sibley.
64	75	s-e pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	Michael Curran.
64	57	e m pt....	July 20, 1836..	Moses Leonard.
64	47	n-e pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	Oliver Dutton.
64	47	n m pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	Orange Wells.
64	104	w pt....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
49	150	m & s-e pt	Mar. 22, 1854..	Enoch N. Frye.

RANGE SEVEN, TOWNSHIP SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
49	30	n-e pt....	Mar. 4, 1854..	Jesse Frye.
49	75	m pt.....	Oct. 27, 1836..	Enoch N. Frye.
49	75	w m pt....	June 12, 1834..	Jesse Frye.
49	25	s-w pt....	Nov. 8, 1852..	Jesse Frye.
49	74	n-w pt....	July 10, 1834..	James S. Frye.
56	140	w l.....	Dec. 4, 1833..	Isham & D. G. Williams
57	35	e pt.....	Dec. 4, 1833..	Isham & D. G. Williams
57	108	w pt.....	Oct. 15, 1852..	William Weber.
58	100	w l.....	April 18, 1838..	Michael Smith.
59	86	e pt.....	April 12, 1838..	Michael Smith.
59	86	w pt.....	July 23, 1839..	Tristram Dodge.
60	159	w l.....	Dec. 1, 1855..	Michael Smith.
61	193	e pt.....	Mar. 4, 1854..	Jesse Frye.
61	75	w pt.....	July 1, 1838..	Abraham Van Tuyl.
62	132	s-e pt....	March 4, 1854..	Jesse Frye.
62	100	n-e pt....	Jan. 28, 1854..	Morgan L. Badgley.
62	125	w pt.....	March 22, 1854..	Enoch N. Frye.
66	105	s-e pt....	Dec. 27, 1838..	B. G. Kingsbury and John Haveland.
66	104	e m pt....	Sept. 28, 1837..	Luther Austin.
66	50	s-w pt....	Dec. 28, 1837..	Jacob Hufstater, Jr.
66	50	n pt.....	Oct. 27, 1836..	Jacob Hufstater, Jr.
67	50	n pt.....	Jan. 12, 1839..	T. B. Marvin.
67	141	w pt.....	Dec. 4, 1833..	Daniel G. Williams and Isham Williams.
68	70	s pt.....	Jan. 10, 1834..	John Williams.
58	95	n pt.....	March 28, 1836..	Almer White.
69	70	s pt.....	Sept. 21, 1837..	John Williams.
69	100	n pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
70	138	w l.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
71	123	s pt.....	Oct. 14, 1841..	Daniel Green.
71	240	n p.....	Feb. 16, 1854..	Morgan L. Badgley.
72	60	s pt.....	March 4, 1854..	Jesse Frye.
78	274	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
78	50	n-w pt....	Nov. 1, 1840..	Charles Watson.
78	50	n pt.....	Oct. 23, 1840..	Evert Van Buren.
79	223	e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
79	50	m pt.....	Sept. 2, 1854..	James S. Frye.
80	50	e pt.....	Jan. 2, 1856..	Alexander M. Bruce.
86	100	e m pt....	Oct. 6, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
86	103	m pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
80	100	w pt.....	Sept. 28, 1841..	Charles Pringle.

RANGE SEVEN, TOWNSHIP SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
81	65	s pt.	Nov. 17, 1838.	David Jerman.
81	50	s m pt ...	July 1, 1838 ...	Abraham Van Tuyl.
81	60	m pt.	June 25, 1842.	Milo M. Baker.
81	100	n m pt ...	Jan. 15, 1842 ...	Hosea P. Ostrander.
81	100	n pt.	Feb. 7, 1838 ...	Alanson P. Morton.
82	120	s pt.	July 18, 1839 ...	P. C. Sherman
82	30	s m pt ...	March 28, 1843	Moses T. Thompson.
82	50	m pt.	Dec. 29, 1838 ...	Milo M. Baker. —
82	91	n-e pt.	March 10, 1838	Alanson P. Morton.
82	49	n-w pt ...	Oct. 11, 1837 ...	David Witherel.
86	160	e pt.	Dec. 30, 1836 ...	Samuel Churchill.
86	50	m pt.	Oct. 20, 1843 ...	Jacob Le Roy.
86	183	w pt.	July 18, 1839 ...	P. C. Sherman.
87	105	s pt.	Oct. 23, 1840 ...	Everet Van Buren.
87	100	m pt.	Aug. 4, 1856 ...	Charles C. Empson.
87	131	n pt.	July 18, 1839 ...	P. C. Sherman.
88	255	w l.	March 15, 1851	Frederick Whittlesey.
89	100	e pt.	June 2, 1838 ...	John Van Pelt.
89	97	m pt.	Oct. 6, 1838 ...	Amos Stranbro.
89	30	s-w m pt.	May 26, 1855 ...	John Shear.
89	30	n-w m pt.	Oct. 15, 1853 ...	L. F. Nicholas
89	75	w pt.	Nov. 18, 1839 ...	Charles Pringle.
90	70	s-e pt.	June 29, 1832 ...	Eleanor Curtis.
90	72	s-w pt.	July 1, 1838 ...	Abraham Van Tuyl.
90	100	m pt.	Dec. 11, 1840 ...	James Wheeler.
90	60	n m pt ...	Sept. 27, 1854 ...	Levi Wheeler.
90	60	n pt.	Dec. 20, 1838 ...	Isaac Nichols
91	50	s-e pt.	Jan. 24 1843 ...	Jeremiah Richardson.
91	50	s-e m pt.	Jan. 31, 1838 ...	Jeremiah Richardson.
91	45	n-e m pt.	Dec. 11, 1840 ...	James Wheeler.
91	55	n-e pt.	June 15, 1848 ...	Jeremiah Richardson.
91	50	n-w m pt.	Dec. 29, 1836 ...	Jeremiah Richardson.
81	83	w pt.	May 25, 1839 ...	Jeremiah Richardson.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN RANGE SEVEN,

1	60	s pt.	Jan. 8, 1839 ...	Carlos Emmons.
1	83	s-w pt ...	Feb. 22, 1836 ...	Carlos Emmons.
1	150	m pt.	April 1, 1839 ...	D. H. Chandler.
1	50	n pt.	Nov. 8, 1839 ...	Varney Ingalls.
2	151	s pt.	Jan. 28, 1837 ...	Varney Ingalls.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED,	NAME
2	50	e m pt...	March 10, 1824	(Trustees of 1st Con- gregational Church, Concord.
2	50	w m pt...	March 10, 1824	(1st Baptist Society of Concord
2	75	n pt.....	March 16, 1836	Jedediah H. Lathrop.
3	317	w l.....	June 17, 1835.	Jedediah H. Lathrop.
4	169	e pt.....	Feb. 24, 1815..	Jonathan Townsend.
4	119	m & n-w pt	Dec. 20, 1837..	Amaziah Achmune.
4	50	s-w pt....	Dec. 21, 1848..	Phineas Scott.
5	25	s-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1849.	J. O. Canfield.
5	50	s-e m pt..	Nov. 22, 1838.	Reuben C. Drake.
5	16	e m pt....	March 25, 1854	Reuben C. Drake.
5	25	s-w pt....	Dec. 30, 1854..	Phineas Scott.
5	50	s-w m pt.	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
5	116	n m pt....	March 25, 1854	Elam Booth.
5	50	n pt.....	May 24, 1842..	Parley Martin.
6	121	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
6	50	e m pt....	Dec. 29, 1835.	Oliver Needham.
6	60	n-e pt....	Feb. 12, 1836.	Sellick Canfield.
6	90	n-w pt....	April 1, 1839..	Daniel H. Chandler.
7	60	s-e pt....	Aug. 26, 1830.	Hosea E. Potter.
7	40	s-w pt....	Oct. 14, 1835..	Hosea E. Potter.
7	50	w m pt....	Feb. 8, 1832...	John Brooks.
7	50	e m pt....	Dec. 29, 1838..	Lemuel H. Twitchell.
7	50	m pt.....	Nov. 7, 1836..	P. B. Brush.
7	50	n m pt....	March 27, 1846	George Winship.
7	52	n m pt....	Jan. 7, 1837...	Peter Bradley.
7	52	n pt.....	Jan. 7, 1837...	George Winship.
8	100	s pt.....	Dec. 31, 1836..	William Dye.
8	66	e m pt....	Dec. 31, 1838..	Worcester Holt.
8	50	w m pt....	June 14, 1839.	Palmer Skinner.
8	50	n-e m pt..	June 20, 1849.	Ira Woodward.
8	52	n pt.....	Jan. 5, 1837...	Ebenezer Drake.
9	241	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
9	100	n pt.....	June 23, 1855.	Abraham Van Tuyl.
10	26	s-e pt....	Feb. 23, 1853.	Samuel Wheeler.
10	34	s m pt....	Feb. 23, 1854.	G. W. Hawkins.
10	33	m pt.....	Feb. 23, 1853..	Ely Page, Jr.
10	114	n pt.....	Jan. 3, 1837...	Varney Ingalls.
10	114	s-w pt....	March 14, 1842	Peter Cook.
11	100	s-e pt....	Jan. 20, 1848..	Phineas Scott.



TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION	DATE OF DEED	NAME.
11	131	n-e pt....	.....	Amasa Loveridge.
11	90	w pt....	March 17, 1855	Lewis M. Trevitt
12	100	s-e pt....	Oct. 30, 1837..	Phineas Scott.
12	100	s-w pt....	Jan. 7, 1839...	Phineas Scott.
12	101	n-w pt....	Jan. 7, 1830...	Phineas Scott.
12	33	n-e pt....	Sept. 28, 1850.	Oliver Arnold.
13	100	s pt....	Dec. 24, 1836.	Thadeus Heacocks.
13	143	m pt....	July 1, 1838...	Abial D. Blodgett.
13	106	n pt....	Nov. 26, 1842.	Thadeus Heacocks.
14	107	s-w pt....	Aug. 26, 1853.	William L. Adams.
14	58	s-e pt....	Mar. 18, 1852.	Uriah D. Pike.
14	50	m pt....	Feb. 4, 1849..	Theodore H. Potter.
14	100	n pt....	Oct. 14, 1835..	Hosea E. Potter.
15	8	s-e pt....	Oct. 14, 1835..	Hosea E. Potter.
15	38	s-w pt....	Dec. 17, 1853.	T. H. Potter.
15	30	s pt....	Dec. 10, 1853.	William Twichell.
15	50	s m pt...	Aug. 7, 1835..	Solomon P. Field.
15	24	s m pt...	Dec. 21, 1838.	H. E. Potter.
15	50	m pt....	Jan. 20, 1829..	Lemuel Twichell.
15	29	m pt....	Sept. 13, 1845.	Jacob LeRoy.
15	40	n m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836.	Joseph Potter.
15	60	n m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836.	George W. Thurber.
15	50	n pt....	Dec. 29, 1836.	Hezekiah Drake.
16	52	s-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1841.	Christiana Bridgeman.
16	54	s-w pt...	Dec. 29, 1836.	Lewis Janes.
16	50	s m pt...	Jan. 3, 1839...	William Potter.
16	50	m pt....	Dec. 28, 1836.	William Potter.
16	60	n m pt...	Feb. 4, 1854.	George W. Drake.
16	40	n pt....	Dec. 1, 1836..	Wheeler Drake.
17	50	s pt....	Nov. 8, 1856..	M. D. Scott.
17	61	s pt....	Nov. 8, 1856..	Marvin Hartman.
17	100	m pt....	Oct. 1, 1853...	Amasa Loveridge.
17	158	n pt....	June 28, 1855.	Samuel W. Algar.
18	41	s-e pt....	Jan. 3, 1837...	Clark Carr.
18	41	s-w pt...	Jan. 3, 1837...	Josiah Alger.
18	116	m & n-e pt	Dec. 31, 1836.	James Tyrer.
18	64	n m pt...	Dec. 9, 1835..	Benjamin Trevitt.
18	64	n-w pt...	April 26, 1851.	Sally Martin.
19	66	e pt....	Nov 4, 1836..	Joseph M. Spaulding.
19	112	m pt....	Sept. 2, 1828..	Jonathan Spaulding.
19	112	w pt....	Jan. 12, 1839..	F. B. Marvin.
20	167	e pt....	May 10, 1839.	J. T. G. Spaulding.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES
20	84	m pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	Hira C. Lusk.
20	83	w pt.	April 1, 1839..	Daniel H. Chandler.
21	50	s-e pt.	Dec. 2, 1839..	Benjamin Trevitt.
21	114	n-e pt.	Dec. 12, 1835.	Healey Freeman.
21	100	s-w pt.	Mar. 8, 1823..	Benjamin Trevitt.
21	64	n-w pt.	April 1, 1839..	Daniel Chandler.
22	123	s pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
22	100	m pt.	Dec. 26, 1839.	Isaiah Pike.
22	100	n pt.	Mar. 24, 1823.	Isaiah Pike.
23	50	s-e pt.	Dec. 4, 1838..	Isaiah Pike.
23	103	e m pt.	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
23	99	s-w pt.	Sept. 21, 1836.	Lewis Trevitt.
23	53	w m pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
23	50	n-w pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
24	50	s m pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
24	50	s-w pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
24	41	e m pt.	Jan. 3, 1837..	Samuel Fosdick.
24	50	w m pt.	Dec. 31, 1838.	Wm. Curran.
24	25	n-e pt.	Nov. 15, 1841.	John S. Fosdick.
24	50	n-w pt.	Jan. 7, 1836..	Ebenezer Ellis
25	100	s pt.	Jan. 12, 1839..	F. B. Marvin.
25	50	n-e pt.	Nov. 1, 1841..	Pliny Wheeler.
25	50	n-w pt.	Oct. 20, 1855..	James Tyrer.
25	50	n m pt.	Nov. 24, 1855.	James Quinn.
25	71	w m pt.	Oct. 9, 1844..	Joseph Dennison.
26	150	s pt.	Jan. 7, 1839..	Horace U. Soper.
26	50	n-e pt.	July 12, 1851.	T. M. Briggs.
26	107	m pt.	Nov. 2, 1855..	James Tyrer, Jr.
26	50	n-w pt.	Mar. 17, 1855.	Benjamin Trevitt, Jr.
27	45	e pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
27	79	e m pt.	July 26, 1856..	Carlos Emmons.
27	100	m pt.	Jan. 7, 1839..	H. U. Soper.
27	100	w pt.	Aug. 11, 1812.	Samuel Eaton.
28	111	s-e pt.	Jan. 28, 1857..	Carlos Emmons.
28	80	n-e pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	Asa R. Trevitt.
28	100	m pt.	Oct. 15, 1835..	Everett Fisher.
28	46	s-w pt.	Feb. 6, 1836..	Emery Sampson.
28	45	n-w pt.	April 1, 1839..	T. A. Canfield.
29	148	s pt.	Dec. 14, 1820.	John Andrews.
29	202	n pt.	Jan. 15, 1842..	A. R. Trevitt & Levi Ballou, Jr.
30	115	s pt.	Aug. 23, 1851.	Andrew Adams.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES.
30	108	m pt.	July 1, 1838...	A. Van Tuyl.
30	53	n-e pt.	Dec. 18, 1835..	Ezek. Adams.
30	53	n-w pt.	April 1, 1839...	D. H. Chandler.
31	50	s-e pt.	Sept. 21, 1836..	Lewis Trevitt.
31	50	s-e m pt. ...	Aug. 11, 1845..	Joseph Hawkins.
31	60	e m pt.	Mar. 27, 1834..	Lewis Trevitt.
31	47	n-e pt.	Jan. 23, 1839...	Alphonso Cross.
31	51	s-w m pt. ...	Sept. 13, 1845..	Jacob Le Roy.
31	50	s-w pt.	Nov. 19, 1853..	Truman Vanderlip.
31	100	n-w pt.	Aug. 1, 1838...	D. Burr and T. T. Sherwood.
32	100	s pt.	April 1, 1839...	Daniel H. Chandler.
32	49	s m pt.	Jan. 10, 1857...	Truman Vanderlip.
32	60	n m pt.	Oct. 14, 1842...	Francis H. Tattu and M. M. Tattu.
33	120	s pt.	Sept. 16, 1822..	Lewis Nichols.
33	60	e m pt.	Dec. 29, 1836...	Calvin Johnson.
33	60	w m pt.	Dec. 29, 1836...	Joshua Steel.
33	129	n pt.	Aug. 18, 1825..	Ezekiel Goodell, Jr.
34	100	s pt.	June 25, 1838...	Israel Sly.
34	79	e m pt.	July 22, 1833...	Zeb. Simmonds.
34	21	w m pt.	July 22, 1833...	Luke Simonds.
34	55	m pt.	July 1, 1838...	A. Van Tuye.
34	52	n m pt.	Sept. 10, 1840..	Phineas Peabody.
35	200	e & n-e pt	Nov. 29, 1836..	Emery Sampson.
35	50	s m pt.	July 8, 1839...	William Sampson.
35	115	w pt.	July 18, 1839...	P. C. Sherman.
36	50	s-e pt.	Mar. 20, 1833...	Emery Sampson.
36	50	n-e pt.	Oct. 20, 1843...	Jacob Le Roy.
36	100	e m pt.	July 18, 1839...	P. C. Sherman.
36	101	e m pt.	July 1, 1842...	Thomas Pound.
36	87	w m pt.	May 24, 1843...	Lagrand W. Douglass.
36	80	w pt.	Dec. 17, 1839...	Emery W. Sampson.
37	100	n pt.	Feb. 2, 1855...	Gilbert C. Sweet.
37	50	s pt.	Dec. 15, 1855...	Christopher Brick.
37	30	s m pt.	Dec. 15, 1855...	Thomas Thiel.
37	100	n pt.	Sept. 8, 1855...	Jonathan Stearns.
38	122	s-w pt.	Feb. 2, 1855...	Gilbert C. Sweet.
38	52	n-e pt.	Mar. 31, 1854...	Truman Vanderlip.
38	119	n-w pt.	April 11, 1845...	Urial Torrey.
38	150	s-e pt.	Nov. 1, 1840...	Ezekiel Adams.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES.
39	372	e s & w pt	Feb. 3, 1834 ..	Benjamin Dole.
39	50	n-e pt	April 1, 1839 ..	Daniel H. Chandler.
40	50	s-e pt	March 5, 1810 ..	Thomas M. Barret.
40	50	s-w pt	Sept. 1, 1855 ..	George Myer.
40	50	w m pt ...	Oct. 24, 1851 ..	P. Hagelbergier & wife.
40	93	n-e pt	Jan. 5, 1856 ..	George Barrett.
40	100	n-w pt ...	Jan. 26, 1853 ..	Jacob Myers.
41	100	e pt	July 1, 1838 ..	Abraham Van Tuyl.
41	80	e m pt	Feb. 11, 1856 ..	William S. Fessenden.
41	62	w m pt ...	July 18, 1839 ..	Pardon C. Sherman.
41	70	w pt	Nov. 5, 1855 ..	John Nichols
42	40	s-e pt	Dec. 21, 1836 ..	Luke Simonds.
42	40	s m pt ...	Dec. 21, 1836 ..	Zebedee Simonds.
42	10	n-e pt	April 8, 1856 ..	Ira N. Fuller.
42	307	w m pt ...	Oct. 5, 1853 ..	Ezra H. Heath.
42	100	w pt	Dec. 21, 1841 ..	Jasper Tabor.
43	87	e pt	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	John Healands.
43	32	e m pt ...	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	J. How.
43	63	m pt	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	Isaac Woodward.
43	107	w m pt ...	Feb. 19, 1853 ..	William Bates
44	50	w m pt ...	Oct. 3, 1841 ..	James Collvil.
44	52	w m pt ...	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	Alexander Richley.
44	121	e pt	April 1, 1839 ..	D. H. Chandler.
44	50	e m pt ...	Dec. 27, 1837 ..	William Andre.
44	50	m pt	Aug. 31, 1853 ..	George Vance.
45	100	s pt	Jan. 20, 1855 ..	Jacob Heavy.
45	50	s w pt ...	Sept. 6, 1851 ..	Zacheus H. Preston.
45	50	m pt	May 3, 1856 ..	Thomas Thiel.
45	50	m pt	Oct. 11, 1856 ..	John L. Unger.
45	50	n m pt ...	Sept. 6, 1851 ..	Jonathan Stevens.
45	50	n pt	Oct. 10, 1837 ..	Truman Vanderlip.
46	55	s-e pt	Sept. 1, 1856 ..	George Roth.
46	58	e m pt ...	March 17, 1855 ..	Ira Stebbins.
46	47	n-e pt	March 27, 1852 ..	Ira Stebbins.
46	75	s-w pt	April 14, 1855 ..	Nicholas Reading.
46	50	w m pt ...	Oct. 29, 1849 ..	Orvilla Kirby.
46	52	n-w pt ...	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	William Horton.
47	235	s & w pt ...	July 18, 1839 ..	P. C. Sherman.
47	50	s & m pt ...	July 8, 1842 ..	Michael Hagelberger.
47	50	n-e pt	Dec. 16, 1842 ..	George Myers
47	75	n-e pt	July 1, 1838 ..	Abraham Van Tuyl.
48	67	s-e pt	April 1, 1839 ..	D. H. Chandler.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF D ED.	NAMES.
48	50	s-e pt. . . .	April 5, 1839..	Ira Woodard.
48	50	n-e m pt. . .	April 5, 1839..	Benjamin Rathbun, Jr.
48	50	n-w m pt. . .	Dec. 20, 1838..	Daniel Horton.
48	50	n-w pt. . . .	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.

SOCIETIES.

Concord has eight beneficiary and secret societies besides a lodge of Free Masons located as follows: five at Springville, two at Woodward Hollow and one at East Concord. The following statistics relate to the several lodges:

E. A. U., SPRINGVILLE UNION NO. 36.

This society was instituted in December, 1879, with twelve charter members; present membership, 112. The following is a list of the original officers; James N. Richmond, President; Mrs. A. Blackam, Vice-President; Mrs. E. S. Van Valkenburg, Auxiliary; William Stone, Treasurer; A. R. Taber, Secretary; A. J. Moon, Accountant; George B. Clark, Chanc.; A. L. Vaughan, Advocate; Rev. E. T. Fox, Chaplain; P. A. Van Valkenburg, Watchman; William Blackam, Warden.

A. O. U. W., SPRINGVILLE LODGE, NO. 155

The lodge was organized Jan. 28, 1878, with seventeen original members; charter members, forty-one; present membership, fifty-seven. The following were the original officers: W. H. Warner, M. W.; R. W. Tanner, G. T. R.; Philip Herbold, O.; George H. Barker, R.; George B. Clark, T.; John P. Myers, Receiver.

R. T. OF T., SPRINGVILLE COUNCIL, NO. 51.

Organized June 21, 1878, with fourteen charter members; present membership, 135. The original officers were: J. W. Reed, S. C.; L. D. Chandler, V. C.; W. H. Jackson, P. C.; A. F. Bryant, Chap.; Miss Ida Reed, Sec.; N. H. Thurber, Treas.; J. B. Flemings, Herald; Miss Lizzie Billings, Guard; N. G. Churchill, Sen.

C. M. B. A. (Catholic Mutual Benefit Association), LOCATED AT
SPRINGVILLE.

The Association was organized in the Spring of 1879, with twenty-one charter members; present membership, the same. The original officers were: Peter Weismantel, Pres.; Frank Weismantel, First Vice-Pres.; Nicholas Russell, Second Vice-Pres.; Fred Fox, Treas.; John Bolender, Cor. Sec.; Camille Hugel, Fin. Sec.; Marshall Demult, Marshal; Jacob Heire, Guard; Victor Collard, Nicholas Russell, Peter Heire, Matthew Metzler and Sigismund Schewrtz, Trustees.

G. A. R.—GRARY POST, NO. 87, LOCATED AT SPRINGVILLE.

Organized Aug. 15, 1881; charter members, eighteen; present membership, twenty. The original officers were: H. P. Spaulding, Commander; J. P. Meyers, S. V. C.; J. Oswald, J. V. C.; O. M. Morse, Adj't; E. L. Hoops, Q. M. George H. Barker, O. D.; S. E. Spaulding, O. G.; W. H. Agard, Chap. C. Waite, Surgeon; E. D. Bement, S. M.; W. H. Warner, Q. M. Sergt.

E. A. U., EAST CONCORD UNION, NO. 150.

Instituted Sept. 14, 1880; charter members, sixteen; present membership, forty-six. The original officers were James Cranstons, Chan.; Sterling Titus, Advocate; George L. Stanbro, Pres.; Charles Spencer, Vice-Pres.; B. E. VanSlyke, Aux.; L. A. Stanbro, Treas.; Libbie M. Van Slyke, Sec.; Amelia Horton, Acct.; Annis Titus, Chap.; Sarah Baker, Warden; Morris Baker, Sen.; Edward Bayless, Watchman.

E. O. M. A., LAST CHANCE LODGE, NO. 93, WOODWARD HOLLOW.

Instituted May 28, 1879; charter members, twenty-seven; present membership, thirteen. Original officers: George W. Briggs, Pres.; Job Woodward, Vice-Pres.; Charles Hartley, Rec. Sec.; Layton M. Goodell, Fin. Sec.; Philo Woodward, Treas.; C. C. Alger, Chap.; Charles Knowles, C.; Myron E. Palmerton, I. G.; Josiah Woodward, O. G.; W. M. Woodward, P. P.

E. A. U., CONCORD UNION NO. 103, WOODWARD HOLLOW.

Instituted May 28, 1880; charter members, twenty; present

membership, thirty. Original officers: William Woodward Chan.; Isaac Woodward, Advocate; Perry T. Scott, Pres.; James L. Tarbox, Vice-Pres.; Mianda Tarbox, Aux.; Philo Woodward, Treas.; W. G. Clark, Sec.; Mrs. Viola Woodward, Acct.; Mrs. Susan Scott, Chap.; Albert Potter, Warden; Mrs. Anna Woodward, Sen.; Andrew Geiger, Watchman.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in the town was the *Springville Express*, published by E. H. Hough, commencing in 1844, continuing four years.

The *Springville Herald* was started May 4, 1850, and had a long and influential career, ardently advocating the principles of the Whig and Republican parties. E. D. Webster & Co. were the founders, but after the second week Mr. Webster assumed the sole proprietorship, holding it until December, 1856, when he disposed of the establishment to J. B. Saxe. The latter continued to publish the paper until 1863, when, on account of the excessive cost of publishing in war times and to devote himself to the ministry and to agriculture, he discontinued the paper.

The *American Citizen*, started in 1855, was published during the presidential campaign of 1856 by L. C. Saunders.

The *Penny Weekly*, a local paper, diminutive in size, was published by W. A. Ferrin several months in 1858.

In January, 1864, Augustine W. Ferrin, who formerly had assisted Mr. Saxe in editing the *Herald*, returned discharged from the army, in which he had served faithfully until physically disabled. Leasing Mr. Saxe's office and procuring considerable new material, he started the *Chronicle*, which he published until March, 1865, when he was attracted to Buffalo to fill the position of city editor of the *Express*.

The establishment was then leased by N. H. Thurber, who from March, 1865, until January, 1866, published the *Tribune*. Mr. Ferrin then bought the material and took it to Ellicottville, founding the *Cattaraugus Republican*.

W. W. Blakely started the *Springville Journal* March 16, 1867, and has continued the publication ever since. Receiving from Mr. Saxe the old files of the *Herald*, he resolved to per-

petuate the name of the respected predecessor, and therefore re-christened his paper *Journal and Herald*. J. H. Melven became a partner in the enterprise in November, 1867, and continued as such until March, 1873, when he sold his interest to his partner.

The *Students' Repository* was for several months, beginning in 1867, published in the interest of Griffith Institute by W. R. De Puy and J. H. Melven.

The *Local News*, edited and published by J. H. Melven, long connected with the *Herald* and other papers, and F. G. Meyers, was started in Springville, Nov. 9, 1879, and is still published by the same parties.

The first power printing press arrived in Springville in August, 1881, for printing the *Journal and Herald*. In October, 1883, Melven & Meyers procured one for the *Local News*.

The people of this and surrounding towns have shown their appreciation of local papers by giving a generous support. One of the strongest indications of the town's growth, prosperity and intelligence is the fact that about three thousand copies of these local papers, the *Journal and Herald* and *Local News*, are issued every week.

CHAPTER XVI.

FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD.

FAMILY HISTORIES.

The family histories that follow the general history of each town in this volume have been compiled at an expenditure of much time and labor. Diligent care has been exercised to make them correct, but, notwithstanding, in some cases desirable data has not been obtainable, and some errors and omissions seem unavoidable.

It has been the general aim not to indulge very much in eulogy, but to present the facts and let the reader draw his own conclusions.

Much space has been allotted to family records, not only to furnish general information, but to enable successive generations to trace their genealogy.

Much of the matter relating to pioneer times and other topics has been placed in connection with the family histories, as the relations of the persons with it seems to make it a more suitable place to insert it.

Amaziah Ashman.

Amaziah Ashman was born in Connecticut, in 1783. From there, he removed to Ontario county, and resided in the Town of West Bloomfield some years. He came from that place to this town in 1809, and located land on lot 4, township seven, range seven, on Townsend hill. He moved his family here in May, 1810. John Stuart and his wife, another young married couple, came out with Ashman and remained one year and then went back. It took them three days to come from Buffalo to Townsend hill. They had to cut their own road part of the way. They built a small house or shanty, covered with bark, and moved into it—without floors, door or windows.

At that time, there were no families either east or west nearer than ten miles, and the nearest on the north were at

Boston, and, on the southeast, at or near Springville. Mr. Ashman taught school occasionally in early time. He also kept hotel for a few years on his farm on Townsend hill. He served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812-15, and was in skirmishes and engagements on both sides of the river. He was once taken prisoner. He was at the burning of Buffalo. He was Town Clerk the first year after the Town of Concord was organized, and when it contained Concord, Sardinia, Collins and North Collins, and was elected to that office sixteen years in succession. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace for eighteen years, and frequently presided at town meetings. For the first twenty-five years after its organization, he was one of the leading men of the town. He cleared and owned a large farm, on which he resided until he died, in 1851. He was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death.

His wife, Thankful Ashman, died March 14, 1881, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. She was a resident of this town about seventy-one years, which is a longer period than any other person ever lived here who was twenty-one years of age when they came.

Their children were :

John H., born 1811; married Frelove King; for second wife, Sally Turner, died in Illinois, September 1874.

Hannah, born 1813; married Augustus Bonnel; lives in Illinois.

Alonzo Curtis, born 1815; married Hannah Tyrer; lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ariette, born 1818; married first, Thurber, second, Saunders; died in 1854.

Malvina, born 1820; married John Warren; he is dead, she lives in East Otto.

Sarah, born 1822; married Samuel Wheeler; lives in this town.

Levi, born 1825; died young.

Alma, born 1828; married Cyrus Hurd; lives in Elma, this county.

Alzora, born 1832; married Norman Cook; died in 1855.

Helen, born 1834; died 1845.

John Albro.

John Albro, one of the two first settlers in this town, was born in Rhode Island, in 1776; in 1792, he removed to Saratoga county, N. Y., and from there he emigrated to the Town of Concord, in 1807. He first located on lot forty-one, township seven, range six, by the big spring where Luzerne Eaton now lives. When he first came to this town, his family consisted of his wife and three children—Emery D., Malvina and Maria. In the Summer of 1808, Mrs. Albro died; at that time there was only one other family in the Town of Concord, that of Christopher Stone, who lived about where Mr. Joslyn's family live now, and there were no families living in any of the adjoining towns except Boston. At that time, there was no minister living anywhere in this part of the country, and the best that could be done to give Christian burial to the departed was to send to Boston for Deacon Richard Cary, who came ten miles through the woods, accompanied by some of his neighbors, to lead in the funeral services.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Albro went East and returned the second Spring. He married a second wife in Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y. He did not remain on lot number forty-one but a short time, when he purchased the north part of lot eight, township six, range six, now within the corporation, and moved onto it. He built him a log house near where the old hay-barn now stands, on the east side of Buffalo street, just south of the forks of Sharp street and the Townsend Hill roads. He kept tavern there and cleared up a farm. The first town meeting held in the Town of Concord, when it contained Sardinia, Concord, Collins and North Collins, was held at John Albro's log tavern, in 1812. The first school ever taught in the Town of Concord was taught by Anna Richmond, in the Summer of 1810, in a small log barn of Mr. Albro's that stood on the west side of Buffalo street, nearly opposite his house.

Mr. Albro lived in this town over twenty years, when he sold out his farm to Mr. Hewett and removed to Gowanda, where he kept hotel several years. From there he removed to Wayne, Du Page county, Illinois, in 1853, where he died Feb. 2, 1861, at the age of eighty-five years. His second wife died at the

house of her daughter in Buffalo, Jan. 4, 1862, aged seventy-five years. Her children were Ira, Eliza C., James R., Augustus G., Almyra, Jerome B. and Harriet C.

Emory D. Albro resided in this town, but died in Wyoming county.

Malvina died in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maria married Harry Keeny, and died in Warsaw, Wyoming county.

Jerome B. went as a soldier, and died in the hospital in Annapolis, Md.

Ira Albro is a prosperous farmer in Wayne, Du Page county, Illinois.

James R. is a farmer and lives in Clymer, Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Augustus G. is a farmer and lives in New Brighton, Beaver county, Penn.

Harriet C. married John Benson and died in Buffalo.

Almyra died in Gowanda, Cattaraugus county.

Emory D. Albro.

Emory D. Albro was born in Saratoga county, in 1802, and was brought to this town by his parents in 1807; he was married to Polly Seymour, May 1st, 1824, and removed to Warsaw, Genesee county. In 1828 his wife died. He returned to Springville in 1851; married Caroline C. Cochran, Feb. 14 1847. She died April 1, 1879, aged sixty-six years, one month and seventeen days.

Emory D. Albro's children were Elaenor, married to Mr. Bristol. Lives in Gainsville, Wyoming county.

Hellen M., died in Buffalo, in 1854, aged twenty-five years.

Cary R., married Olive S. Smith, in Illinois, in 1861; died in 1864; left one child.

Plumb Albro, born March 26, 1841; Dec. 25, 1866, was married to Ella L. Richardson, at West Concord, by Rev. B. C. Vanduzee; have one child—Ellen E. Albro. He died at Gainsville, April 16, 1881.

Rollin J. Albro, was married to Francena Barnett, May 5, 1871. He died May 13, 1879, in this village, aged thirty-six years and six months. Left one child.

Lora, married C. C. McClure, Jr. They live in Buffalo.
Charles N., lives in Springville, at the old homestead.
Byron C., lives in Canada.

Joshua Agard.

Joshua Agard was born April 16, 1789, in Connecticut, where he was married in March, 1814, to Lucy Sibley, who was born June 18, 1792. He came to Concord in 1816, and located on lot sixty-three, township seven, range six, where he lived until his death, Sept. 18, 1860. His wife having died June 9, 1831, he married a second time, Nov. 15, 1831, Mrs. Electa Canfield, who died Feb. 23, 1880, aged seventy-eight years. By his first wife he had five children.

Maria, born July 12, 1818; married in 1840 to Ira E. Drake.

Mary, born July 25, 1821; married in 1842 to Luman Churchill.

Amelia, born Nov. 9, 1822; married 1847, to Horace Landon; 1861, to Judson Wait.

Austin, born Jan. 9, 1825; married in 1852 to Emily Field.

Hannah, born Oct. 21, 1828; married 1857 to John Hill; 1870 to Marvin Field.

By his second wife he had one daughter, Mellisa, born April 4, 1839; married Marvin Field in 1863; died April 27, 1865.

Mr. Agard was a prominent man in the early history of the town. He was assessor for many years and was an officer in the militia and Deacon of the Baptist church. He was also Supervisor of Concord.

Ezekiel Adams.

Ezekiel Adams, son of Joseph Adams, was born in the town of Old Salisbury, Mass., on the 16th day of Oct., 1719. His father was a ship-carpenter by trade, but dying when Ezekiel was but fifteen years of age, he was left to shift for himself. When he had reached the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to a Mr. Hale, to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. The terms of his services were that at the end of his apprenticeship of three years he was to receive a freedom suit and a set of tools. Both the agreement and the reward were faithfully carried out. In the meantime his widowed mother moved to Plymouth, Grafton county, N. H. As soon or soon after his

term of service expired he joined her there. In 1812, he was married to Miss Mary Hickok. In 1816, on the first day of May, he left Plymouth in company with a brother-in-law for the Holland Purchase. They came through horse-back. After their arrival here and after visiting a few days among friends, both went to Buffalo to find employment. Mr. Adams found work at his trade on the old Court House, then in course of construction. He received one dollar per day. After his day's work was done his evenings were spent in sawing wood for the villagers, making nearly as much at this as he received for his daily wages. Mr. Hickok hired out to work on the brick-yard and by performing the work of two men he received double pay. After the close of the building season they returned to Concord and invested their summer's wages in securing a home. They bought James Pike's claim of 200 acres on the north part of lot thirty, paying him some \$400 for the same. On it a few acres were cleared and he had built a small log-house.

That Fall both returned to Plymouth. Early in the new year Mr. Hickok was married to Miss Roda Pike and soon after they both set out for their home on the Holland Purchase, where they arrived on the twenty-eighth day of Feb., 1817. They put their horses together and came through with a wagon. Adams and Hickok divided their claim soon after their return. Adams taking north one-hundred acres and on this the remainder of his days were passed. He died Sept. 2, 1847, aged fifty-five years. His venerable wife survives, aged at the present writing, nearly ninety-six years. The fruits of this marriage were four sons and one daughter. Three are living to-day, viz :

Abner C., born April 6, 1820 at Concord,

Andrew, born March 16, 1823, at Concord.

William L., born Sept. 13, 1824, at Plymouth, N. H.

Caroline, born April 28, 1826, at Concord ; died March 2, 1870

Ambrose, born Aug. 10, 1829, at Concord ; died July, 1882.

A. C. Adams.

A. C. Adams, son of Ezekiel Adams, was born April 6, 1820, on lot 30, township 7, range 7, and lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Black Rock and hired out to drive team for ten dollars per month. In the Fall

of 1841, he attended school at the Sibley settlement to Augustine Sibley, teacher. In the Fall of 1842, he taught school at Morton's Corners, after which he followed teaching Winters and working at home Summers until 1850, when he married Elsie A. Chase, of Boston. He then moved onto the old homestead and lived there two years, after which he moved to Boston, where, in company with Truman Vanderlip and Seth T. Newell, he ran a tannery and dry goods store. In 1858, he commenced surveying, which he has followed ever since. Soon after he sold out and in company with George A. Moore, of Buffalo, bought the William Adams place of five hundred acres, where Norman Moore now lives, which place they ran for eight years. This he sold and bought the Mills' place, where he now lives. His children are:

John Q., lives at home.

Alvin married Virgie Mason, and lives at home.

Jennie L., married Charles Churchill and lives in Springville.

Carlton, lives at home.

Clinton, lives at home.

Ethan, died about 1872.

Andrew Adams.

Andrew Adams was born in this town in 1823. His father's name was Ezekiel Adams; his mother's maiden name was Mary Hickok; his grandfather's name was James Adams; his grandmother's maiden name was Mary Currier. Ezekiel Adams came to this town from New Hampshire in 1817. He settled on lot 30, township 7, range 7, where he owned and occupied land until his death, in 1847. Andrew Adams resides upon the land which his father settled upon in 1817. He was married in 1848 to Vanila Francisco. Their children are:

Lenna R.

Leona A., married Milton Trevett.

Clellie M.

Edwin Anwater.

Edwin Anwater was born in the town of Collins Oct. 11, 1854, lived in North Collins and came to Concord in 1857; his father's name is David Anwater; his mother's maiden name, was Margaretta Basler. They emigrated from Wurtemberg

Germany, in 1854; his father and mother are now living with him; he is unmarried. The children are:

Edwin, born Oct. 11, 1854.

Mary, born July 18, 1858.

Charles, born Sept. 14, 1860.

When Edwin was three years old, one afternoon he went out into the fields and strayed into the woods. Night came on with a snow storm, it being in the month of November. The family and neighbors searched for him until 2 o'clock A. M., and did not find him. In the morning the search was renewed, and his mother found him under a log that rested on a stump, he came out all right and gives this narrative.

Henry Ackley.

Henry Ackley was born in Guilford, Vt., April 26, 1814. His father's name was Henry Ackley; his mother's maiden name was Chloe C. Putnam. Mr. Ackley came to this town when two years of age with his mother, and Uncle Daniel Putnam, the latter locating on lot 38, range 7, township 7. Mr. Ackley's grandfather, Jessee Putnam, having preceeded them in 1808 or '09, and located on lot 32, range 7, township 7. He died about 1834 at Pine Grove, Penn. He was one of our very earliest pioneer settlers. To illustrate the primitive condition of civilization in the early days of our town, Mr. Ackley relates that upon the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Putnam, about 1820, at the residence of his son, Daniel Putnam; her remains were placed upon a rude bier and carried by men on foot through the woods all the way to the Boston cemetery, to be interred. Mr. Ackley has always resided in town and been engaged in farming, excepting five or six years subsequent to 1842, when he was employed in Harvey & Weston's tannery, then situated at what is now known as Fowlerville. He was married in 1835 to Janette Drake. They had two daughters:

Louise, died in 1861.

Emma, married to Alphonso Smith, in 1871.

Oliver E. Alger.

Oliver E. Alger was born in the town of Concord, January 12, 1842; is an engineer by occupation; was married May 10, 1864, to Florence J. Hinsey, of Pekin, Tazewell county, Ill.

His father's name was S. W. Alger, who was born in the year 1803, came to Boston, Erie county, N. Y., in 1826, and served his time as an apprentice with Hatch & Alger, tanners, and settled in Concord in 1830. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Carr, who was a daughter of Elder Clark Carr.

David D. Barrett.

Mr. Barrett's father, Thomas M. Barrett, was born at Woodstock, Conn., March 20, 1777; from there he moved to the village of Schenevus, Otsego county, N. Y., where he was married to Hannah Chase, daughter of one of the first settlers of Otsego, and sister of Judge Chase of that county. In 1810 he removed with his family to Concord, settling on lot forty, in the northwest part of the town. He bought his land of the Holland Company, paying \$90 for fifty acres, and taking a deed, his deed being the first one given for land in the territory comprising the present town of Concord, previous settlers simply having their land articulated to them as it was termed. Mr. Barrett came with a span of horses and cut the first road through from the Boston Valley road on to Horton Hill. When settled in his new home he found himself surrounded for a considerable distance on either side by the primeval forest, as yet undisturbed by man. He related that in going in search of his cows, he sometimes found them feeding quietly in company with a herd of five or six deer.

Although meager educational privileges found Mr. Barrett at 20 years of age with scarcely the rudiments of an education; his energy and perseverance secured sufficient education so that he taught school and understood surveying. He brought a compass with him to Concord, but never practiced surveying. He was the first Supervisor of the original town of Concord, and held the office eight years. He was also Supervisor of the present town of Concord eight years. The title of Major he acquired from the position he held in the militia while a resident of Otsego county. He lived where he first located till his death in September, 1844. His wife died in 1867 or 1868. They had a family of twelve children, six girls and six boys. The five oldest were born in Otsego county; their names were Betsey, Clarissa, George, Liberty, Manly, Temperance, Josiah,

Hannah, Reuben, Mary, Elvira and David. They all lived to years of maturity, but Reuben and David are the only ones now living.

David D. Barrett was born March 20, 1829, in Concord, in which town and Colden he has since been a resident. He is a farmer by occupation, and in 1882 was the candidate of the Greenback party for County Clerk. He married Sophina Pike, daughter of Isaiah Pike. They have no children, except an adopted daughter.

The Briggs Family.



MRS. E. A. BRIGGS.

Captain Samuel Briggs lived in Taunton, Mass., during the time of the Revolution. In his younger days he was Captain of a whaling vessel that sailed from New Bedford, Mass. His wife's maiden name was Ruth Paul. In after years he removed from Taunton to Franklin county, and bought a farm and mills on Miller river in the town of Orange. On a certain occasion, during a flood, he was attempting to save some logs which were going over the dam, when he was struck by one of the logs and knocked over the dam upon the rocks below and killed. Captain Tyrer, an early settler in this town who was at that time a young man and worked for Captain Briggs, ran down and picked him up and carried him to the house. Captain Briggs's widow came to this town in 1816, and lived until 1830, when she died at the age of eighty-five years.

His children were five boys: John, Samuel, Shubel, Simeon and Ephraim A., and three girls: Sylva, Nancy and Ruth. All of the boys except the youngest lived and died in Massachusetts. Sylva married Sylvenus Bates. They moved here in the winter of 1811 and 1812 on an ox-sled from Massachusetts and settled in Collins where she died. Nancy married John Cobb. About 1816, John Cobb with his family came here, went to Olean and floated down the Allegheny and Ohio and went up the Wabash to Crawford county, Ill., where they settled and lived and died. They had a large family of children. One of them, Amasa Cobb, enlisted in the time of the Mexican war. After his return he studied law and was elected to the State Legislature of Wisconsin, first to the Assembly then to the Senate. When the late war broke out he raised a regiment and was appointed Colonel, and served under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, after which he was promoted to Brigadier General. When he came home he was elected to Congress twice from Wisconsin. After a few years he removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ruth married Nathan Goddard.

Ephraim Allen Briggs.

Ephraim Allen Briggs was born in Taunton, Plymouth county, Mass., in 1783. He went with his parents to Orange, Franklin county. In 1806, he was married to Sally Townsend, of the town of New Salem, Franklin county, and they resided there until 1815. They had five children born in Massachusetts. They came here with horses and wagon, and were four weeks on the road, and settled on Townsend Hill on the east part of lot sixty, township seven, range six, and cleared up a farm. In 1839, they removed to the middle part of the unimproved lot fifty-three, township seven, range six, and cleared up another farm on which they resided until his death, which occurred on the 25th of February, 1861. He was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death. After several years she went west to visit her children in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where she died at the residence of her daughter, Sally Briggs Canfield, in Waseca county, Minn., June 25, 1869.

After a long life of useful toil they rest from their labors. They came here when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, and they labored earnestly and continuously and cleared up two farms, and reared a large family of children. Although they never possessed a very large amount of this world's goods, yet they were generous and free-hearted, and no one in need who desired aid went away from their door empty handed, and the same might be said of most of the old pioneers. My mother always enjoyed excellent health, and she endured and accomplished very much, beside doing the necessary household work and caring for a large family of children she spun and wove and frequently consumed the mid-night oil over her work. She carried us all safely through the measles, scarlet fever and other ailments, and doctors were very seldom seen at our home. Throughout her life of crowded care she did not worry or scold, but quietly and pleasantly pursued the even tenor of her way. She never spoke evil of others, but always found something in the character of every one that was entitled to a kind word. In life she "fought the good fight and kept the faith," and she approached the grave "soothed and sustained by an unfailing trust in the life to come."

Their children were:

Mary Elvira, born May 9, 1808.

Ephraim T., born June 8, 1810.

Sylvia, born August 5, 1811.

Thomas M., born March 23, 1813.

Jonathan, born February 12, 1815.

Erasmus, born August 31, 1818.

Suel, born April 7, 1820.

Sally, March 17, 1823.

Cinderella, born October 5, 1825.

Christopher, born March 21, 1828.

Chandler C., born July 20, 1830.

Mary Elvira married William Field and died March 19, 1847.

Ephraim T. married Jane Flemings. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and also a farmer, and was at one time Captain of the Springville Rifle Company. He died June 30, 1848, aged thirty-eight years.

Their children were:

Jane Ann, George W., Maria S. and Viola.

Jane Ann followed teaching for several years previous to her marriage and was an excellent teacher. She married William Baker of Buffalo, and died July 16, 1865, aged thirty-two years and four months.

Maria S. was also a teacher and died January 31, 1865, aged nineteen years and nine months.

George W. died young.

Viola married Ira C. Woodward and resides in Springville.

Sylvia married Stary King.

Thomas M. married Phcebe Spaulding; he is a farmer, and resides in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. They reared a family of seven children—Allen, George, Morris, Adelia, Fayette, Sarah and Chancey, who are all living in Wisconsin, except Fayette, who died in 1870.

Jonathan is unmarried, and his principal business has been teaching here and in the West, in which calling he has been very successful. When gold was discovered in Colorado he was among the first who went there to engage in mining. He is now and has been for several years engaged in teaching in Garnavillo, Clayton county, Iowa.

Erasmus lives in Springville.

Suel married Phcebe Ballou; he is a farmer, and lives in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He has been elected Justice of the Peace and Supervisor a number of times, and was also once elected Assemblyman.

Sally married Orville S. Canfield, and lives in Waseca county, Minn.

Cinderella married William Smith, and died July 5th, 1874, aged forty-eight years, nine months.

Christopher married Jane Colburn. He is a farmer, and lives in West valley, Cattaraugus county. They have one child, Charlotte, who married John West, and lives near West valley.

Chandler C. married Phcebe J. Woodward, in Concord, Oct. 5, 1853. She was born in North Collins in 1834. He is a farmer, and lives near Blue-earth City, Minn. They have two children:

Arthur A., born July 18th, 1859.

Suel C., born Nov. 29th, 1865.

Julius Bement.

Julius Bement was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1789. He came to this town from there in 1811, driving a yoke of oxen all the way. He stopped in Buffalo three months and cut cord wood, reaching this town in August. He bought land on lot 11, range 6, township 7, upon which he always resided until his death, in 1876. He was married in 1824 to Sallie Chafee.

Their children were :

Diana Bement, married Sherman Jacobs.

Roxana Bement, married Daniel Willson ; reside in Illinois ; farmer.

Lucinda Bement, married Franklin Blake ; reside in Orleans county, N. Y. ; merchant.

Elmore Bement.

Albert Bement, married Esther Twichell ; reside in Colden ; merchant.

Edward D. Bement, married Sophia Wilson ; reside in Springville ; barber.

Elmore Bement.

Elmore Bement was born in this town in 1834. At twenty years of age Mr. Bement went to California via Nicaragua, and engaged in gold mining, which he pursued for five years, when he returned via Panama and engaged for two years in the grain commission business at Chicago. In 1861 he again visited California, via the Isthmus, and remained about five years, devoting his time to gold and silver mining, lumbering and the duties of a soldier. He was sixteen months in the volunteer service of the United States army, being attached to Company G, Second regiment California cavalry. The movements of his regiment led him into the wilds of Arizona and Nevada. Mr. Bement's experience and observations on the Pacific slope have been varied and extensive. He now resides in town and is a farmer. He was married in 1867 to Wilhelmina Splattar. They have three children :

First—Frank C.

Second—George L.

Third—Carlotta M.

Wells Brooks.

Wells Brooks was born in 1804. In an early day his parents came to the town of Boston. Subsequently they removed to this town. Wells, when a young man, taught school occasionally. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession for eighteen or twenty years in this town. While living here he held the office of Justice of the Peace, was twice elected Member of the Assembly, and in 1849 was elected County Clerk of Erie county, and removed to Buffalo. He was afterwards elected to the office of Supervisor from the Tenth ward for several terms. Mr. Brooks was a good lawyer and possessed fine talents and sound judgment. In all positions and relations of public life he enjoyed an enviable reputation, and deserved praise for the fidelity and ability he manifested in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Brooks married Helen McMillen, daughter of Joseph McMillen of this town, Jan. 1, 1833.

PARENTS.

Wells Brooks, born April 21, 1804; died Dec. 23, 1859.

Helen McMillen, born Nov. 30, 1814; died Feb. 26, 1872.

CHILDREN.

Imogene, born Sept. 4, 1835; died March 13, 1841.

Preston, born March 17, 1837; died Oct. 23, 1860.

Sarah, born Dec. 21, 1831; died June 6, 1864.

Howard, born Aug. 14, 1839.

Henry Wells, born Nov. 13, 1840.

Willis Herbert, born Jan. 12, 1843.

Helen McMillen, born Dec. 16, 1844.

Henry W. Brooks.

Henry W. Brooks, son of Wells Brooks and Helen McMillen Brooks, was born in Springville in 1841. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Buffalo, where he lived until 1875, when he became a resident of Springville. He was one of a family of seven children, three of whom are living—Henry W., the subject of this sketch, Willis H., who resides in Kent county, Mich., and Helen M., who married Charles G.

Coss, and resides in Olean, N. Y. The three oldest, Imogene, Preston and Sarah, are dead. Howard, the youngest, was drowned near St. Louis, July 4, 1881.

Henry W. Brooks was married in 1863 to Amanda J. Hartman. They have five children living: Robert W., Lillian W., Henry W. Jr., William M. and Charles W.

They have lost two - Sarah A. and Louisa May.

Eaton Bensley.

Eaton Bensley was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to this town from Herkimer county, N. Y., in the Spring of 1816, and built a saw mill near the mouth of Spring brook, and engaged in farming. He resided in town until his death, in 1878. He was twice married, first to Sophia Russell, by whom he had six children, as follows:

John R. Bensley, died when a child.

George E. Bensley, married Anna L. Tanner; is in the grain commission business at Chicago.

D. Cytherea Bensley, married Rev. L. W. Olney; reside in Chicago.

S. Vestina Bensley, married Alanson Chaffee; both are dead.

John R. Bensley, married Mary A. White, first wife; Augusta Fuller, second wife; is in the grain commission business at Chicago.

Sophia Bensley, married Herbert Scoby; reside in Uniontown, Kansas.

Mr. Bensley's second wife was Agnes McCaa, by whom he had seven children, as follows:

Agnes I. Bensley, married Madison C. Scoby, stock dealer in Chicago.

Mary J. Bensley, married Elbert Cornwall, first husband; M. L. Price, second husband; United States surgeon, in Texas.

David W. Bensley, married Lucy H. Twichell; hardware merchant at Springville.

Malona Bensley, died in 1859.

Louis K. Bensley, grain shipper at Denison, Iowa.

Katie W. Bensley, resides at Chicago; is a teacher.

David W. Bensley.

David W. Bensley was born Nov. 9, 1845, near Springville. In 1864 he went to Chicago and engaged for eleven years in the grain business, when he returned to Springville and became a hardware merchant. He was married in 1874. They have four children, as follows: Agnes H., William Eaton, Bernes L. and Lucy.

Mr. Bensley's mother, Mrs. Agnes Bensley, died April 7, 1880, aged sixty-seven years ten months.

Mr. D. W. Bensley died in the Spring of 1883.

Elam Booth's Statement.

I came to this town in February, 1817, was not married at that time. I came from Tolland county, Conn., with John Brooks. We came with a yoke of oxen and span of horses, and were five weeks on the road. We came in the Spring to the Susquehanna river, Penn., staid there till the next Winter and then came through by way of Painted Post, Cayuga lake, Canandaigua and on to Buffalo. We staid at Heacox's tavern and next day went out to the Indian village and staid over night. We had to ford one branch of Buffalo creek, the ice was running. We got stuck in the creek, had to unload part of our goods, and wade out with them on our backs. Next day we got as far as Green's tavern, two miles south of Potter's Corners (Hadwin Arnold place) and staid over night. Next day came to Boston Corners and staid at Torrey's. Next day went up to where the State road and the valley road fork where Brooks had made a location and put up a shanty.

I was born in May, 1801, and was in my sixteenth year. I taught the first school in the Sibley neighborhood in the Winter of 1817-18, it was not an organized district school for there was no district organized at that time. I think the Sibley school house was built about 1821, and I think Mahala Eaton (Mrs. Butterworth) taught the first Summer school in the new house, and Oliver Needham the first Winter school. I taught the Liberty Pole school in the Winter of '22-'23, the Townsend Hill school in the Winter of '24-'25, and in the Sibley district in '26-'27.

Mr. Booth died Nov. 2, 1882, aged eighty-one years, five months and eight days.

Warren Booth.

Warren Booth was born in this town September 13, 1836. His father's name was Elam Booth. His mother's maiden name was Sibyl Ingalls. He has always resided in town, is a farmer by occupation. He was married in 1864 to Dora Robinson. Their children are :

Nettie L., born April 10, 1870.

Day E., born Aug. 26, 1878.

Mr. Booth is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Past Select Counselor of Boston Lodge No. 79, Royal Templar of Temperance.

Morgan L. Badgley.

Mr. Badgley was born in Cortlandville, Cortland county, in this State, December 29, 1808. In 1831 he removed to Buffalo and was employed in the drug store of Messrs. Pratt, Allen & Co., and soon thereafter he became one of the proprietors. In August, 1832, he was married to Miss Harriet A. Colton. In 1835 he removed with his wife and child to Springville and entered into business. He came to Springville as the principal clerk and manager of the business of his brother-in-law, Manly Colton, then a merchant and the builder and owner of the mill still known as the Colton mill, on Main street. In 1836-7 Mr. Colton failed as did many others at that time. Mr. Badgley suffered much by the failure. However he was enabled soon after to engage in the mercantile business.

By his ability and integrity he soon gained the confidence of the citizens of this community and prospered in his business to such an extent that he in the course of time accumulated a large property. He was in the mercantile business for a long time, and at one time owned the Colton mill. In the latter part of his life he loaned money and dealt in notes and mortgages. He was kind to the poor and persons in sickness and distress. He and his wife suffered the great affliction of their lives in the death of their only son Henry, who died May 10, 1845, aged eleven years and seven months. The shadow cast by his early death never departed from their lives.

Mr. Badgley died March 18, 1878, in the seventieth year of his age.

Mrs. Badgley continues to reside at her home in Springville

Henry M. Blackmar.

The ancestors of the Blackmar family were of English descent. They located at an early day near the Connecticut River, in Connecticut, from whence Mr. Blackmar's grandfather, Martin Blackmar, emigrated to Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., about 1780. He was a prominent and influential man and a surveyor: possessing talent and skill sufficient to manufacture his own surveying instruments. He was accidentally shot in 1812, while hunting bears with others, in the Green Mountains. The bear-skin cap which he wore being mistaken for a bear, he became the unfortunate target of a brother hunter.

Mr. Blackmar's father, William Blackmar, was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., Oct., 19, 1805. In Oct., 1825, he came to Erie county, being a passenger on the first regular packet-boat that passed over the Erie canal. He lived in Hamburg three years, where he learned the trade of carpenter and taught school. In 1821 he went to Buffalo and served two years as jailor under Sheriff Lemuel Wasson.

He was married in 1831, to Almira Chafee and followed his occupation in Buffalo and Hamburg until 1837, when he moved to Concord, where he has since lived. He now resides with his son, Henry M. He has seven children living, residing in different states.

Henry M. Blackmar was born in Buffalo, Oct. 24, 1831. When six years of age he came to Concord where he has since resided. His occupation is farming. Mr. Blackmar takes an active and prominent part in public affairs. He was Commissioner of Highways eight or nine years and twice, 1876-1877, represented with energy and fidelity his town on the Board of Supervisors.

He was married in 1862 to Lydia Ferrin. They have had two children:

Helen May, born March 20, 1867; died May 31, 1879.

Roy, born June 29, 1872.

Lothrop Beebe.

Lothrop Beebe came from the town of Silasbury, Addison county, Vt., to this town in 1816, and remained two years, then started to return to Vermont. He stopped at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, and remained there about three and a-half years and worked at blacksmithing. He was married Feb., 1820 to Sally Bemus and returned to Springville in June, 1821. He has lived in Concord about forty years of his life, and in Ashford about twenty, and has followed the business of blacksmithing and farming.

In 1825, he built a blacksmith shop on Main street, in Springville, extending from George E. Crandall's store to the west. In 1826 he built a dwelling house where Richmond's brick store stands, on the corner of Main and Mechanic streets. He carried on the business of blacksmithing here several years. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812-15, in the eastern country and after he came here he held different offices in the militia and was made Colonel of the 248th Regiment, with Homer Barnes, Lieutenant Colonel and David Bensley, Major. Mr. Beebe and Mrs. Beebe are both living at East Ashford; he is eighty-seven years old and she is eighty-two. Their children were:

Martha, born 1822; married Hiram H. House; she died in 1845.

Marshall, born May 1823,; married Caroline Fairbanks; he died in 1877.

Maria, born Sept. 1826; married Hiram H. House; she died Aug., 1854.

Edward Cheever, born April, 1823, he died Aug., 1861.

Norman, born May, 1834; married Susan Davis; lives at Lake Christal, Minnesota.

Sally Ann, born Sept., 1836; she died August, 1861.

Elvira, born Jan. 17, 1840; married Jehiel D. Whitney; lives in East Ashford.

Dr. Moses Blakeley,

Son of Moses and Phoebe Blakeley, was born in Bennington, Vt., Jan. 1, 1796, and in 1814 he was united in marriage to Miss Irene Washburn, and fourteen children were the fruits of this union. Nine of them, with the venerable wife and mother, are

still living. He moved to the town of Collins in 1838, and for sixteen years he very successfully practiced medicine in this and the surrounding country. In 1854 he moved to the village of Aurora, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice in his profession up to the time of his death. He served on the lines during the war of 1812 and 1815, and his venerable widow now receives a pension for his services. Dr. Blakeley acquired quite a local reputation in the practice of medicine. He died at his home in 1868. Family record:

Isaac C., born Oct. 31, 1817; married Anna Tanner, Oct. 30, 1842.

Angeline, born 1820; married Nelson Hills; died in 1877.

Moses, Jr., born 1822 married Polly Beckwith; lives in Mich.

Ansel W. born 1824; married Caroline Adams and Viola Thompson.

Nancy, married Elijah Bull; died in 1862.

Melissa, married Schuyler Jones; lives in Nebraska.

Edgar, born 1827.

Julia, married John Wheeler; died in 1872.

Mary, married Robert Willett; died in 1881.

Andrew J., married Almira Tyrer.

Wellington, married Emily Brandymore.

Maria, married Joseph Wiser.

Edgar and Edwin—twins.

Dr. Isaac C. Blakeley.

Dr. Isaac C. Blakeley was born Oct. 31, 1817, and came to Concord in the year 1838. His father's name was Moses Blakely, who died in 1868. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; was at the Battle of Plattsburgh; he was a practicing physician. His widow, surviving him, gets a pension. His mother's maiden name was Irene Wasburn. His occupation is a doctor, has practiced medicine forty-two years. Was married Oct. 30, 1842, to Anna Tanner, who is a descendant of the Wilbur family of Collins.

Emma A., born Aug. 19, 1843; married to James Wells.

Mortimer C., born Nov. 10, 1845.

Araminta A., born March 8, 1847; died Oct. 18, 1862.

Ansel W., born Aug. 8, 1849.

John W., born Aug. 19, 1855; married to Suella Doniker.

Edgar Blakeley.

Edgar Blakeley was born Nov. 11, 1827, in the Town of Java, Wyoming county, N. Y. His father's name was Moses Blakeley; his mother's maiden name was Irene Washburn—both born in Burlington, Vermont. His father was a practicing physician. Was married, Feb. 18, 1847, to Miss Anna Knight. His occupation is a farmer and dealer in live stock. The names of his children are:

Alburtus E., born June 21, 1849; married to Annita Jones.

Galen E., born Sept. 1, 1852; married to Rosa Blakeley.

Celia, born Oct. 22, 1855; married to Lindsey Thompson.

Addie, born Aug. 18, 1862.

Chester H. Briggs.

Chester H. Briggs was born in the Town of Collins, April 25, 1849, and came to Concord in the year 1878. His father's name was Oliver Briggs, who died April 30, 1860; his mother's maiden name was Keziah Berry, who died Sept. 2, 1870. He is a farmer by occupation; was married Oct. 22, 1873, to Mary A. Carroll, daughter of Patrick Carroll, of Angola.

His brother Charles Briggs, enlisted in the Tenth New York Cavalry and served three years, and then re-enlisted for the war.

They have one child, Frankie Briggs, who was born June 15, 1874.

Ansel Blakeley.

Ansel Blakeley was born Oct. 30, 1824. His father's name was Moses Blakeley; his mother's maiden name was Irene Washburn. He was married Dec. 31, 1850, to Caroline Adams, who died March 1, 1870, and he was married to Viola Thompson, June 4, 1871. His children are:

Ledra, born Dec. 25, 1855; died June 28, 1858.

Sophonra, born Feb. 7, 1857.

Duane S., born April 24, 1859.

Elmer E., born July 2, 1863; died Oct. 9, 1871.

Dee A., born Feb. 24, 1870.

William Ballou.

William Ballou, Sr., was born in Richmond, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, Dec. 26, 1792. From there he removed to

Rutland county, Vermont, and from there to Zoar in Collins, in 1817, thus becoming one of our early pioneers. He resided in Zoar until 1844, when he moved to Springville, where he died in 1866. He was married in Vermont, in 1813, to Eunice Cook, daughter of William Cook, who settled in Zoar about 1813, where he kept tavern at one time. He died in 1853. Mrs. Ballou was born in the same town that her husband was, and, what is an uncommon coincidence, at the same date. They had eight children, the three oldest being born in Vermont, viz :

Betsey, born in 1814; died in 1818.

Laura E., born in 1817; married John T. Wells.

Lucy S., born 1820; married Clinton Hammond.

John, born 1822; married Mary Perigoo.

William, born 1826; married Louisa Evans.

Oliva, born 1828; married David S. Reynolds.

Philana married Jerome Barnet.

Josephine, born 1837, died in 1863.

William Ballou is an extensive jeweler at De Kalb, Ill.; he has a family of four children.

James Bloodgood.

James Bloodgood was born January 5, 1801, in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y.; occupation, a farmer. Came to this town in June, 1827, was married October 10, 1830, to Nancy Vaughan, who was born November 30, 1810. Her father's name was James Vaughan. Mr. Bloodgood has been a resident of the town of Concord for a period of fifty-five years. His history is part and parcel of the history of many of the early settlers of Concord. Perhaps an extract from a publication entitled, "The first fifty years of the Madison University," is appropriate :

"James Bloodgood, born in Columbia, Herkimer county, January 5, 1801, came to the Seminary in '24 and left in '27; settled as a farmer in Springville, Erie county; married Nancy Vaughan of Queensburg, N. Y.; taught school much in connection with his farming. His only son graduated at Madison University in 1852."

Referring to the same publication :

Delevan Bloodgood, born at Springville, August 20, 1831, entered in '48 and graduated '52. Married at Washington, D. C., to Jennie, daughter of the late John Ruger. After study of medicine in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Philadelphia, Pa., took M. D. from Jefferson, Md., College. Studied at medical schools in Pittsfield, Mass., New York city and Buffalo, N. Y. Visited Europe in '55. In '57 Assistant Surgeon in United States Navy."

His first cruise was of two and a half years in the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, the steamship Merrimac, afterward the Rebel iron clad. Visited principal ports on western coast of North and South America, and the islands of the Pacific; in '60; at Boston Navy Hospital. Next in steamer Mohawk captured two slavers. In arduous service during the war in the Gulf. After battle at Port Royal, on transport Atlantic, conveying sick and wounded north. In '62 Surgeon on the Dacotah, watching the Rebel ram Merrimac; cruised after Semmes and other privateers; two years on the coast of the Carolinas, in chase of the Chesapeake. Detached from Dacotah, caught by Rebel raiders at Gunpowder river, Md., but soon escaped. Recruited in New York. In '65 made cruise on the lakes in the Michigan. In '66, on receiving ship Vermont, New York harbor. In '67 sent to the Jamestown at Panama, which was suffering from yellow fever; the passage of sixty-six days from Panama to San Francisco a terrible one, every sixth person having died. Spent following winter in Alaska; next summer cruising on the coast of North America. Had a cruise on coast of Mexico in Lackawana, then ordered to Navy Yard New York, where he still remains.

The Blodgett Family.

Abial D. Blodgett and family lived many years and the children attended school on Townsend Hill. They were all apt scholars. They removed from this town about 1845 to McHenry county, Ill., and settled near Harvard. Albert, the eldest child, enlisted in the army and went to Mexico during the Mexican war, and came home sick. He did not recover and died in 1852. Ellen married Frank Diggins, Helen married I. E. Baldwin and

Hattie married H. C. Jerome. They all live at or near Harvard, McHenry county, Ill.

Abial D. Blodgett died in McHenry county, in 1861. Susan, his wife, died in McHenry county, in 1866.

Delos A. Blodgett.

Delos A. Blodgett was born in Otsego county, N. Y., and was brought to the town of Concord by his parents, when a child. He received his education in this town in the common schools and Springville Academy. He removed with his parents to McHenry county, Ill. After he had started out for himself and obtained some means of his own, he invested the same in pine lands in Michigan, and continued to so invest for many years. 1848 he engaged in the lumbering business in which he has continued ever since. Besides a large lumber manufacturing establishment in Muskegon and extensive pine lands in the north part of the State, he has several farms. Mr. Blodgett is a public spirited citizen, ready to assist in any needful public enterprise. Though not a professor of religion, he built a church and presented it, a free gift, to the people of Hersey, the village in which he lived. His wife's maiden name was Jennie S. Wood.

Their children are :

John W., aged twenty-three, and Susie R., aged eighteen

Mr. Blodgett has taken great pains to educate his children. His son, besides receiving a good business education, has attended the Military Academy at Worcester, Mass., two years.

J. S. Barnett.

Mr. Barnett's father, Gilbert Barnett, was born in Bridge-water, near Utica, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1791. He removed with his family to Springville in 1833, and leased of Col. E. W. Cook, a site for a foundry which he built and had in operation in 1834. It was the first foundry in town, and the first work done was making the castings for the "Big" mill. He operated the foundry about four years then sold it to a Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Barnett died in Wisconsin, June 14, 1899. He was married November 16, 1812, to Betsey Dickinson, who was born near Utica, N. Y., February 23, 1794.

They had eight children, namely :

Jedediah S., born Nov. 15, 1813.

Frederick M., born March 26, 1817, died, June 14, 1856.

William D., born Dec. 8, 1819, died about 1870.

Gilbert, jr., born Sept. 4, 1822.

Elizabeth, born Nov. 29, 1824

Miles A., born March 18, 1828.

Jerome B., born May 31, 1831.

Lucy A., born April 13, 1835.

Jedediah S. Barnett was born in Sullivan, Madison county, N. Y., came to Springville in 1834. While engaged in the foundry business with his father, he cast the first cook stove and plow made in town. He was proprietor of the foundry at Springville for a while and was employed for twelve years in the foundry at Gowanda, N. Y. He was married Dec. 25, 1839, to Lydia Demon.

Have had four children :

Morris D., born March 27, 1841 ; married Mary Hurd ; resides in Springville.

Francena, born July 27, 1845 ; married Rollin J. Albro.

Agnes M., born Nov. 27, 1848 ; died Sept. 19, 1853.

Albert M., born Sept. 2, 1859 ; married Lillian Davis.

N. Bolender, Jr.

N. Bolender, Jr. was born in Varysburgh, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1853 ; came from the town of Sardinia to Concord in the year 1876. His father's name is N. Bolender ; his mother's maiden name was Catharine Bensinger ; his occupation is milling ; was married to Miss Julia Rose June 1, 1870.

N. Bolender, Jr., & Bro., are the owners of a farm of eighty-seven acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Morton's Corners, upon which was a saw mill and flouring mill of four run of stones, with all appliances complete, and doing a good business. March 22, 1872, the flouring mill was burned with its contents, consisting of grain of all kinds and seeds, with a quantity of flour. The mill was valued at \$5,000, and about \$1,000 in stock ; was insured for \$2,500. They have since rebuilt their mill the same size as before. They are also owners of a custom mill at Collins Center having two run of stone ;

are also running a cider mill and shingle mill in connection with the custom mill at Collins Center. There are three good dwelling houses on their farm.

Anson Blasdell.

Anson Blasdell was born March 30, 1841, in the town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y., and came to Concord in the year 1864; was married Nov. 15, 1873, to Miss Juliette Gaylord. His father's name was Alvin Blasdell; his mother's maiden name was Alzina Irish; his grandfather's name was William Blasdell; his grandmother's maiden name was Tamar Allen. Mr. Anson Blasdell says: My grandfather, although seventy years of age, enlisted in the late war in the State of Iowa, and died in a hospital in Illinois. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. They have two sons:

Jay, born March 5, 1875.

Lee, born July 22, 1876.

Byron E. Bristol.

Byron E. Bristol was born in Springville in 1842; his father's name was Adoniram Bristol; his mother's maiden name was Lucinda Harvey. Mr. Bristol enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, in Company A, One Hundredth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was Orderly-Sergeant of his company; he was first with McClellan's army in the Peninsula campaign, and took part in the battle of Fair Oaks; he was afterwards transferred to Morris Island, under the command of General Gilmore, which was intended for the besieging of Charleston. In this siege he was severely wounded, four balls striking and penetrating his breast simultaneously, two of which have never been removed. From Charleston he was removed to Virginia, where he participated in the siege of Petersburg, at which place he was mustered out of the service Sept. 24, 1864.

Mr. Bristol was married in 1860 to Julia E. Grover. They have one child—Frank E.

Warner Bond.

The Bonds came from New Salem, Mass., nearly sixty years ago, and settled in the north part of Ashford, Cattaraugus

county, N. Y. Warner Bond's father, John P. Bond, bought land of the Holland Land company, on which he settled and lived until his death, Sept. 26, 1879. He was one of the first settlers of the town, a hardy pioneer whose dexterity in wielding the axe was rarely equaled.

He married Sally Shults. Of their children three lived to mature years:

Abbie J., married Adelbert Tainter, and died in Ashford in 1877.

Perry, died in 1871.

Warner, who was born Aug. 7, 1846, in Ashford, where he has always resided as a farmer; was married in 1869 to Linda Goodemote. They have three children—Carl, Lula M. and Cliff.

Joseph Britton.

Mr. Britton's father, John Britton, came to Boston, Erie county, from New Jersey, in 1810. He served as a soldier on the Buffalo frontier, in the war of 1812. He died in Boston.

Joseph Britton was born in Boston, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1817; removed from that town to his present home in Concord, in 1855. He was married in 1845, to Emily C. Rhodes. They have one adopted daughter, Mrs. Carl Waite, of Springville.

Edward D. Bement.

Edward D. Bement was a son of Julius Bement, one of the earliest pioneers of Concord, a mention of whom is made in another part of this work. The subject of this sketch was born in Concord, Aug. 8th, 1842, where he has since resided, except two years residence in Buffalo—1870 and 1871—where he was engaged in the flour and grain trade.

Mr. Bement enlisted Aug. 3, 1861, in the 116th New York Volunteers, Co. F. He left Fort Porter for the scene of the war Sept. 5; went into camp at Fort Chapin, near Baltimore; left there Nov. 6, for Ship Island, off the coast of Mississippi. On account of sickness he was left off at the hospital at Fortress Monroe; not recovering his health he was discharged on account of reasonable disability, Dec. 11, 1861, and returned home.

He was married Nov. 21, 1866, to Miss Sophia H. Wilson; they have one child, Burtie E., born May 21, 1870. Mr. Be-ment was Collector of the town of Concord in 1881. He is at present proprietor of a livery stable and a well equipped suite of barber rooms in Springville.

Blakeley Family.

John D. Blakeley was born in Greenville, Greene county, N. Y., in 1813, of New England parents, who, in 1815, when he was two years old, moved to the town of Willink, now Aurora. He worked upon the farm near the village of East Aurora, teaching school winters, until 1846. Four years he was connected with a woolen-factory at West Falls. Moved to Springville, Sept. 10, 1851, where he has since resided, for the first few years in the harness business, then a spinner in a woolen-factory and a carpenter. During the last twenty-two years he has been in mercantile life, and by steady industry and careful management has acquired a fair competence. His son

Walter W. Blakeley, was born in Aurora, in 1846, is editor and publisher of the *Journal and Herald*, a local newspaper which he began publishing in 1867 as the *Springville Journal*. He is also proprietor of an extensive and well arranged book and stationery store, and takes an active interest in movements that tend to build up the moral and intellectual culture of his town.

Jarvis Bloomfield.

Jarvis Bloomfield was an early settler here. He was a farmer and owned until his death the mill now owned by C. J. Shuttleworth. He had four children: Hiram, the oldest, lives near Rochester; David C., lives in Sherman, Chatauqua county; Maria, married Frank Fargo, and lives in Warsaw; Homer, when last heard from, lived in California. Mr. Bloomfield died May 12, 1856, aged sixty-eight years and eleven months.

Samuel Bradley.

Samuel Bradley was an early settler in this town, and built and managed the first woolen mills ever built in this town. He afterward bought, in company with his son-in-law, Silas Rushmore, the Gardner grist mill. A few years afterward, while tending the mill at night, he fell from the stairs and was

injured so badly that he died in a short time. None of the family or descendants have lived in this town for forty or fifty years.

Charles E. Botsford, C. E.

C. E. Botsford was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1837. When he was five years of age, the family moved to Yorkshire, N. Y., and to Springville in 1847, where he has ever since held a residence. He attended school three years at the Springville Academy, where he developed a rare proficiency in mathematics, which resulted in his becoming a professional civil engineer and surveyor.

About 1856, he became assistant engineer in the construction of the Brooklyn city water works. He remained in this position seven years, at the expiration of which time he gave his attention to the locating and construction of railroads for a period of ten years, principally in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Besides being actively engaged in the building of railroads, he made a great many preliminary surveys. Among the roads which he assisted in building are the Rondout & Oswego, in New York; the Sullivan & Erie in Pennsylvania, and the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic, in Connecticut. Of the last-mentioned, he was chief engineer, and also of the Rochester & Pittsburgh.

Mr. Botsford has undoubtedly the largest private library in Erie county outside of Buffalo. His collection now numbers one thousand volumes of standard works.

Mr. Botsford was married in 1876, to Roselia M. Parmenter, a graduate of Griffith Institute. They have two sons, Charles and Heman.

The Blake Family.

Ebenezer Blake came to this State from Canada about 1816, and after stopping at several different places for a while, finally settled on Townsend Hill, in 1829. He reared a large family of children:

Adonirum J., the eldest, died in Cuba, N. Y., in 1843.

John G. lives in Mount Carroll, Ill.

Rosina (Blake) Rowley lives in Springville.

Benjamin F. lives in Gaines, Orleans county.

Clarinda died in 1848.

Louisa (Blake) Willis died in 1860.

Charles E. died in 1873.

Harry lives in Rome, N. Y.

Cephas lives in Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y.

Saphronia M. lives in Blaine, Portage county, Wis.

Sylvester H. Barnhart.

Mr. Barnhart was born at Dickinson's Landing, Stormont county, C. W., Sept. 19, 1842. His parents were of Canadian birth. He received instruction in the higher branches from a private instructor, and taught school four years in his native county, then relinquished the pursuit on account of his health; in 1864 he went to St. Catharines, C. W., and worked for three years at cabinet and undertaking business; from that time up to the present he has mainly followed the occupation of harnessmaker and saddler in various places in New York, Pennsylvania, and in the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and Cincinnati. He is at present (1883) located in Springville. While at Corry, Pa., he was engaged for a while in the electro gold and silver plating business. He was also engaged for a hardware firm in Cleveland, O., for some time.

In the manufacture of harness, Mr. Barnhart is a very skillful workman, his work taking first premium when put on exhibition.

George D. Bradford (Colored).

George D. Bradford was born in the city of New Orleans, La., June 8, 1850. At the commencement of the rebellion in 1861 he joined a division of Rebel-General Longstreet's army, stationed in New Orleans, in the capacity of an officer's waiter. He filled this position until the occupation of New Orleans by the Union army, under General Butler in 1862, when he joined the Union forces, and became an assistant in the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment New York volunteers, with which he remained during all the hard-fought battles in which it took part and until the close of the war in 1865, when he came to Springville with Capt. Charles F. Crary; after Captain Crary's death he became an inmate of Mr. J. N. Richmond's

family, and expresses thanks for their kindness and the educational privileges they gave him.

Statement of Mrs. Boyles.

I was born in Connecticut : my father's name was Abel Abbey ; my name was Melinda Abbey : came from Connecticut to Lyle, Broome county, this state, in 1803 ; my father came to Sardinia in 1813 and bought of Sumner Warren a saw mill and a quarter section of land where Sardinia village now is ; he moved his family on in March, 1814 ; was about three weeks coming through ; he came with two span of horses and a yoke of oxen ; stayed the last night of our journey at Jackson's, east of Arcade ; on coming into the town of Sardinia we passed where a Mr. Eaton and another man had made a beginning where Rice's Corners are now, but both had gone east on account of the Indians, and one of them never moved back ; we found General Knott on his place, and Mr. Mariam and Cartwright about where Thomas Hopkins and Mr. Hosmer now live, and Godfrey and Palmer lived just west of Colgrove's Corners, on the Andrews place. The saw mill that father bought of Warren stood about where Mr. Simonds' mill is, and the little log house stood about where Andrews' grocery stands now ; there was no other house where Sardinia village now is, nor nearer than Godfrey's west of Colgrove's Corners.

Mr. Warren had built a shanty on the place where Hiram Crosby now lives, but not long after he, Godfrey and others were called out on the lines to serve as soldiers, and his wife went up and stayed with Mrs. Godfrey while they were gone. Old Mr. John Wilcox lived on the Olen place, lot thirty-four, township five, range seven.

Ezekiel Smith lived at the foot of the hill as you come down towards Springville.

A man by the name of Wolsey lived on the old Carney place.

John Johnson lived on lot fifty-six about where his son Richard now lives, and John and Jeremiah Wilcox had commenced on the next lot below.

Morton Crosby was on the Jonathan Madison place, and Commodore Rogers lived next this side ; then Capt. Charles Wells ; then Jedediah Cleveland ; then Richmond's folks were next.

Horace Rider and the Sears family lived on the hill on lot fifty-seven, a half or three-fourths of a mile nearly north of the Hakes bridge.

Ezekiel Hardy lived on lot forty-two.

Jacob Wilson, Benjamin Wilson and Daniel Hall lived in the east part of the town near where the railroad junction is now.

These are all the families that were in town at that time that I can remember.

In June, 1814, Adelia Sears, a young woman, hung herself with a skein of yarn, in the barn, where she was at work weaving; her family and friends never knew what caused her to do the act. I remember that Mr. Warren and his wife and four more of us rode down on horseback five miles through the woods to where the Sears family lived at the time.

In the Summer of 1814 I taught school in Sardinia. It was in a log house east of Colgrove's Corners, that stood near Newell Hosmer's present residence.

All the men liable to do military duty had been called to the frontier, only two or three who were exempt from age remained. When in the school room that Summer we could hear the cannon at Fort Erie, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane distinctly. We sometimes felt rather lonesome back in the wilderness and most of the men gone to the war.

In 1815, my father and Deacon Russell were highway commissioners, and laid out the road through Springville on West. In 1815, I was married to Jeremiah Wilcox by Christopher Douglass, Esq., and moved down and commenced keeping house on the creek, about three-quarters of a mile east of the Hakes bridge. On the 29th of February, 1816, there was a caucus down at Richmond's, and my brothers and others came down from the east part of the town to attend the caucus; I, too, went down to visit with the Crosby folks, and left the house alone, and before we returned, the house and everything in it burned up. We went to the Barny Carny place and staid one year, and then went back onto the creek and kept tavern.

The girls in the Richmond family were Anna, Betsey, Sally, and Louisa; the boys, George and Frederick. Richmond's log house was used for various kinds of public gatherings. I

remember that when the town meeting was held there once or twice when the four towns were all in one; militia trainings were held there; religious meetings were held there also, and they had good meetings, too. I remember that when Mr. Fay, of Townsend Hill was married, that for their wedding tour he and his wife, each with a good horse, took a horseback ride in good style down to Richmond's on Sunday to meeting. Social gatherings were held there, when sometimes nearly all from Sardinia village to Springville were present.

In those early days we had to endure many hardships and privations, but the people were generally friendly and we enjoyed ourselves very well, and had some very good times.

In 1820, we moved up on to lot thirty-three, township seven, range six, where the brick house now is, on the west side of Vaughan street. The families living on or near that street at that time, are Archibald Griffith, at East Concord, Nathan Godard and Cyrus Cheney, on the Steele place, William Wright, on the Bloodgood place, Jonathan Mayo, west of the road, Captain Wells, on south part of lot thirty-three, John Henman, Elijah Matthewson, Hale Matthewson, on the Horton place, Abner Chase on road running west from Vaughan street, Culver lived where William Pingry does, Douglass lived down on the creek, old Mr. Madison lived on the Byron Wells place, Deacon Jennings lived where William McMellan does and Ben Rhodes lived on the Jabez Weeden place.

When I first came to Springville, David Stickney kept hotel in a small log house near the Opera House. When we passed from one room to the other had to step over a log. Fred Richmond traded a little and Jinks and Stanard traded on Buffalo street, between the Methodist and Baptist churches. Not long after that Rufus C. Eaton kept hotel in the old yellow house that stood back of the Universalist church near the pond. I went to some shows there in 1819. The first frame house built in Springville was by David Leroy; it stood a little south of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Daniel Ingals lived in it afterwards. Don't know for certain what year the old hotel on Franklin street opposite the park was built, but I remember I went to a ball there in 1821. Harry Sears kept it then. I think the Eaton grist mill was built before 1820. I came here

and had wool carded in 1817. I think there must have been a carding machine before Bradley came. I think Elliott commenced trading in 1825 or '26. Dr. Churchill did some business in early times. Dr. Rumsey was a young man and died at Mr. Henman's house of consumption in the summer of 1816. Dr. Woodward was next and Dr. Reynolds, then Drs. Daniel and Varney Ingals. My father sold out in Sardinia to Dudley and Horace Clark and went to Elyra, O., and died there. Two or three years after we moved to Vaughan street we raised a fine crop of wheat, but could sell it for only three shillings, or three and six per bushel; we also had to sell sheep for fifty cents a head.

Mr. Wilcox died in Ashford, March 24, 1843.

My son John A. died in Minnesota.

Sardis, Abel and Alfred died in California.

Carlos E. died in Mexico.

Albert Tracy died in Kansas.

My daughter, L. O. Wilcox, died in 1839, aged eighteen years.

Maria married James Goodemote and lives in Ashford.

Lucy married Alden Kellogg and lives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Boyles died in Nov. 1877.

Murray Chandler.

Murray Chandler, son of Elam Chandler and Sally Fleming Chandler, was born in Concord, Jan. 1, 1847. He was married March 29, 1876, to Filena Smith, daughter of Calvin Smith, Esq. of Springville. They have one child, Robert Smith Chandler, born Feb. 6, 1879. Mr. C. is a cheese maker and farmer. His father came to Concord from Vermont, and was engaged for a time in mercantile business at Ellicottville, N. Y.; now lives at Yorkshire, N. Y.

George Cosline.

George Cosline was born Dec. 15, 1844, in the town of Boston, Erie county, N. Y., came to Concord in 1857; is a farmer and was married Nov. 9, 1859, to Janette Hickok, of the town of Concord. They have one son, George S. Cosline, who was born May 15, 1864. His brother, Henry Cosline, enlisted and

served three years in the late war, and until discharged. George Cosline was drafted and paid \$300 for a substitute. He was in the Mississippi Valley for seven years and cut two thousand cords of steamboat wood.

Albert Crosby.

Albert Crosby was born June 28, 1853, in Sardinia. His father's name was Hiram Crosby, and his mother's maiden name was Susan Jackman. He has worked at the business of farming and cheese making. He was married in 1874 to Miss Ella Smith, daughter of William Smith and Cinderella Briggs Smith. They own and occupy a farm on lot fifty-three, township seven, range 6, in the town of Concord.

They have two children :

Alonzo Erasmus, born June 18, 1875.

Elsie E., born March 30, 1877.

Statement of Vernam C. Cooper.

I was born in the town of Kingsbury, Washington county, N. Y.; my father's name was Samuel Cooper; my mother's maiden name was Betsey B. Armstead; my father came to this town in 1809, and took up lot thirty-three, township seven, range six, but did not settle on it, and soon after sold it; he returned East. In May, 1811, my father started from Washington county to move to this town. The family consisted of father, mother, myself and my younger sister Betsey. My uncle Nicholas Armstead and a small boy, George Armstead, came with us; we came with two yoke of oxen hitched to our wagon and drove two cows; we were three weeks coming through and were compelled to camp out nights, frequently in the woods; one or two basswood trees were cut for the cattle to browse upon; mother prepared something for us to eat and we slept under the wagon; I was so young that I cannot tell for certain the route we came, or all the incidents that occurred, but I think we came by way of Pike and Arcade; I remember when we passed the Tice place in this town; they were burning brush on the sides of the road, and it was so hot that we could hardly get through safely; we arrived on the 7th of June and located on lot nineteen, township seven, range seven, on land

now owned by G. W. Spaulding; our house was built some distance west of his house on the south side of the road; there was no saw mill in this town, and our house had to be built without lumber; the body was of logs, the roof was shingled with basswood bark, and the floor was made of plank split out of basswood logs, called "puncheons," and all the planing, matching and fitting they received was performed with an axe; the door for the first Summer was a blanket hung up.

Thomas McGee came in soon after we did and located on lot eleven, the place that Laban Smith now owns.

James Brown came in soon after and settled on lot twenty, township seven, range seven.

His son, Obadiah Brown, located on lot twenty-eight, township seven, range seven.

Isaac, Ezra, Hira and Daniel Lush, four brothers, came and settled on lot twenty-seven, township seven, range seven, where Hira C. Lush now lives. They came from Augusta, Oneida county.

Smith Russell came and settled on lot twelve, township seven, range seven, on the north side of the Genesee road, on land now owned by Henry Scott.

Channing Trevitt came and located on lot eighteen, township seven, range seven, and put up a saw mill in 1813, where the Wheeler Brothers now are.

Alexander Clements came and located where Samuel Stevens now lives.

All the above-named families came in and located before, and lived in this neighborhood during, the War of 1812-15. Most of them were called out to serve as soldiers on the Niagara frontier; some of them went more than once. My father was drafted twice but hired substitutes each time. The first time he hired his brother-in-law, Nicholas Armstead, who got badly wounded; the second time, he hired Isaac Lush. During the fore part of the war, the settlers feared that the Indians on the Cattaraugus and Buffalo Creek reservations might side with the British and make war on the settlers; but, when they learned that those Indians took sides against the British and assisted the Americans when desired, that fear passed away. The Indians were always very friendly with us, and used to

stay at our house over night frequently, and mother, out of friendship and matter of policy, went down to the reservation visiting.

Immediately after the close of the war, settlers began to come in quite fast, and within two or three years the following families came to our neighborhood: Jonathan Spaulding, Benjamin Trevitts, John Andrews, Everett Fisher, Daniel Persons, Samuel Eaton, Asa Philips, Roswell Olcott, James Tyrer, Ambrose Cram, Ebenezer Merrick, Frederick Wood, Cary Clements, Samuel Sampson, Emery Sampson.

There was no grist mill in this town for several years after we came, and we had to go to Boston to get our grinding done, until Jonathan Townsend built his mill on Smith brook, in 1816.

People from Collins used to come to our house on their way to Boston to mill, and stay over night, and take our wagon and go on to Boston and get their grists ground, then come back and stay another night at our house, then in the morning hitch on to their drays and go winding through the woods with nothing but a path to follow to their homes in Collins.

A great many people used to stay at our house over night, some going to mill, some looking for land or moving, and frequently there would be six or eight there at a time. Once, father was digging a well, and, in order to prevent accidents, laid rails over the top at night, but one of our oxen recklessly walked onto the rails and went to the bottom; but, by the use of ropes and the assistance of travelers stopping there that night, he was hoisted out and landed safely on *terra firma*.

A wolf once killed one of our sheep and dragged her up onto a big elm log, and was found there taking his breakfast in the morning.

One time, a bear killed one of my father's hogs, and he and Mr. Brown took the remains of the hog down by the little spring brook and baited a bear trap, which they constructed of logs and pins or stakes, and they caught the bear by one hind leg.

When we went to the trap, a large dog that had followed us into the county rushed up and attacked the bear in the trap, but the bear seized him in his fore paws, and would have hugged

him to death. We tried to pry his paws apart with hand spikes to liberate the dog, but could not do it, and finally had to knock the bear in the head and killed him; we then took him up to the house and kept him several days for people to look at.

My father's family were ;

Vernam C. Cooper.

Betsey Cooper married Luke Simonds; lives in Concord.

Julia Ann married Jonathan Swain; died in Colden.

Margaret died in this town twenty years ago.

Samuel died in Illinois twenty-seven years ago.

Phœbe died in Ohio eighteen years ago.

Elarky Lodusky lives in Concord.

Ezra Lush's mother was sister to my father, and Ezra's wife was sister to my wife.

Vernam C. Cooper's Family.

He married Keziah Sampson, July 28, 1828. Their children were :

Colvin Cooper.

Caroline married Job Woodward; lives in Concord.

Cary married Helen Gray; he died in Kansas, 1879.

Ann married Frank Perkins; he died nineteen years ago.

Clementine died when a child.

Carlos died when a child.

Leroy died at Staunton hospital, District of Columbia, Dec. 8, 1864, aged nineteen years, nine months and nineteen days.

William Wallace married Flora Stage; lives in Concord.

John Wesley married Mariette Colburn; lives in Concord.

The Cochran Family.

Samuel Cochran, who was one of the very first settlers in the present Town of Concord, was born Jan. 21, 1785, in the Town of Gifford, Vermont, and was married Nov. 6, 1805, to Catharine Gallup, who was born Feb. 22, 1787, in the Town of Colrain, Mass. He was descended from the Scotch Covenanters, who, flying from the persecutions under King James, settled in the North of Ireland; while she was a descendant of a Huguenot

family which had escaped from the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Soon after marriage, the youthful pair moved to Tioga county, N. Y., near the present Town of Painted Post, where they remained until the Fall of 1808, when, having found their location to be destitute of water in the dry season, they decided to go where living water was abundant.

At this time, the Holland Land company were distributing their circulars and maps, and inviting settlers to visit their lands. One of these fell into Cochran's hands, on which the present location of Springville was named "Cold Springs," on account of their abundance, coldness and purity. His late experience decided him to visit the place for himself. In the month of September or October, 1808, in company with Joseph Yaw, an uncle of his wife, he started on foot, equipped with blanket, knapsack and staff, to visit Cold Springs, now Springville. He came through the southern tier of counties to Angelica, and from there by what was known as the McClure settlement, in the Town of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, Joseph McClure having cut to that place a sled road from Angelica, which was barely a track indicated by blazed trees, from which the logs had been cut and rolled away. McClure had been educated for the medical profession, but disliking it he had left Belchertown, Mass., and moved to Angelica, N. Y., in the Summer of 1804, when his skill and accuracy as a surveyor had attracted the attention of the principal surveyor and agent of the Holland Land company, Joseph Ellicott, by whom McClure was employed, and sent into the wilderness to survey the subdivisions of the Purchase, and appreciating the loveliness and fertility of the broad valley of the Ischua, he decided to make it his home and moved there in 1806. From this point, Cochran and Yaw had only blazed trees to guide them down the south branch of the Cattaraugus creek to the forks where they crossed to the north bank of the stream which they followed down as far as the place known as the George Shults place. From this place, they came up the ravine to what is now called Cattaraugus street, to the site of the present Village of Springville. They found only the two families of Christopher Stone and John Albro. Stone on Buffalo street just south of Eaton street, and Albro farther north.

Cochran & Yaw took up lot 2; Cochran the south part. With the help of Albro & Stone they cut logs and rolled up the body of a house high enough to stand under the lowest side of the roof. This structure was located at the point of the hill about forty rods south-west of the Edward Goddard place, where a few years later Yaw built a house and spent his days. At first Cochran's house had no floor or window and not a nail in it. Pins driven into augur holes in the logs furnished shelving, seats and table. They had what might be regarded as a novelty at the present day, a bedstead with only one leg to it, in which were two augur holes, receiving the two rails from the sides of the house which furnished the other legs and side, ready for bark cording, which, in those days, was considered a rather extravagant and great luxury. As soon as the shanty was ready Cochran returned for his wife, by way of Buffalo and Batavia, following only blazed trees as far as Boston, from which place a sled-road had been cut out to Buffalo. The first road or travelled path from Springville to Buffalo was up Franklin street to the Russell orchard, then by the Wilson place, Townsend Hill, Pike, Adams and Trevett's, to Boston. Cochran was soon ready to return to his future home, where his life was spent and where he and his wife rest in the beautiful cemetery on the farm they so long occupied.

All their effects were easily packed on a small sled drawn by a yoke of steers, and the father, mother and child started for this wilderness home, by the way of Batavia and Williamsville. From the latter place he was nine days in reaching Springville, and this was only accomplished with the greatest exertion, often being compelled to cut and roll the logs from trees that had fallen across the track. Crossing the Buffalo creek on the ice was a serious affair. After the ice had first formed the water in the creek had fallen about a foot, the ice breaking along the bank had formed again below, leaving a strip of the first formation projecting from the bank. In crossing the runner of the sled ran so firmly under the ledge that the steers were unable to back it out. After vainly trying to extricate the sled, it being quite dark, he took the child in his arms and with his wife, walked nearly a mile, to the Indian Council House, where the Indians were holding one of their wild dances, feath.

ers and paint giving them a hideous appearance. Here he left his wife and child, while he with two or three Indians, returned to extricate the sled, which delayed his return about two hours, which, to the young wife, seemed an age, alone with the howling, painted savages. She had seldom seen Indians, but her mind was filled with stories of their savage ferocity and memory was faithful in bringing them all up fresh before her as they danced, howling around their camp-fire. One of the squaws took the baby in her arms and danced around the fire with it singing their war songs, which seemed to please the child far more than the mother, who expected every moment to see it tossed in the fire. Another took her fur-trimmed overcoat, put it on and followed in the dance and finally disappeared out-doors with it. Her feelings can better be imagined than described. Her child seemed safe but the thought that her fur-trimmed coat, the bridal-gift of her mother, was gone forever and she could not hide her tears. "White squaw, baby, cry," said one who could speak a little English.

At last her husband returned with the Indians who had accompanied him. All was right again, but that scene could never be forgotten by the mother. They stayed at the Council House all night. The Indians fed their steers and gave them breakfast for which they would take no remuneration. The only similar instance in their long journey. They obtained shelter nights and food until they reached Boston corners. Thence it took them two days to reach Springville, camping one night beside a fallen tree, between the Lewis Trevitt place and the Pike school-house, about five and one-half miles from their new house, which they reached on the following day.

When they left Boston they started very early with strong hopes to reach Springville that night, but a strong wind had prostrated several trees across their track, which had given them a day of the hardest labor to get through, but all in vain. The bright hopes of the morning were all blasted and though it was cold and blustering they were compelled to spend the night beside a fallen tree near the roots which were turned up. Hemlock brush was piled on the ground and a covering of it on poles overhead, a fire built before it which kept Cochran busy through the night, to supply with fuel and tend while the

mother had a six-months' child to keep comfortable and quiet. The steers had to make their supper and breakfast on browse. They were all ready for another early start and reached the shanty of John Russell, on lot one, near the angle (just west of the corporation line) on Franklin street, built since Cochran went for his wife. It was a pleasant surprise for Cochran and wife to come upon this shanty in the wilderness, with its genial occupants and they were made welcome there the first night in Concord, and the wives formed a union that night, baptised with many tears (but they were tears of joy) that lasted all through their future lives. And their "pine-knot" torches often guided them through the woods, half a mile, from shanty to shanty, for a long winter evening's visit. The next morning Russell and Cochran went down together to Cochran's house to clear out the snow which they found abundant in it, as the roof covered only about three-fourths of the top, no doors in it and no chinking had been done. But the snow was soon ejected and fire built at one end where there was not any roof and both wives were soon there getting their two suppers together. With what thrilling interest the survivors of these two families recounted these scenes over fifty years after.

Though greatly surprised by the addition of Russell and wife to the town since Cochran went for his family, he was disappointed in finding that Albro had lost his wife and left for his old home in the east. During the winter of 1808 and 1809, Stone, Cochran and Russell were the only settlers within ten miles. Cochran and Russell were the two first permanent settlers of the town of Concord. Stone and Albro removing to other parts of the country. The first money earned by Cochran was by making ashes, boiling the lye into salts, in a two-pail iron kettle, and carrying the salts in a trough he had dug out, on his back to the ashery in Hamburg, twenty-two miles distant. With this money he was enabled to pay his bill made in Boston when moving into Concord. It is difficult to picture to ourselves the hardships of pioneer life. The winter blasts penetrated the hastily-built shanties. There were no fire-places and no chimneys save a big hole in the roof, through which all the heat as well as the smoke escaped. The cattle lived on browse and for a while these hardy settlers had to supply much of their provis-

ions from the game of the surrounding wilderness. They had no neighbors within ten miles. The curling smoke from these three humble but happy homes was all there was to cheer the forest gloom. Never were neighbors more highly prized than by those hopeful pioneers who where closely united by their common experiences and the necessities of their forest life.

Much of their out-door labor was done in common. Together they logged and cleared their land and soon each had three or four acres burned and in condition to plant corn and potatoes. They struggled hard under adverse circumstances to supply their actual wants. But sympathy and generous friendship made their lot happy and often in later years they were heard to call those early days of struggle and privation the happiest of their lives. Cochran and Russell with their wives, went on foot to Cary's, in Boston, ten miles, on a visit, each of the men carrying a baby in their arms. They did not start for the afternoon visit at five P. M. Nor did they return the same evening, but took two days for the trip and felt well paid. This visit was soon returned by Asa Cary and wife.

A few years later, when Peter Pratt had settled in Collins, now known as Zoar, Russell, Cochran, and their wives, and Albrow, who had returned with a young wife, went with an ox sled eight miles to spend an evening at his house. It took a good part of the day to get there and all night to get back. Still no doubt they worked lively and gossiped very little about their neighbors. About this time Cochran heard that a man named Waterman had settled upon the Cattaraugus Creek, where the village of Gowanda is now situated. As there were Watermans in his native town he determined to visit him in hopes to hear from his eastern home again. To accomplish this he first went eight miles to get Peter Pratt's old mare on which his wife could ride and carry the baby, for he had come to the conclusion after carrying the baby to Boston and back that baby had got big enough to ride a horse, while he was needed to go ahead and pick out the way, there not being any road. They travelled over twenty-five miles, over the terrible breakers and ravines of Zoar, along the Cattaraugus creek, then an unbroken wilderness, to reach Waterman's. On their return the mare's colt broke its leg, which caused another day's delay. The visit

which was returned by Waterman and wife on horse-back, occupied five days. Such incidents, trivial in themselves, throw a clearer light upon the lives and feelings of our ancestors and give us a better comprehension of the hardships they endured, than can be obtained from the most eloquent descriptions. These pioneers had no communication with the outside world and the friends they left, except as intelligence was brought to them from time to time by some new settler. There were but few additions to the settlement until 1810, when quite a number of families joined them. The next year, and year following, additions were so numerous through the town that when troops were called for in the war of 1812, quite a company went from the limits of the present Town of Concord. Cochran was appointed Ensign by Colonel Stevens and had charge of the company from this town, and were placed at the battery on foot at Black Rock the night Buffalo was burned, and came near being taken prisoners in the morning. When Buffalo was burning a company of Red Coats were sent down the river to silence the battery, which had been doing bad work with their small boats, which had been continually crossing the river during the night. And this company of Red Coats were near the battery when Colonel Chapin was seen coming at full speed from another direction and in time warned them to make their escape, when they all fled, some running but a few rods jumped down the bank by the river side and were safe from their shots, whilst others ran for the woods some forty or fifty rods on a double quick, the balls whizzing by them, Cochran was among this number and as he dodged behind a big hemlock tree a ball struck the tree throwing the bark so sharply in his face that he thought certainly the bullet hit him. Cochran, in after years, often spoke of this as the most terrible event of all his life, for, on the last fire, the cannon ran over his foot crushing off the nails from his toes and he came near fainting and falling at every step the pain was so terrible. Only one of the company got hit by the enemy's bullets and that but a flesh wound in his arm. When the British had spiked the guns they returned to the city for plunder. At the close of the war, Cochran received a commission from the Government as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general and afterwards to Major-general. Much

of the time during his life he held some town office, was one of the first stockholders in the Springville Academy and a trustee all his life. Most of the time its treasurer and during its darkest days and most trying periods, one of its most firm and liberal supporters. At its opening he was so anxious to see it start full that he put in five scholars, though part of them were so young as to more properly belong to the district school. He was ever ready to aid in every benevolent and public enterprise in the place. His second log house was built on the corner of Central avenue and Franklin street, occupying the ground on which the beautiful and stately mansion of D. W. Bensley now stands. In 1823, he built the house on Main street, in which he spent the remainder of his days. When this house was finished the traveling public pressed him so hard for accommodation that in 1824, he put up a sign and kept public house for twenty years. Though he voluntarily abandoned the liquor traffic and kept a temperance house for three or four years. This house is again being fitted for a hotel by F. K. Davis. Cochran died in 1845 not quite sixty-two years of age, leaving a wife, five sons and four daughters, all of whom but the eldest, were born in Springville.

His eldest son, Orson, was born Jan. 26, 1815, and lived in Concord till 1840, when he moved to Otto, near Waverly. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1850, which office he has held ever since, now over thirty-five years. Was town superintendent of Common School there till the office was abandoned. He still lives at Otto, near Waverly.

Joseph G., the second son, was born Feb. 5, 1817. He prepared for College at Springville Academy and graduated at Amherst College and Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., and was sent by A. B. C. F. M., in 1847, to Persia, Asia, where he died after twenty-five years of very successful labor in the mission field. In 1847, he was married to Miss Deborah Plumb, a daughter of Joseph Plumb, formerly of Gowanda. She continued a missionary on the same field where her husband died. Her son, Dr. J. P. Cochran, is laboring with her on the same field.

Byron, the third son, was born Jan. 30, 1821. Has held several offices in the militia, was on Brigadier and Major-Gen-

eral's staff. Was elected Justice of the Peace five times, was deacon, elder and Sunday school superintendent of the Presbyterian church, Springville, for over thirty years, till health failed and he resigned. He still resides in Springville.

Augustus G., the fourth son, was born July 1, 1825. He served three years in the war of the Rebellion, was with Sherman in his grand march through Georgia, returned from the hospital in poor health and is now living on a farm in the Town of Great Valley, Cattaraugus county.

David H., the fifth son, was born July 5th, 1828; prepared for college at Springville Academy. Graduated from Hamilton College about the year 1849. Was principal of Fredonia Academy about three years, from which place he went to the State Normal school at Albany as Professor of Chemistry, &c. Was soon chosen president of Albany State Normal school, where he remained till about 1861 or 1862, when he was elected president of Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, where he still remains as Ph. D., LL. D.

Colonel Elbert Willett Cook.

Elbert Willett Cook—familiarily known as Colonel Cook—was a son of Paul and Jerusha Cook and grandson of Constant and Isabel Cook, and in direct line with their ancestors who came to this country about 1630. The ancestors of his mother, Miss Jerusha Hatch, came over in the Mayflower, and landed at Plymouth Rock. She was of the same family as Israel T. Hatch of Buffalo and Judge Pringle of Batavia.

Elbert Willett was born April 23, 1804, in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y.

Miss Thankful Plumb Murray, born in Orwell, Rutland county, Vt., was a daughter of Jonathan and Roslinda Murray. Elbert Willett Cook and Thankful Plumb Murray were married in Springville, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1832. Their children were :

Hiram Henry, born Oct. 17, 1835, and died unmarried July 18, 1858.

Harriet Maria, born Nov. 19, 1837, and died unmarried Sept. 18, 1857.

Olive Bascom, born March 20, 1839 and died unmarried August 31, 1868.

Elbert Pliny, born Nov. 5, 1841; married, and living in Havana, Schuyler county, N. Y. Banker and miller.

Jonathan Paul, born Nov. 30, 1846; married, and lives in Springville, Erie Co., N. Y.; a farmer.

Grace, born Oct. 11, 1855; unmarried, and lives in Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

Mrs. Thankful P., wife of Elbert W. Cook, died in Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1872. Elbert W. Cook and Lucretia M. Batterson—a sister of the first wife—were married Nov. 24, 1872, in Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y. She died in 1883.

His father died in the service during the war of 1812, leaving his mother and six small children—four boys and two girls—destitute.

Elbert cared for himself after about ten years of age. At about fifteen, he went to learn the trades of tanning and currying, shoemaking and harness-making. During his apprenticeship, he earned by extra work enough to pay for such things as he desired, which were not considered necessary for an apprentice in those days, and had by these extra earnings, when his time was out, a light horse equipage, worth \$80; a set of tools for making shoes and harnesses, and \$100 worth of leather. He commenced business for himself by shoemaking, going from family to family, as was the custom in those days. After earning about \$120, he commenced schooling himself, heretofore having had very poor privileges. He spent over three years in school; most of the time at Skaneateles, N. Y., meanwhile supporting himself.

Directly after, he, with his brothers, Charles and Hiram, engaged in public works, obtaining contracts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The company to which he belonged, built eighteen miles complete of the Chemung Canal, in N. Y.

Soon after he came, in company with his brother Hiram, to Springville, N. Y., and purchased the grist-mill and woolen-mills, with adjoining lands, deeds bearing date July 10, 1831. He also purchased divers tracts of land, and improved them, in

all about six hundred acres. He lived in Springville about thirty-six years, during which time he rebuilt the grist-mill and woolen-mills, enlarging their capacities. He also made many other improvements.

Soon after coming to Springville, he was elected to office in the militia and trained in the Fall as Captain, next year as Adjutant, next as Lieutenant-Colonel, next as Colonel, which office he held several years, although he twice tendered his resignation.

He was noted for his public spirit, doing always what he could to promote public welfare. Of a generous nature, he was kind to the poor: as a rule furnishing employment to the needy. Hard to refuse a friend, he often extended aid of a nature that worked to his own disadvantage.

He was a staunch temperance man, freely spending time and money for its benefit. His name was used by temperance men for the Assembly, the Senate and for Congress.

In May, 1867, he moved to Havana, Schuyler county, N. Y., in consequence of the death of his brother Charles, who died the preceding October. A constant hard worker through life, he adhered to the old habit instead of living at ease. He set about improving lands and buildings there as in his own home.

For years a professed infidel, without excitement, he quietly experienced a change and found himself in full harmony with Christians. From this time he commenced contributing to aid the progress of Christianity, giving liberally to churches far and near, frequently outside of his own denomination. He furnished the lot, prepared the ground, and erected a fine brick structure, costing in all over \$30,000, and presented it a free gift to the Baptist church to which he belonged.

Another monument of his generosity was utilizing the People's College building—main part six stories, with wings four stories, standing unoccupied. Securing title thereto he presented it to the Baptist denomination—the building and nineteen acres of good land and about sixty thousand dollars in cash. To-day it is heated with steam, supplied with warm and cold water in all the rooms, has a boarding-house, dormitories and chapel connected with the school. Although young, it ranks among the highest in the State for its discipline of students.

Colonel Cook, in Springville, N. Y., is as familiarly known in Havana, N. Y., as Deacon Cook.

W. G. R.

Johnson Chase.

Johnson Chase lives in Machias. He says: My father, Enoch Chase, came to Concord from Vermont in the Fall of 1810, and located on lot twenty, township six, range six, since known as the Goodemote place; he and his brother came through with two span of horses; C. Douglas had a log house built on the creek above the Shultus bridge, and we lived in it till our house was built.

During the war of 1812-15 there were living on the creek, Christopher Douglas, David Shultus, William Shultus, Enoch Chase, George Shultus, Moses White, Truman White, Frances White. Within the Corporation I remember the Eaton family, John Albro, Samuel Cochran, Joseph Yaw, Isaac Knox, Samuel Burgess, Alva Plumb, David LeRoy, David Stannard, Jerry L. Jenks, David Stickney, Dr. Daniel Ingals, Milo Fuller, Elijah Perigo, Benjamin Gardner. Gardner's grist mill, I think, was built in 1814, and Milo Fuller, run a carding machine in connection with the mill.

The families east of the village were Deacon Jennings, James Henman, the Madison family, Noah Culver on the Pingry place and Bascom on the Dodge place.

In 1816 we moved to Little Valley, Cattaraugus county; there was no road south from Springville then; we had to go up to Richmond's, cross the creek, take the State road and go beyond Machias, then to Ellicottville and on to Little Valley. There was only one house between Richmond's and Franklinville; only two log houses in Ellicottville, and three or four settlers in Little Valley.

Enoch Chase, Sr., died in Little Valley in 1825.

Enoch Chase, Jr., died in Iowa in 1839.

Lyman died in Iowa.

Kimball lives in Iowa.

Statement of Joel Chafee.

My father's family started from Rutland county, Vt., Feb. 1, 1817, and came with a yoke of oxen and a wooden-shod sled to

Onondaga county; there we found bare ground and traded off our sled and got an old wagon, and paid \$20 to boot; there were father and mother and six children of us, and we carried our own beds and took them in nights and laid them on the floor and slept on them, and we carried and cooked our own provisions and did not buy any meals on the road; we were on the road six weeks; some stormy days we did not travel; we left the Buffalo road somewhere near the Genesee river, and came through by or near Pike and Arcade; stayed at Peter Sears', near Sardinia village, over night, and came down to Richmond's the next day in the forenoon; mother had walked considerable of the way and carried a child and was nearly tired out, so father and mother and the younger children remained at Richmond's that afternoon and night, but four of us children, viz., Diana, Joel, Almira and Stephen, came on by ourselves, and followed marked trees through the woods to Springville and up through where we live now (it was all woods here then), and down where the Scoby bridge crosses the Cattaraugus creek, and down a piece on the other side to Uncle Parmenter's (Mrs. Parmenter was sister to our mother). When we came to the Cattaraugus creek it was partly frozen over, but there was a strip in the middle where the water was the deepest and ran the swiftest that was not frozen, and there were two small poles laid across the open space. John Holdridge lived on this side up a piece from the creek, and when we came to the house we told Mrs. Holdridge that we wanted to go over to Uncle Parmenter's, and she went and called Mr. Holdridge, and he came and took us over on the two poles, one by one, and we went down a short distance to Uncle Parmenter's house; if we had undertaken to cross the creek alone, probably some of us would have been drowned.

At that time General Knox lived on the corner of Main and Waverly streets. Mr. Burgess lived where George Weeden does. Julius Bement lived on the place he so long occupied, and kept "bachelor's hall." We lived in his house one and three-fourths years. We had just three dollars in money when we arrived here; my father located on the farm we now occupy in 1819; at one time we lived on bran bread three weeks, and we used to dig leeks and boil and eat them; they constituted

a considerable portion of our food. My father got money to pay his first tax by putting up a leach in one corner of the kitchen and boiling the lye over the kitchen fire into black salts and selling them, which was the only way we could get money; I got my spending money by burning down hollow trees and making salts out of the ashes.

Sophia Russell taught the first school in this district in her father's chamber, about 1819. Before that we went to the village to school, kept in Widow Gardner's house on East hill. The first school house in this district was built by subscription and located on Main street on the corner of Deacon Russell's land, about 1820; that school house was moved down to the Chafee Corners about 1822; David Bensley taught the first school in that house.

Once father and others clubbed together and hired Mr. Burgess to go to Buffalo with his oxen after some provisions; it took him over a week to make the trip, and among other things he bought a tierce of flour, and it was divided up according to the amount each paid.

The Bensley's built a saw mill on the Spring brook down near the Cattaraugus creek in 1817.

I worked for Samuel Cochran by the month in 1827 and helped score timber and draw brick for the old academy, which was built that season.

Charles Chafee.

Charles Chafee was born in Claridon, Rutland county, Vt. His wife's maiden name was Polly Miles. They came to this town March 15, 1817.

Betsey, born 1802; married Elisha Eaton. Died in Concord 1880.

Diana, born 1804; died in Concord 1818.

Joel, born May, 1807.

Almira, born August, 1809; married William Blackmar. Lives in Concord.

Stephen, born November, 1811; died in Wellsville, Ohio in 1838.

Alanson, born November, 1813; married Vestina Bensley, and died in Concord 1874.

Eliza, born March, 1816; married Edward Cole and lives in Hamburg.

Augustus, born August, 1818; married Melinda Andrus, first wife, and lives in Concord.

Miles, born 1822; married Caroline Miner and lives in Iowa.

Adaline, born 1826; married Heman Andrus; died in Concord in 1850, aged twenty-four.

Joel Chafee.

Joel Chafee was born in Wallingford, Vt., in 1807, came to this town with his parents in March 1817; was married Oct. 11, 1832; his wife, Anna Moulton, was born in the town of Spencer, Worcester county, Mass.

Their children were:

Augusta, born Sept. 1835; married Joseph Rumsey, Oct. 1855.

Bertrand, born Oct., 1837; married Jennie Richmond, 1871.

Ellen, born March, 1845; died, Jan., 1856.

Burdett, born Aug. 1849; died, Aug., 1849.

Carlos E., born July, 1851; married, Sept., 1870. Hattie Cochran.

Anna Chafee died Sept. 24, 1882, aged seventy years and one month. Joel Chafee survived her but a few months, dying March 14, 1883, aged seventy-five years, ten months and fourteen days.

Bertrand Chafee.

Mr. Chafee was born in Concord, Oct. 26, 1837, where, with the exception of two or three years' absence, he has since resided. He was reared on the farm and received his education at the Springville Academy. In 1855, he engaged for a year in the jewelry business, at Union Springs, Cayuga county N. Y. The following two years he spent in Buffalo, first as clerk for the Western Transportation Company, and then for the American Express Company. Leaving Buffalo, he returned to the farm where he remained until 1863, when he engaged in the general hardware trade in Springville, under the firm name of J. Chafee & Son, which he continued for twelve years. In 1869, in company with C. J. Shuttleworth, he bought the Springville mills, and the next year a one-half interest in the

Pike, N. Y., mills. They afterward purchased the entire Pike mills. They dissolved partnership in 1874, Mr. Chafee taking the Springville mills which he carried on until 1880, when he leased them to E. L. Hoopes, having previously disposed of his hardware interests to D. W. Bensley in 1875. He is also the owner of several farms.

In 1870 and '71, Mr. Chafee was elected Supervisor of his native town, both years by precisely the same majority, sixty-six. In 1865, he was elected to represent the fifth Assembly District in the Legislature, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body.

He was instrumental in getting through the Legislature the new charter of the village, and also the bill regulating the salaries of Supervisors in Erie county.

He also presented to the Legislature the bill which changed Griffith Institute into a union free school with an academic department. Previous to this change he was for ten years—1866 to '76—one of the Trustees of the Academy and for eight years was Treasurer of the Board.

Since the organization of the S. & S. R. R. in 1878, Mr. Chafee has been its President and General Manager.

Mr. Chafee is a Knight Templar, and in 1875 and '76 he was Deputy Grand Master of the Masons of the State for the district comprising Erie county.

Mr. Chafee was married May 17, 1871, to Miss Jennie B. Richmond, daughter of George Richmond, Sr., one of the earliest settlers of Sardinia.

Carlos E. Chafee.

Carlos Emmons Chafee, son of Joel Chafee, was born July 2, 1851, in Concord, of which town he has always been a resident. He attended school several years at the Springville Academy. He is at present conductor on the Springville and Sardinia Railroad.

Mr. Chafee was married Sept. 1, 1870, to Hattie C. Cochran, daughter of Byron Cochran, Esq., of Springville.

They have two children:

Bessie E., born Aug. 11, 1876, and Jennie, born Sept. 28, 1880.

John R. Chafee.

John R. Chafee, son of Alanson Chafee and Vistina Bensley Chafee, was born in Concord, July 2, 1857, where he has always resided. He was educated at Griffith Institute. Mr. Chafee has two sisters: Louella, who married Edwin Miller, and resides near Minneapolis, Minn., and Emma, who also resides near Minneapolis.

Augustus Chafee.

Augustus Chafee was born in this town in 1818. His father's name was Charles Chafee; his mother's maiden name was Polly Miles. Mr. Chafee is a farmer and has always resided in town. He has been married four times; by his second wife he has two children:

Sarah M. Chafee married Warren Widrig.

George W. Chafee.

By his fourth and present wife he has one child: Ella R. Chafee.

Elder Clarke Carr.

Elder Clarke Carr was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1774, and was married to Patty Merwin, in the same state. He moved to Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1802, and commenced preaching about 1803. In 1810, he moved to Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y.; was called out to serve on the Niagara frontier in the War of 1812, and was at Buffalo at the time it was burned. He moved to the north part of Concord and settled in the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek, about 1814. For years he was pastor of the Boston Baptist church, and also founded several churches in the south towns of Erie county. He died in the Town of Concord in 1854. His wife died in 1879, aged ninety-four years. They had three children:

Louisa, born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1803; was married to Samuel W. Alger in 1824, and died April 9, 1882, in Concord.

Clark M. was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1805, and died at Galesburg, Ill., in September, 1877.

Laura was born in Durham, Greene county, in 1807. She was married to Ambrose Torrey; died in the town of Concord, in October, 1881.

The Carr Brothers.

The five Carr brothers, a brief mention of which follows, were the sons of the late Clark M. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., a former resident of Erie county, and grandsons of Elder Clark Carr, an early settler in this town, and an early preacher in this and adjoining towns.

Three of them attended Springville Academy and also graduated at Knox College, Ill. They all served with distinction in the Union army, and afterwards occupied prominent positions of public trust.

Eugene A. Carr was born in Concord, N. Y.; at sixteen years of age he went to the West Point Military academy; graduated high in his class; was appointed second lieutenant and sent to the Western frontier; in a battle with the Sioux, was wounded, and promoted to first lieutenant; afterwards received a captain's commission, which he held till the commencement of the Rebellion, when he was promoted to colonel. He served under Generals Lyon in Missouri and Grant at Vicksburg, where he was wounded, and promoted to brevet brigadier-general, which title he held during the War. At the close of the War, he was sent by the Government to Europe to inspect military fortifications. As an officer of the regular army, he is now stationed in Arizona. He married Mary McConnel, daughter of General McConnel, of St. Louis. They have one son, Clark N.

Byron O. Carr was born in Concord, N. Y. During the Rebellion, he was quartermaster in the Army of the Southwest, with the rank of colonel. After the War, he was appointed superintendent of the Ogden division of the Union Pacific Railroad, which he held four years; subsequently, he was government steamboat inspector on the Mississippi river; he now resides in St. Helena, Cal. He was married in 1854 to Mary E. Buck, of Galesburg, Ill.

Horace M. Carr was born in Boston, N. Y.; after graduating at Knox College he graduated at Hamilton College; entered the ministry; served as chaplain in the Union army during the War; is now preaching at Parsons, Kansas.

Clark E. Carr was born in Boston, N. Y.; after graduating at Knox College, he graduated at the Poughkeepsie Law

school; practiced law at Galesburg, Ill.; was appointed aide-de-camp on Governor Yates' staff, and occupied that position during the War; is now postmaster at Galesburg, which position he has held twenty-five years.

George P. Carr, son of Clark M. Carr, by his second wife, was born in Buffalo, N. Y. He served as captain in the Union army during the War, and at its close was appointed by President Johnson parish judge in Louisiana; while occupying this position he met his death in a mysterious manner, probably a victim of the intense political feeling rife at that time. He possessed literary talent and was the author of two books of poems: "The River of Life," and "The Contest."

Clark Family.

Abraham Clark, Jr., father of Alanson Clark, Esq., of this town, was born in the town of Gloucester, Providence county, R. I., June 14, 1790, being the fifth in a family of ten children, was married to Alice Blackmar, who was born in Thompson, Windham county, Conn., April 24, 1795, Feb. 18, 1816; resided in his native town till November, 1818, when, with his family consisting of his wife and one child, he emigrated "west" to what was then the town of Concord, Niagara county, N. Y. "Taking up" a piece of land containing one hundred acres, part of lot fourteen, range eight, township seven, being about one mile from Langford postoffice, in what is now the town of North Collins; he afterwards sold his claim and removed to land situated in the the same town, part of lot twelve, township seven, range eight; here he resided till his wife died, July 2, 1853; shortly after this he disposed of his farm to his sons, Lyman and Alanson.

April 29, 1854, he was again married to Mrs. Julia M. Wright, and removed to the east part of the town on the Genesee road, near the present Concord line; remaining here but a short time he removed to Evans Center, Erie county, where he continued to reside till his death, April 25, 1864; he and his first wife were both active members of the F. B. church.

By his first wife he had ten children, as follows:

Lyman, born in Gloucester, R. I., Nov. 16, 1816; married to Emily, daughter of Abram Conger, of Shirley; now lives at

Princeton, Green Lake county, Wis.; previous to his removal he was for some time Justice of the Peace, and was Supervisor of the town of North Collins in 1856-7.

Anna, born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y., May 7, 1819; died Oct. 16, 1822.

Emily, born March 6, 1822; died Nov. 13, 1838.

Alanson, born April 3, 1824.

Hiram, born June 4, 1826.

Alban, born March 19, 1829; is married and lives at Princeton, Wis.

William, born April 19, 1831; died in Princeton, Wis., Oct. 3, 1863.

Susan, born May 26, 1833; died Oct. 7, 1834.

Julia A., born Feb. 12, 1836; died Feb. 13, 1854.

Henry Clay, born July 13, 1839; died May 3, 1853.

By his second wife:

Julia Clayanna, born Aug. 3, 1855; lives in Buffalo with her mother and half sister, Mrs. Eunice Dole.

Alanson, fourth child of Abraham Clark, has always resided within the limits of this history, being the only one of his father's family now a resident of this State, except the half sister just mentioned who resides in Buffalo. He was married at Hamburg, N. Y., by Esquire White, Feb. 26, 1854, to Flora Palmerton (born Aug. 6, 1831), daughter of William Palmerton, a brother of Joshua and Henry Palmerton, all of whom were early settlers of the town of Collins, Joshua having settled near Collins Center in the Spring of 1810, the others following soon after. The Palmertons came from Danby, Vt., and are supposed to be of English origin.

William Palmerton married Floranna Delezenne, who was, as her name indicates, French descent; they had eleven children, four of whom, Betsey, Nathan, Flora and John, are residents of this county.

Delezenne Palmerton, the eldest, lives at Muskegan, Mich.

George Edward Palmerton went to California during the gold excitement, and has not been heard from in twenty-five years, and is supposed to be dead.

The other members of the family not mentioned are now deceased.

Their children are as follows :

Willis Gaylord, born Nov. 10, 1854.

Riley Hiram, born Feb. 4, 1857.

George William, born May 26, 1858.

Mr. Clark lives one-half mile east of Woodward's Hollow (which is his postoffice), on what has ever been known as the Genesee road, is a farmer, and owns a dairy farm of 275 acres.

Willis Gaylord Clark graduated at the Oberlin, O., Commercial college in August, 1874; has taught school considerable, and in the Fall of 1881 was a candidate for School Commissioner in the third district of Erie county. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected in 1882.

Jonathan O. Canfield.

Jonathan O. Canfield, was born Sept. 30, 1811, in Ulster county, N. Y. His father, Jonathan Canfield, was a minister. His mother's maiden name was Mercy Holly. When Mr. Canfield was nine years old, the family moved to Boston, N. Y., where they lived twelve years; they then removed to Genesee county, where they lived six years; they next removed into this town, where Mr. Canfield has since resided. The following is Mr. Canfield's family record :

PARENTS.

Jonathan Canfield, born Nov. 6, 1765; married July 15, 1787; died Dec. 9, 1851.

Mercy Holly, born April 9, 1771; died Nov. 25, 1855.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Silvanus, born May 11, 1788; married Feb. 17, 1815, to Abigail Wood; died June 7, 1848.

Josiah, born Sept. 14, 1789; married March 13, 1814, to Mary Crosby; died June 22, 1854.

Sillick, born Sept. 12, 1791; married Jan. 22, 1814, to Susanna Tousey; died Sept. 20, 1865.

Wealthy, born Oct. 22, 1793; married Dec. 26, 1819, to Josh Baker; died Dec. 21, 1824.

Mylo, born Oct. 7, 1796; married Jan. 1, 1826, to Electa Landon; died March 13, 1826.

Watee, born March 31, 1799; married Nov. 13, 1853, to Hiram Moore; died December, 1855.

Sally, born May 31, 1801; died Aug. 27, 1826.

Rebecca, born June 18, 1804; married Nov. 11, 1827, to John B. Landon; died May 14, 1874.

Jane, born July 28, 1807; died Sept. 17, 1809.

Oliver, born Oct. 22, 1809; married May 17, 1837, to Laurilla Hopkins; died May 10, 1865.

Jonathan O., born Sept. 30, 1811; married first, Sept. 7, 1843, to Elvira Horton; second, May 15, 1877, to Elizabeth Waterman.

CHILDREN.

*Ray H., born July 16, 1844; married 1873 to Lydia Booth.

Moses H., born Nov. 2, 1847; married 1872 to Melissa McCullor.

G. Bruce, born June 21, 1850; married 1874 to Kate Brooks.

Paul, born Sept. 21, 1855.

*Ray H., is a graduate of Eastman's Business College.

Vincent M. Cole's Statement.

I was born Sept. 19, 1814; came to this town in 1817; my wife's name was Julia Squires, daughter of Seely Squires; she was born in Concord, and died in 1840; I was married to my present wife, Catherine Ostrinder, in 1842; am a farmer. My father's name was Aaron Cole; my mother's maiden name was Sarah C. Gates. My father was left an orphan at an early date, and removed to Concord in 1817, and lived with Orrin Sibley one Winter, and then built a log house on a farm of fifty acres, one-half mile east of Orrin Sibley's. He moved into the log house and went to Hamburg and got a pig and brought him home under his arm, and put him in a pen near the house. One night the pig squealed and mother went out and found a bear at the pen. She got a fire-brand and threw at him and he left. Soon after the bear came again and mother drove him off, and left some fire burning near the pen; but the bear came a third time and got the pig, and killed and eat him up. Some of the neighbors built a bear pen of logs, near where the Vosburg cheese factory now stands, and caught two young bears. The wolves used to kill our sheep and we could not keep sheep

unless we put them in a close pen at night near the house. There was plenty of wild game in the woods, our dog killed several deer alone, when the snow was deep and the crust would bear the dog. When he killed one he would come to the house and we would follow him back and get the deer. We had all the venison and bear meat we wanted. We planted and raised a good crop of corn among the logs and stumps, by planting the corn with an old axe. They had three children :

Lizette, born in Concord in 1842, married Thomas Upham.

Ella, married Addison Lonsbury.

John is a dentist and lives in Collins Center.

Almon D. Conger.

Mr. Conger was born in Danby, Vermont, Jan. 12, 1815 ; of Quaker ancestry. He was a son of Noah Conger and Hannah Griffith Conger. Mr. Conger came to Collins in 1838, where he resided until 1877, when he removed to Springville. While a resident of Collins he was engaged chiefly in farming, but for some years past his business has been loaning money and buying and selling real estate. He was Assessor in Collins twenty-one years. Mr. Conger was a brother of the Hon. Anson G. Conger. He was married in 1839 to Sophronia Potter, daughter of Peter Potter, formerly of Granville, N. Y. They have had six children, viz. :

Noah, born April 26, 1841 ; died, April 27, 1873.

Hannah M., born Aug. 31, 1844.

Lydie E., born Nov. 7, 1847 ; died July 8, 1868.

Andrew W., born June 5, 1850 ; married Florence Clark, daughter of Timothy Clark, and resides on the homestead farm in Collins.

Albert E., born Oct. 24, 1857.

Jessie M., born Dec. 15, 1859 ; married Russell F. Bryant, resides in Springville.

Mr. Conger is, in the full acceptance of the term, "a self-made man." He began his successful career in humble circumstances, and by his own unaided efforts he has secured to himself and posterity a very handsome competence. He informs the writer that the first money he possessed he earned of a neighboring farmer by chopping by the month, and that

in his early years he made it a rule to lay up something each year over and above his expenses.

George D. Conger.

Mr. Conger was a son of Abram Conger, who was one of four brothers that came to Collins in the Spring of 1817. He (Abram Conger) was married in June, 1830, to Anna Hunt. Four of their children are now living, viz.:

Emily married Lyman Clark; reside at Princetown, Wis.

Mary Jane married Charles Bartholomew; reside in North Collins.

Fidelia married John Goodell; since died.

George D. Conger was born Dec. 10, 1842, in Collins. His time until eighteen years of age was spent on the farm and attending school. On the 8th of August, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-Fourth New York Volunteers, Company A; was corporal, and took part in every engagement in which his regiment was engaged in, except an interval of six weeks in July and August, 1862, when he was confined in the hospital. He was slightly wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; was mustered out of the service Oct. 12, 1864. He was married Feb. 16, 1865, to Diantha Sampson, and engaged in farming in Concord. He has at present upon his farm fifty acres of apple orchard. In the Spring of 1883, he moved to Springville, N. Y., and became a dealer in carriages, wagons, agricultural implements and farm produce. He has one daughter, Cora May, born Aug. 10, 1869.

James Curtis.

James Curtis was originally from Willington, Conn. He came to Concord in 1832, from Onondaga county, and located on lot forty-three, township seven, range six, on Sharp street, buying his land of Jonathan Mayo. He married Mary Marcy, a cousin of Governor Marcy of New York. They had four children:

Zebadiah married Lovice Hall, and died in Concord, about 1840.

Nancy Maria married Erastus Mayo, and died about 1849.

leaving seven children, viz.: William, Louisa, James, Minerva, Rufus, Cornelia and Della.

William T. married Charlotte Williams first, and Angeline Williams second. He died in 1882, in Aurora, Erie county; no children.

Origin D. Curtis.

Origin D. Curtis was born June 27, 1818, in Onandaga county and came to Concord in 1831; was married the Fall of 1839 to Lucy Mayo. He lived in Concord till the Spring of 1850, when he moved to Machias; to Otto, N. Y., in 1864, and back to Springville in 1872. In the Spring of 1881, he went to the Red River valley, Polk county, Minnesota, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. He is a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He has eight children, viz.:

Mary C. married L. B. Churchill.

Julia L. married James Jackson; reside in Waupaca, Wis.

Dora married William H. Jackett; reside in Mansfield, Cattaraugus county.

Jonathan V. married Adda Chase; reside in Salamanca, N. Y.

Henry married Estelle Stanbro; reside in Concord.

Edwin married Ida Widrig; reside in Springville.

Willis H. married Rosa Barse; reside in Polk county, Minn.

George married Etta Widrig; reside in Springville.

Mr. Curtis' father, James Curtis, died in Machias, Cattaraugus county, in 1863. His wife died in Concord about 1878.

Robert Curran.

Mr. Curran was born in Dundalf, Ireland, in 1780; came to Ulster county, N. Y., when thirteen years of age; from there to Tioga county, N. Y., and to the north part of Concord in 1821, where he resided until his death, in 1865. Mr. Curran was one of a family of seven. When he came to Concord, Boston corners was called Torrey's corners, and there were but three frame houses on the Boston road in the vicinity of the corners. Mr. Curran had five children:

Mrs. A. P. Ellis of East Concord.

Caroline, who died in 1861.

William Curran, Esq., of Boston.

Hiram and Mary Curran, also of Boston.

James F. Crandall.

James F. Crandall was born March 20, 1797, in Newport, Rhode Island. His father, William Crandall, followed the ocean, and was captain of a merchant vessel that sailed from Newport. James F. married Maria W. Edwards, who was born in Newport, R. I., also. They came to Concord in 1821. Mr. Crandall was a weaver by trade and worked in a factory in Rhode Island. He worked in a factory after he came here, and also kept hotel several years, and was engaged in trade in this town and Aurora. He died in Spingville, April 20, 1873, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Maria W. Edwards, died May 20, 1855.

Their children were :

George E.

Sarah G., born July 16, 1819, in Rhode Island; married Major Wells and died here about 1844.

Abajail P., born Feb. 13, 1822, here; married A. H. Wing, lives in Chicago.

Emeline, born May 15, 1824, here; married D. G. Vorce; died in Chicago about 1877.

Augustus, born June 2, 1831, here.

Augusta, born June 2, 1831, here; married William Murray; died in California about 1865.

George E. Crandall.

George E. Crandall was born in Providence, R. I., July 16, 1816. Came to this town with his parents in 1821. He was married to Polly M. Harvey in Springville, Dec. 22, 1836. He has resided in Springville about sixty-two years. He is a practical jeweler, and has carried on the business many years. He has also carried on the gunsmith business, and has sometimes been engaged in farming.

His children are :

James F., born Oct. 25, 1837; married Clara Tillotson; resides in New York city, is a jeweler.

Norman E., May 24, 1849; married Ursula Hammond; resides in Ashford, is a farmer.

Lemuel G., born July 30, 1843; married Loretta Hunt; she died in 1877; is a jeweler.

Nelson H., born May 29, 1845 ; married Antoinette Casey ; they have one child, Bianca ; resides in Springville and is a jeweler.

Ellen M., born June 12, 1847 ; married William R. De Puy ; resides at Sea Cliff, L. I. ; he is a lawyer.

George A., born Sept. 17, 1847 ; married Sarah Dorsey ; resides at Holland ; he is a jeweler.

William C., May 20, 1853.

Ebenezer S. Cady, Statement.

Ebenezer S. Cady was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y. Came to the village of Springville in 1838 ; is a carpenter and joiner ; was married at Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1840, to Miss Mary Oyer, who was born in 1817 at Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y. My father, Arnold Cady, was born at Chatham, Columbia county, and served as volunteer of marines in defence of the New York harbor in the war of 1812. My mother's maiden name was Sarah Hunt. She was born in Washington, Vt. Grandfather's name was Ebenezer Cady ; he was a Captain in the war of the Revolution. Grandmother's maiden name was Chloe Beebe. She was born in Connecticut. The house my grandfather built in Chatham in 1761 and '62, was built of pine timber, was taken down in 1824 and the timber used in building the Presbyterian meeting house in the village of Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y. In this house my grandfather's two sons and five daughters were born. The outside doors were made of pine boards, two thicknesses, cut into horizontally about half-way of their height, and at night barred on the inside with a stick. On the farm was an oak grove where the people assembled on the Sabbath to worship (they were Presbyterians), until they built a church on his farm, the first church in Chatham. This building was moved to Chatham four corners, a distance of one and one-half miles. The building was put on runners and under the runners small sticks were placed for rollers, and many ox teams were hitched to each of the runners and in that way the building was drawn to the spot and for many years the followers of the lowly Nazarene met at this humble church and offered their devotions to the God of Abraham, till finally later gen-

erations have sold the old church for a sheepfold, and built another church exhibiting more pride than piety.

They had six children :

Lucy A., born in 1840 and died in 1872.

Sarah J., born in 1844 ; married Newela French.

Maryette, born in 1847 and died in 1850.

Cassius M., born in 1850 and died in 1871.

Ellen G., born in 1853 ; married Gardner Berry.

William S., born in 1856 and lives in Kalkaska, Mich.

James A. Cranston.

Arnold C. Cranston, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rhode Island March 17, 1799, and was married about 1821 to Miss Selinda, who was born in Massachusetts July 20, 1804. They came here from Madison county, N. Y., in 1834, and settled a few miles north of Springville on the farm now owned by his son, James A., where he lived until his death in 1869, which was caused by the falling of a limb of a tree which he was felling. His wife died Aug. 2, 1877. They had four children, all but one of whom were born in Massachusetts :

Monroe, born April 1, 1822 ; died in 1822.

Almeda G., born Feb. 17, 1825 ; married Lysander Needham.

Harriet L., born Nov. 22, 1833 ; married Wilbur Stanbro.

James A. Cranston was born Aug. 27, 1828, in Massachusetts, and came with his parents to Concord in 1834. He is a carpenter and joiner and worked at his trade a great many years, but at the present time confines himself exclusively to farming. He was married in 1857 to Miss Polly M. Wilcox. They have four children :

Fred. A., born in 1859 ; married Jennie Widrig, and lives in East Concord.

Mary, born in 1865.

Nellie, born in 1867.

Lemuel, born in 1869.

Calkins Family.

Elisha Calkins and wife (Elizabeth Cross) came from Vermont and settled in Clinton county, N. Y. In the Fall of 1828 they moved to Buffalo ; not liking the low lands in the vicinity

they only stayed through the Winter, and in the Spring of 1829 came to the town of Colden and settled on a farm on South hill. Their family consisted of eight children, Olive, Polly, William, Moses, Sally, Harrison, John and Betsey. The girls married and settled in Colden; two of them are still living there, Mrs. Thomas Buffum and Mrs. Jesse Hedges.

Moses married Elizabeth Abbott, and settled on the hill; he is now living at Colden village, but very feeble; he has one son, A. C. Calkins, living in Buffalo.

John married Susan Southworth, of Boston, and lived on a farm on the hill. In the Fall of 1856 was kicked by a horse and died of injuries received, leaving two sons, John D. and Earl, who are now living at South Bend, Ind.

Harrison married Elizabeth Cunningham, of Concord, and lived on the hill near Glenwood; he died of consumption in 1853, and left one son, Hon. Elisha C. Calkins, now living at Kearney City, Nebraska.

William A. cleared a farm in the town of Concord, attending the Springville academy in 1833, when Parsons was Principal. His health failing, he went down to Staten Island and taught school one year, and married Eliza Randolph Rollo, of Staten Island; he came back and went to farming on his farm in Concord and lived there about five years, sold out and moved into the town of Colden, where he is still living. He had five children, two sons (dying in infancy) and three daughters:

Jane Rollo married Harry Foote.

Maria married A. C. Calkins, and lives in Buffalo.

Julia married A. J. Sweetapple and lives in Elma.

Frederick Crary.

Mr. Crary was born in Wallingford, Rutland county, Vt., in 1802. His grandfathers, William Crary and John Sweetland, were both soldiers of the Revolution, the latter taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. C. first came to the region then called Concord about 1819; subsequently, about 1820, in the capacity of a showman, he accompanied the first elephant that was ever exhibited in Springville. He was first married in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., to Wealthy Ann Durkee.

She dying, he was married a second time to Louisa Richmond, by whom he had children as follows:

Marion, who died at six years of age.

Charles S., who served as Captain of Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment New York State volunteers during the Rebellion—he died in Springville in March, 1865.

Ann, married Andrew Neff; resides in Ashford, N. Y.

Charlotte, married Eugene Mills, and afterwards died, leaving two daughters.

While a resident of Sardinia Mr. Crary served three terms as Justice of the Peace, and one term in Springville.

Cyrus Cheney.

Cyrus Cheney came here from Massachusetts about 1816. He married Rebecca Sawyer and lived here a number of years and then went back to Massachusetts. When gold was discovered in California he went there and remained a few years and died soon after he returned. They had three children, Abigail, Sally and Augustus.

Isaac B. Childs.

Isaac B. Childs was born Oct. 13, 1823, in the town of Concord, and has always resided in this town, and by occupation a cooper and farmer. Was married to Marsha A. Brown, who was the mother of his two children: Ellen M., wife of George B. Baker and Charles F. Childs. She died Nov. 22, 1861. His second wife, Mary Ann Jones, died March 12, 1866, leaving no children. His third wife, Emily Pratt, mother of Lowell Childs, died Feb. 10, 1873. He was married to his present wife, Catherine Oyer, March 10, 1875. His father's name was Lewis Childs; his mother's maiden name was Deborah Starks, daughter of Jedediah Starks. His father removed from Deerfield, Mass., in 1832, and settled on the farm now owned by George Weeden, one and one-half miles north-west from Springville and worked at coopering. He also opened and worked a stone quarry on his farm and for many years furnished stone for a large number of the buildings in Springville and surrounding country. He subsequently sold his farm and removed to

Springville, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, in 1853. His mother died July 5, 1873.

Ellen M. Childs was born March 21, 1850.

Charles F. Childs was born June 18, 1854.

Lowell Childs was born Feb. 3, 1873.

Colburn Family.

Orlin Colburn was born at Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., June 13, 1816. When a boy six years of age, he came with his parents to Collins, May 20, 1822. The family moved into an old log school-house, situated on what is now called "Scrabble Hill;" In 1837 he was married to Miss Jane Peabody, who died in 1847, leaving a family of five children, all of whom are dead except one. Erastus Colburn was born Dec. 25, 1841. He enlisted at the commencement of the war, served four years and came home unhurt. In 1867 he married the daughter of Captain Davis, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and in 1868, emigrated to Marysville, Kansas, where he has since been engaged in farming.

Ezra Colburn, the second son of the family, enlisted in 1861, was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness and died from starvation at Libby prison.

Orlin Colburn married his second wife, Sarah Ackley, of the town of Persia, Cattaraugus county. Farming has been the principal occupation of his life. Has five children by his second wife, viz: John C., born May 2, 1850, married Mary A. Hawks in 1874. They have three children.

Caswell C. resides at Wheeler Hollow, N. Y.

O. J. Colburn was born May 6, 1852, in Concord, N. Y., was married in 1879, to Mary E. Morton, who was born Sept. 3, 1856.

Peter Colburn was born April 29, 1854; married Mary A. Sutherland, in 1868.

Lowell M. Cummings.

Lowell M. Cummings was born in 1847, in the town of Warren, Mass. Came to Springville in 1870, where he was married in 1870, to Miss Kate Emmons, daughter of Dr. Carlos Emmons.

His father's name was John F. Cummings; his mother's maiden name was Julia Graves. His grandfather's name was John G. Cummings; his grandmother's maiden name was Sarah Barroughs.

Until the age of fifteen years he remained at home with his father's family and attended the Alfred University. Then, in the years 1863 and 1864, went to New Hampshire and attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, during the years 1865 and 1866, then came to Springville and engaged in mercantile business. Subsequently read law and was admitted as an attorney and counselor-at-law in 1877, having since practiced his profession at Springville, N. Y. His children are:

Caroline J. Cummings, born April 29, 1878.

Carlos Emmons Cummings, born Aug. 7, 1878.

Charles D. Cummings, born July 5, 1880.

Giles Churchill.

Giles Churchill was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., March 12, 1786. His father Stephen Churchill was at the burning of Cherry Valley by the Indians and Tories in 1778. His mother's maiden name was Esther Loyd.

At twenty-one Mr. Churchill began the study of medicine at Penfield, N. Y. He studied and practiced there until 1812, when he came to this town and bought land of the Holland Company, where the late Calvin Smith lived at the time of his death. He served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in 1812. He practiced medicine some in Springville, and taught school twelve terms in the vicinity. But his principal occupation was farming to which he gave his attention until his death in 1872. He was married in 1813 to Abigail Tooeker. Their children were:

Eliza Ann married Prentice Stanbro; died in 1869.

Emeline died when young.

Stephen G. married Margaret Widrig; reside in Wisconsin.

Marcus B.

Marcus B. Churchill.

Marcus B. Churchill was born in this town in 1825. He is a farmer, and has always resided in town. He has filled the

office of Highway Commissioner two terms. Mr. Churchill married Arminda VanCamp in 1849. Their children are:

Libbie, married Javan Clark, reside in town.

Charles W., married Jennie Adams, reside in town.

Emma, married Spencer Widrig, reside in town.

Benjamin Crump.

Mr. Crump was born in Hereford county, England, May 28, 1800. He was married in 1830 to Elizabeth Lewis, in 1835. Mr. C. and his wife sailed from Liverpool, England; after a voyage of thirty five days, they landed June 16th, at Amboy, N. J. They resided about four years at New Brunswick, N. J., then about two years in Buffalo and Canada. In 1838, came to the north part of Concord, where he located. He afterwards moved onto the premises where he now resides, which is situated partly in Concord and partly in Colden; the dwelling house standing on the town line. He, and his son, Robert, who resides with him, consider themselves residents of Colden. They had a family of four boys and five girls:

John L., born in England in 1831; married Anna Johnson; resides in Concord.

Benjamin F., born in 1833; married Alanthy Youngs; resides in Minnesota.

Samuel, born in 1835; died in June, 1854.

Harriet, born in 1837; married William Brink; resides in Colden.

Elizabeth, born in 1839; married John Corning; resides in Buffalo.

Susan, born in 1841; married Charles Chandler; resides in Minnesota.

Kate, born in 1843; married Charles Cross; resides in Sardinia.

Sarah, born in 1845; married James E. King; resides in Iowa.

Robert, born in 1847; married Irene Williams; resides in Colden.

Victor Collard.

Victor Collard was born in Rambruck, Luxemburg, Germany, in 1832; came to this country in 1857; was forty-eight days crossing from Antwerp to New York. He came from New York to

Springville and went to work for Stowel Collins in a carriage shop for one year. He had learned his trade and worked at the business in the old country; he then went to Sardinia and worked at the carriage business since that time; he was drafted into the army in 1862, but hired a substitute for three hundred dollars to take his place; he was married May 1, 1865, to Miss Barbara Hery, of North Collins (in which town she was born.)

Their children are: Carl Collard, Lizzie Collard, Victor Collard, jr., and John Collard.

J. L. Cohen.

J. L. Cohen was born in 1854, in Russia, Poland, near Warsaw; came to Buffalo in 1861; is a merchant; was married in 1875, and came to live at Springville, August, 1871; his wife's maiden name was Rebecca Gumbinsky; he was naturalized in 1879. His brother, A. S. Cohen, was a soldier in the Russian service for eight years; was on duty most of the time in the Calassia mountains and now resides in Buffalo. His mother's brother, Moses Vortensky, was taken by the Russian military authorities, at the age of ten years, and kept in the military service for twenty-five years. Mr. Cohen came direct from Hamburg to New York, in the German steamship "Cimbria." His children are:

Betsey Cohen, born Oct. 14, 1876, at Springville.

Abe Cohen, born Jan. 16, 1879, at Springville.

Anna Cohen, born Aug. 3, 1881, at Springville.

Chapin Family.

William Chapin came here and took up land on lot 45 on Sharp street, at an early date, and his father and mother's sisters and brothers came to reside with him. William was a carpenter and joiner by trade. His brother, Roswell Chapin, was Surrogate of this county for several years, and his sisters, Mary and Lucy, were early school teachers in this town, teaching on Townsend hill and several other places. They lived here fifteen or twenty years and then moved away.

W. H. Close.

W. H. Close was born Nov. 15, 1835. His father's name was Clark Close; his mother's maiden name was Jane Powell; he

was married July 9, 1857, to Laura A. Burnap. They had six children:

Julia A., born June 14, 1858; married Nathan Hill.

Lillie M., born Feb. 7, 1860.

Tracey B., born Dec. 11, 1863.

Minnie B., born Sept. 12, 1867.

Ada D., born Oct. 4, 1870.

Emma A., born Aug. 3, 1877; died Oct. 16, 1877.

Asa Cary.

Asa Cary came to this town in the Spring of 1809. He bought land on lot four, township six, range six, where Harrison Pingrey now lives. He built a house and lived there with his family that Summer. In the following Autumn he traded lands with a man by the name of Calvin Doolittle and moved to Boston, where he afterwards lived and died.

Truman, the eldest of his large family of children, was elected Member of Assembly in 1839, besides holding many other offices of trust during his life. He died at his home in Boston in 1880.

Drake.



COAT OF ARMS OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF DRAKE.

MOTTO:—*Aquila Non Copit Muscas.*

The Drakes are of English origin, and, according to the old English genealogists, the family is one of great antiquity. As early as the Norman conquest (1066) several families of the name were possessors of large estates in the County of Devon,

England. The coat of arms at the head of this sketch and accompanying motto, would indicate an origin perhaps dating back to the Roman invasion of Britain.

Of the English Drakes, Sir Francis, the distinguished navigator, was the most eminent. Of his descendants, two brothers, Robert and John Drake, came to America in 1630. From these two brothers descended the Drakes of America. They were members of the council of Plymouth, and came at first to Boston, Mass. John finally settled at Windsor, Conn. Of his numerous descendants in Connecticut was Ebenezer Drake, a soldier of the old French and Indian war. He was born in Windsor, Conn., and died there in 1776. He had a family of eight children, as follows: Mehitable, Ebenezer, Hezekiah, James, Lyman and Clarrissa (twins), Ira and Reuben. Of these Hezekiah, Lyman and Reuben eventually settled in Concord, N. Y., and from them have descended all the Drakes now living there.

The family of Drakes which lived in the earlier history of Concord, a short distance north of Springville, belonged to a distinct branch of the family.

Lyman Drake came from Otsego county, N. Y., in 1810, and purchased two hundred acres of land near the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of Concord. The town line subsequently run left half of his purchase in the town of Boston. He was an industrious and energetic pioneer; he planted the first orchard in that part of the town; but his pioneer labors were brought to a close in 1818. He was born in 1772. His widow whose maiden name was Irena Cole, survived him many years. Their children's names were as follows:

Lyman, Jr., Isaac, Wheeler, Polly, Cordelia, Ebin, Daniel, George and Eliza. Of these, Cordelia, Daniel, George and Eliza, are the only surviving ones

Wheeler Drake was born Dec. 4, 1799, and came to Concord with his father's family in 1810. For ten or fifteen years previous to his death, which occurred in 1869, he resided on a portion of his original homestead farm. He was married about 1833, to Mrs. Sarah Humphrey, daughter of Edward Churchill, Sen. They had three sons, Lyman, Edward C. and Marshall C., who reside near the old homestead.

George W. Drake was born March 22, 1815, in Concord, where he resided many years as a farmer. He now resides at Hamburg, N. Y. He married Jane Humphrey, who is now dead. They had six children, viz: Austin, married Margaret Murray; Humphrey, married Alice Hawley; Sarah, married Walter Chubbuck; Jennie, married William Olin; George W. Jr., a talented young man, who died at Fargo, Dakota, in 1883, and Ida.

Hezekiah Drake was born in 1767. He came from Oneida county, N. Y., in 1821, to Concord, and located near the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of the town, where he lived until his death, in 1848. He was married in Vermont, in 1802, to Judeth Prescott, by whom he had children as follows:

Freeman, Lydia, John, Isaac, Rhoda, Ebenezer H., Ira E., and Mary. All but the two youngest were born in Vermont. Freeman, Isaac and Rhoda are dead.

Ebenezer H. Drake was born in Vermont, in 1812. When a young man he taught school successfully in the south towns of Erie county, for a number of years and subsequently was jailor at the county jail and an overseer in the Buffalo penitentiary. He was married in 1843 to Mary Goodrich. They have two daughters: Amelia, married to Delos H. Townsend, resides in Seneca county, N. Y., and Melinda.

Ira E. Drake was born in Oneida county, N. Y., March, 1817, and was consequently four years of age when his parents removed to Concord, where he has since lived. He was married in 1840 to Maria Agard, daughter of Joshua Agard, of Concord. They have a family of four sons and one daughter, as follows: Lauren J., born in 1842, married Mary Anthony; was for ten years a railroad conductor in Pennsylvania; now extensively engaged in business at Keokuk, Iowa. Emery A., born in 1844, married Frank Warrington; Walter, born 1846, married Sarah Blakeley; Lucy, born in 1854, and John, born 1856, married Anna Williams.

Reuben Drake was born in 1776. He was married to Nabby Cooley, in Vermont, where he was for several years a Captain in the Vermont state militia. He removed from Connecticut to Jefferson county, N. Y., and from there to the north part of Concord, in 1834, where he lived until his death, in 1865. He

had a family of three sons and four daughters, as follows: Cyrena, Julia, Reuben Cooley, Jennet, Leonard, Orimul and Chloe, all born in Connecticut but the two last. Cyrena and Orimul are dead.

Reuben Cooley Drake was born in the parish of Wintonbury, near Hartford, Conn., Oct. 10, 1814. When fifteen years of age he removed with his father's family to Jefferson county, N. Y., and to Concord in the Spring of 1834. In 1838 he bought wild lands of the Holland Company, on lot five, township seven, range seven, which he cleared up, improved and built upon and where he now resides.

He was married in 1850, to Mary Wood, daughter of Robert Wood (a native of Westchester county, N. Y.), and granddaughter of Jesse How, a Corporal in the Revolution. They have one son and one daughter, viz: Jay Drake, born June 30, 1854, is a teacher and devotes some attention to literary work.

May Drake, born March 29, 1863, is a teacher.

COPY OF MILITARY COMMISSION,

Granted to Reuben Drake, by the Governor of Vermont.

By his Excellency, Isaac Tichenor, Esq., Captain-General, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of Vermont—

To *Reuben Drake*, Greeting.

You being elected Ensign of the first company of light infantry, in the second regiment, second brigade, and fourth division of the militia of this state, and reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor and good conduct, *I do*, by virtue of these presents, in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont, fully authorize and empower you, the said Reuben Drake, to take charge of the said company, as their Captain.

You will, therefore, carefully and diligently discharge the said duty, by doing and performing every matter and thing thereunto relating. You will observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall, from time to time, receive from the Governor of the State, for the time being, or any other your superior officer, according to military discipline and the laws of

the state. And all officers and soldiers under your command are to take notice hereof and yield due obedience to your orders, as their Captain, in pursuance of the trust in you reposed.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of this State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand in Council, [L.S.] this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-first.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM PAGE, *Secretary*.

Christopher Douglass.

The subject of this sketch came to this town in 1809. He settled on lot twenty-three, township six, range six, and lived there about twenty years. He is said to have been the first man that ever held the office of justice of the peace in this town. He was the first captain of the Springville Rifle company, and was also a side judge when "The Three Thayers" were convicted of the murder of John Love. He removed from this town to Wisconsin about 1830. The last knowledge the author has of his whereabouts he was running a hotel in Wisconsin, in 1856.

Benjamin Douglass.

Benjamin Douglass came to this town and bought land of the Holland Land company in 1809. He lived here two or three years and then removed to Fredonia, Chautauqua county. His son, Daniel W. Douglass, was a member of assembly from Chautauqua county in the year 1851.

F. K. Davis.

Mr. Davis' father, Zimri Davis, came from N. H., about 1815, to where the city of Rochester now stands. At that time, scarcely a vestige of the city existed. He helped to clear away the oak trees standing where the Powers block now is, and opened the first meat market. He died in Rochester in 1828. The next year the mother, whose maiden name was Joanna Johnson, with her five small boys, emigrated to Sardinia and

bought a small farm with slight improvements on the Cattaraugus creek.

By the exercise of rigid economy, industry and perseverance, with the aid of her little boys, she cleared up and paid for her land. Mr. Davis relates how his mother would stake out a daily stint of chopping and clearing for each one, and would frequently take her sewingwork and sit among them to encourage them with their work. She died in Illinois, Sept. 19, 1875, aged seventy-eight years; her sons' names were Jerome, David, Kidder, Edwin and Clifton.

Francis Kidder Davis was born in Rochester, Oct. 22, 1822; came to Erie county when seven years of age, and has been a resident of the county most of the time since. His occupation has been farming and hotel-keeping.

Mr. Davis attended school at the Springville Academy forty years ago, in the old academy building, when students from a distance occupied rooms on the lower floor and cooked their own provisions, such as was not brought from home already cooked. In those days the principal, if unmarried, also lodged and occupied rooms in the academy building. At that time, money to pay tuition bills was not as easily obtained as now. Mr. Davis speaks of cutting cordwood while attending school from heaps of logs drawn up to the door, sled length, on what is now Main street, to get money to pay his tuition.

Mr. Davis was master of the first boat that left Rochester for a trip over the Genesee Valley canal. He was proprietor of the Globe hotel at Yorkshire ten years, and is now proprietor of the Forest house, a first-class hotel in Springville.

He was married Dec. 31, 1846, to Mary F. Goodspeed, who was born March 5, 1830. They have six children, as follows:

Byron L., born March 24, 1849; married in 1866 to Dora Bigelow.

Francis K., born Dec. 11, 1855, married in 1874 to Aggie Wade.

Fred G., born June 30, 1858.

Willie H., born July 27, 1860.

Nettie and Nellie (twins), born Nov. 14, 1862.

B. J. Davis.

B. J. Davis was born in the Town of Concord, Feb. 18, 1838; he has always resided in this town; he was married Aug. 13, 1863, to Frances M. Wells; they have one child, Archie B. Davis, born July 24, 1867; they own and occupy a part of the homestead of the late Archibald Griffith, situated at East Concord, on lot 35, township seven, range six. Mr. Davis, in company with A. E. Hardley, during the year 1872, rented and run the American hotel in Springville. They also started and run a daily stage line between Springville and Holland, the then terminus of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. Mr. Davis is at present Deputy Sheriff of Erie county.

Jacob Drake.

Jacob Drake located on the middle part of lot 50, township seven, range six, where D. S. Ingals now lives, as early as 1810 or '11, and lived there over twenty years, when he and his son, Freeman, went back east where they both died.

John Drake.

John Drake, son of Jacob Drake, settled on the south part of lot 50, known as the Tice place in 1810, and died of a fever in 1814; his widow married Daniel Tice. His children were:

Allen, who married May Wheeler, and died in this town.

Angeline, who married a Mr. Williams, of Chautauqua county.

John, who went to Michigan and died there.

Sarah Ann, who went to Michigan and died there also.

Elijah Dunham.

Elijah Dunham came about 1811, and settled on lot 50, on the place Zimri Ingals so long lived afterwards, he remained there about fifteen years and then went west. Those of the family still living, reside in the northern part of Illinois, I believe. I think the first religious meeting that I ever attended was held in Mr. Dunham's new frame barn, between fifty and sixty years ago. There were no meeting houses in those days in town, and the school houses were so small that they would

not accommodate a large congregation. The barn is old now, but it stands there yet.

Mr. Dunham's children were Edward, Elvira, Laura, Elmira, Artemas and Alva.

Nicholas R. Demerly.

Nicholas R. Demerly, was born in the town of Collins, Erie county, May 12th, 1853, and came to Concord to live in the year 1856. His father's name was John Demerly, his mother's maiden name was Louisa Root. Is a farmer by occupation; was married February 22, 1876, to Miss Mary Emerling. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a boy, Frank Demerly, who is eight years of age.

John Demuth.

John Demuth was born in Eschette, Commune of Folschette, Canton of Redingen, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, July 14, 1843. Came to America in 1867, landing at New York, December 1st, of that year. He was married in 1879 to Clara Selzer, who was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 11, 1855. They have two children:

John, born Sept. 26, 1869.

Henry E., born Sept. 25, 1881.

Mr. Demuth is now a resident of Springville, where he is employed in a cabinet maker's shop.

Dr. Carlos Emmons.

Dr. Emmons was born in Hartland, Windsor county, Vermont, June 17th, 1799. He studied his profession in his native State, and commenced practice in Washington county in this State. In 1823 he came to this county and settled in Springville, and soon after married Harriet Eaton, daughter of Rufus Eaton, Esq., one of the founders of the village and for over fifty years, and to the time of his death he continued to reside in this village, and was one of its most respected, influential and honored citizens. Over thirty-eight years of his life were devoted faithfully and laboriously to the duties of his profession. His reputation as a physician was such that his practice extended over a circuit of from ten to fifteen miles around the

village. No amount of labor, no severity of weather, no sacrifice of bodily comfort prevented him from promptly answering the calls of professional duty. During the long time he was in active business no patient ever looked in vain for the coming of Dr. Emmons, if previously promised.

By devoting mind and body to the welfare of his patients he secured a competency, and the gratitude of those he attended—of the fathers and mothers who lived and died—and their children who represented them in the homes they had left.

In all matters of public improvement, educational, material or moral, he was among the most active and influential, contributing liberally of his means and laboring for the advancement of all the interests of the village. The Academy found in him one of its originators. During all the period of his active life, he was foremost among those who sustained it and labored for its success.

Dr. Emmons twice represented the town of Concord on the board of Supervisors of Erie county. He was twice elected member of the State Assembly from the south towns, and was once elected State Senator from the eighth senatorial district under the Constitution of 1822. He was also postmaster at Springville for several years.

Dr. Emmons was twice married. By his first wife he had three daughters who are residents of Nebraska. By his second wife, who survives him, he had one daughter who is a resident of Springville. All his daughters are married and have children. All his children and children's children were a blessing to him in his declining years.

Dr. Emmons died at his home in Springville, Dec. 12, 1875, aged seventy-six years, five months and twenty-five days.

Rufus Eaton.

Rufus Eaton was born June 11, 1770. He came from Herkimer county, N. Y., to what is now Springville in 1810, and bought of Christopher Stone the south part of lot three. He built the first saw mill in town and started other industries. He gave the land for educational purposes where the Academy now stands, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace. He

was married in 1791 to Sally Potter, who died Nov. 15, 1843, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Eaton died Feb. 7, 1845.

They had eight children :

Sylvester married Lydia Gardner; died, June 4, 1863.

Waitee married Frederick Richmond.

Sally married first a Mr. Eddy, second, Willard Cornwell.

Rufus C. married Eliza Butterworth.

Mahala married Otis Butterworth.

Elisha married Betsy Chafee; died, Feb. 25, 1881, aged eighty years.

Harriet married Dr. Carlos Emmons.

William died a young man.

Sylvester Eaton was born at Little Falls, N. Y., June 17, 1792. He had three children by his first wife, viz :

Peregrine, Judson G., now residing at Smithport, Pa., and Mary L., who died young.

Mr. Eaton was married a second time to Nancy Wilkes, by whom he had three daughters :

Waitee E. and Lucinda who are dead and Rosalie, who married a Mr. Prime and resides at Osage, Iowa.

Peregrine G. Eaton was born July 28, 1818. He has been twice married; first to Alice S. Taylor, who died in 1849; a second time to Phæbe W. Starkweather. Mr. Eaton has an only daughter, Cornelia L., by his first wife who married Chester Newman.

Henry Eaton.

Henry Eaton was born in Springville in the year 1844, and was married to Hattie R. Mason, March 1, 1882. His father's name was Rufus Eaton; his mother's maiden name was Eliza H. Butterworth; his grandfather's name was Rufus Eaton; his grandmother's maiden name was Sally Potter.

The Western New York Preserving and Manufacturing Company, limited, was organized in 1879, under the laws of the State of New York, of which he was Secretary for the first three years and in 1881 was President. Business was successful; amount paid farmers for products during the year of 1881 was \$36,504.09; amount paid for labor in 1881 was \$21,675.10. Mr. Eaton is also proprietor of a barrel factory in Springville.

Rufus C. Eaton died Aug. 15, 1876, aged eighty years.

Mrs. Eliza H. Eaton, the mother, died Aug. 1, 1880, aged eighty-one years, six months and twenty-one days.

Samuel Eaton.

Samuel Eaton was a very early settler in this town. He settled on the north side of the Genesee road on the top of the hill west of Woodward's Hollow. Here he cleared up a farm and lived in the neighborhood until his death which occurred about 1838. He was one of the earliest school teachers in this town.

He had four children :

Fidelia married Stephen Conger and lives in North Collins.

Samuel W., lives in Rochester, Minn., and has been Judge of the Probate Court in that county.

Dewitt died when a young man, and Horace, whose whereabouts are unknown.

William L. Emerson.

William L. Emerson was born Feb. 16, 1809. His father, William Emerson, was born in New Ipswich, Hillsborough county, N. H. He served as a soldier at Plattsburg in the war of 1812 and '15. His mother, Lydia Pratt, was born in New Hampshire. His grandfather's name was James Emerson. He came from England and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandmother's maiden name was Lydia Walker, born in New Hampshire. William L. Emerson was married to Maria Chase Feb. 17, 1835. She was born in Dummerston, Vt., July 12, 1809. Her father's name was James A. Chase; he was born in Guilford, Vt., June 11, 1786. Her grandfather, James Chase, was born in Warren, R. I., Nov. 10, 1751, and served as a soldier in the Revolution. William L. Emerson came from Vermont to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, in 1842, and bought of Jeremiah Wilcox, a farm adjoining the Sherman place. In 1850, he bought the Searls place or David Goodemote place in the north part of Ashford near the Cattaraugus creek. In 1868, he sold out in Ashford and removed to Concord. He has always been a farmer and has followed the business successfully. Mrs. Emerson died July 18, 1879.

Their children are :

William F., born April 14, 1836; married July 4, 1856, Maryette Wiley; second wife, Sarah Crawford; lives in Ashford and is a farmer.

Edward, born Aug. 3, 1831; married Ellen M. Carman, Aug. 27, 1871; lives in Sardinia and is a farmer.

Hiram, born May 22, 1840; married Louisa M. Reynolds, Sept. 21, 1864; second wife, Laura Wells; third wife, Alice D. Marsh; lives in Concord and is a farmer.

Mary E., born April 14, 1842, lives in Springville.

Sylvia A., born Sept. 15, 1845; married Levi M. Bond, Sept. 17, 1863; lives in Porterville, Cal.

Clara J., born March 24, 1841; married Origen A. Wilcox, Aug. 23, 1860; lives in Porterville, Cal.

Arnold J., born Feb. 4, 1851; married Julia P. Carman, June 10, 1879; lives in Sardinia and is a hardware merchant.

Amos P. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis was born in Tioga county, N. Y., in August, 1814. In 1835 he came from his native place to Gowanda and worked one year at his trade (carpenter and joiner). He then came to Concord, where he has since resided. For the last twenty-five years his occupation has been farming. He was married in 1837 to Betsey Curran, who was born Nov. 4, 1808.

They have had five children:

Louisa, born Feb. 5, 1839; married George Priel in 1867.

Elizabeth, born June 30, 1840; died Jan. 13, 1858.

Eugene P., born April 2, 1842; married Lizzie Bassett in 1864; was killed April 2, 1881, in a railroad tunnel at St. Louis.

Edwin (twin), born April 15, 1844, married Irene Wheelock in 1865.

Edward (twin), born April 15, 1844.

Augustus G. Elliott.

Augustus G. Elliott was an early settler, and had a store on the Weismantel lot near the race; he also at one time managed a distillery and ashery; the ashery stood on the north side of Franklin street, on Stephen Smith's lot, and the distillery stood on the opposite side of the street; he also bought cattle and drove them to the eastern markets; he took an active part also

in building the Springville Academy. He was born in Kent, Conn., Oct. 20, 1778, and died Aug. 26, 1834, aged fifty-six years.

Charles Emerling.

Charles Emerling was born July 31, 1846, in the town of Eden, Erie county, N. Y.; came to Concord in the year 1858. His father's name was Philip Emerling; his mother's maiden name was Marian Lamin; he was married May 15, 1877, to Mary Ann Belcher; he owns the farm of 220 acres where he lives. He has two daughters:

Caroline, born Feb. 14, 1879.

Sarah, born July 27, 1881.

Jesse Frye.

Eben Frye, the father of the subject of this sketch, was of Welsh ancestry, his father coming here at an early day, and settled in what was then known as the Province of Maine. Eben Frye took an active part in the struggle for American independence from the beginning to the close, serving as a Captain, and was also promoted to the rank of a Major. After peace was declared he also represented the Province of Maine in the legislature when it was a dependency of Massachusetts.

Jesse Frye, the subject of this sketch, was born at Fryeburg, Maine, in the year 1772. Some time in the year 1780 his father moved to Andover, N. H., where he died four years after. Jesse, then twelve years old, was apprenticed to a clothier and learned this trade, but he did not follow the calling long. In 1794 he moved with his mother's family from Andover to Bath, in the same State, and engaged in the manufacture of brick with a man by the name of Haddock. In 1797 he was married to Betsey Noyes. Six children were born to this union, viz.:

Enoch Noyes, born March 30, 1800.

James Sanders, born June 10, 1802.

Moses McKinster, born Sept. 26, 1804.

Betsey, born Jan. 4, 1807.

Sarah, born December, 1809.

Jesse, born Feb. 18, 1818.

Of these children three are living, Enoch, Moses and Jesse. Here he remained in business with Haddock until the year 1810, when he was compelled to sacrifice his business to satisfy an obligation incurred by lending his name to a friend. This left him but a meagre sum to start out again in life, but he was young and full of energy. The Holland Purchase was attracting much attention, and flattering inducements were offered to settlers. He purchased a span of horses and fitted up a lumber wagon; into this he placed his family, consisting of a wife and five children, and all the worldly goods he possessed, and set out for the new Mecca, where he arrived some time in the Fall of 1810. Buffalo was his first stopping place. Here he began business as a green-grocer, occupying a lot and house right where Pratt & Letchworth's immense retail trade in the hardware business on the terrace is carried on to-day. He owned a sail-boat and the most of his stock in trade was procured in Canada, and much of his profit came from the Indians, who were at that time largely in the ascendant. Here he remained until the Spring of 1812, although he had traded his house and lot the Fall previous to John Polley for an articulated claim of lots thirty and thirty-one, in Zoar. In July, the same year, he moved his family to Zoar, having previously built a log house for their reception. Here he remained some four years, when this claim was traded off to Luther Pratt for a similar one on "Poverty Hill," in the Town of Collins. The soil did not suit him, and this claim was sold to Phineas Orr, and he made another and his last claim, that of Frye Hill.

In August, 1816, Enoch and Mack, then boys of twelve and sixteen, began chopping just north of the great orchard; some four acres were cleared and got into winter wheat that Fall; the yield was abundant, and ever since that time until the present Frye Hill has dispensed that old-fashioned, open-hearted hospitality that was proverbial among the early pioneers. They lived to a ripe age, the wife dying Feb. 4, 1848, aged seventy-six years, one month and twenty-one days; he surviving her but a few months, and followed her March 27, 1849, aged seventy-five years, four months and twelve days. They lie buried side by side in the family burying-ground on Frye Hill.

Enoch N. Frye, now over eighty-three years old and still

hale and hearty, occupies the old homestead, with some six or seven hundred acres besides. He was married in 1821 to Margaret Wells; she died Dec. 12, 1882. Ten children were born to them, viz.:

James, born Dec. 17, 1822.

Ebenezer, born Nov. 27, 1824.

Louisa, born in 1826.

Abbott, born in 1828.

Jesse, born Aug. 20, 1830.

William, born, June 18, 1832.

Mary and Betsey, born May 26, 1834.

John H., born Dec. 13, 1837.

Helen S., born July 4, 1840.

Three of these children are dead: Betsey died Feb. 26, 1847; Abbott died Oct. 27, 1853, and Ebenezer Sept. 21, 1857. Louisa married L. J. Vaughn, and now lives in Ashford. Jesse married Miss Maria Davidson. William married Miss Josephine L. Burgess; she dying in 1870, in 1874 he was married to Mrs. Amy C. Titus. Mary married John Murdock. John married Miss Helen Fowler, and Helen, Daniel D. Nash.

E. N. Frye is a man of sterling character, and in his younger days he took an active part in all that tended to advance the prosperity of the new settlement. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching, which he followed more or less until other cares absorbed his attention. He also occupied the office of Supervisor, and Assessor of the town for a term of years.

It is nearly or quite sixty-seven years ago since he began with an axe to let the sun-light fall upon that soil which has ever since been his home. Hopefully toiling on, at first upon the articulated claim obtained in boyhood years, until he had touched the meridian and found himself the possessor of many broad acres, but still onward and upward, and now his years are verging upon four-score and ten, and yet each of these many active, useful years have witnessed some improvement in his surroundings.

Fosdick Family.

Stephen Fosdick, the great progenitor of the family, was first known in Charlestown, Conn., in 1635. His name appears on

church records as one of the first to organize Harvard church. He was one of forty to found New London, was proprietor of Fosdick's Neck and Inlet, and participated in the sale of Boston Commons, with other privileges granted at that age to noted men. History also says he was expelled from the church and fined £20 for reading Ana-Baptist papers; was afterwards restored to the church by paying the fine.

Solomon Fosdick, a descendant of Stephen, was born in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens county, L. I., April 8, 1776; was married to Anna Thorn, a member of the Society of Friends, at Coeyman's landing; after that resided at Rockaway, L. I., where three of their children, viz., Samuel, Angeline and Prudence, were born. He then removed to Amsterdam, where two children, Alice and Elizabeth, were born. He then removed to Rensselaerville, Albany county, where three children, Mary T., John S. and Jesse T. were born. Morris was born at Oyster Bay, L. I. In November, 1819, Mr. Fosdick removed with his family to Boston, Erie county, renting and living on a place owned by Aaron Adams, after by purchase, a place on West hill, and in 1822 the place lately owned by Ambrose Torry, adjoining the town line of Boston, in the town of Concord, where he lived until his death, Feb. 11, 1838. His wife, Anna Fosdick, died in Springville, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1858; both were buried at Boston, where a suitable monument was erected by their son Morris to their memory.

Of their children, Prudence married Joseph Alger; she died in Boston in 1848; her children, Rollin Alger, Mrs. Mortimer Adams, Mrs. A. Oatman and Mrs. Miranda Steele, still reside in Boston, where they were born.

Samuel Fosdick died in 1864, and was buried in Youngstown, N. Y.; his son Hiram resides in Salamanca and is cashier of the Salamanca National bank; his daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Ellsworth, resides in Buffalo, and his daughter by a second marriage, Miss Dora Fosdick, resides with her uncle, John S. Fosdick, at Westfield, N. Y.

Morris Fosdick died in Springville in 1872.

Angeline married Nicholas Bonsteel and lived and died at Great Valley, N. Y., leaving four children.

One of them, Dr. A. S. Bonsteel, of Corry, Pa., is well known as a physician and surgeon.

Alice married Stillman Andrews, and lives in Jamestown.

Elizabeth married Camden Lake and lived and died in Springville, N. Y., leaving one daughter, Mrs. Laurette Tabor, who still resides there.

Mary T. married James Getty, and resides in East Hamburg, N. Y.

John S. Fosdick was a teacher for forty-five years, is now a farmer and resides at Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; he was at one time Superintendent of Education in Buffalo, and for a number of years was Principal of Westfield academy.

Jesse T. Fosdick, the youngest, now sixty-four years old, resides at Salamanca, N. Y. He has been in the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railway company's employ (formerly known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railway) for twenty-one years, and has been successful as a railroad man. He has acquired the knowledge of controlling a large force of men, is conceded honest and upright. Jesse T. Fosdick, in speaking of his childhood, always brings to mind the fact that Louise Carr (afterwards Louise Alger) taught him his letters, and he has through life cherished a friendly feeling, second only to that of his mother, towards his early teacher. At their last meeting, a few years since, they both showed this attachment, and when Jesse became a lad again, and she almost fancied herself again his teacher, it was with the utmost difficulty that the pent up feelings of half a century were restrained.

Morris Fosdick, Esq.

Morris Fosdick, son of Solomon and Anna (Thorne) Fosdick, was born Dec. 9, 1804, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens county, N. Y.; learned the trade of shoemaker, tanner and currier of Hatch & Alger, in the town of Boston; afterwards worked as a journeyman for Mr. Hoyt, of Buffalo, and Hall Brothers (father and uncle of Judge Hall), of Wales; later entered into partnership with Griffin Swain, of Otto, Cattaraugus county; they carried on the business to which he was educated several years, sold out his interest the tannery, and became a student at Springville Academy under Professor Par-

sons, teaching school several Winters of his student life; entered the law office of Elisha Mack; admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court of New York July 13, 1838; commissioned by Gov. William L. Marcy Adjutant of the Two Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment of Infantry Nov. 9, 1838; admitted to practice in both the District and Circuit Courts of the United States Oct. 11, 1842; appointed Judge-Advocate with the rank of Colonel in the Twenty-sixth Division of New York State Infantry Feb. 28, 1843; admitted counsellor in the Supreme Court of New York July 14, 1843; admitted as solicitor and counselor in the Court of Chancery of New York, July 19, 1843; became a law



MORRIS FOSSDICK, ESQ.

partner with Wales Emmons for a time, and continued to practice his profession in Springville up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 3, 1872, aged sixty-seven years.

Although a Democrat and living in a town overwhelmingly opposed to him politically, he, on several occasions, was elected to offices of trust and honor. Elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1857, elected Supervisor and served as Chairman of the Board. Served one term as justice of the Sessions.

With peculiarities and eccentricities, which oftentimes proved almost offensive, he, nevertheless, by reason of regard for truth

and his strict integrity, hardly ever failed in retaining the respect and confidence of those with whom he had business relations.

In all official positions he was strictly and tenaciously observant of his own duties, and was equally tenacious in requiring from others a due and proper observance of relations and duties toward himself. His fidelity to official trusts was proverbial, but was not less so than was his faithfulness to private interests, entrusted to his care.

A bachelor through life he was most eminently endowed with the most peculiar characteristics of that honorable fraternity. A good counsellor, an honest man.

Benjamin Frye.

Benjamin Fay was born in Athol, Worcester county, Mass., Sept. 14, 1783. He came here in the Fall of 1811, to "see the country," and settled here in 1812. His brother, Josiah, had been here before he came and selected land, and went back to Massachusetts and never returned. Mr. Fay settled on Townsend Hill, on lot 39, township seven, range six, and lived there till the time of his death, when he owned the whole quarter section. When, in his prime, he was an energetic and successful farmer; he served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812-'15; he was in several skirmishes and engagements on each side of the river, on one occasion a cannon ball killed his right hand man. On another occasion at Fort Erie, where he and Isaac Knox, of this town, were not far apart, a cannon ball passed between them and whirled them both around; he was at the burning of Buffalo, and was compelled to flee with the others. After the close of the war he held several high offices in the militia, was elected Colonel, but did not serve. He also held several town offices, such as School Inspector, Assessor, Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. In early days he was one of the leading men of the town. June 10, 1819, he was married to Polly Bowler, who was born in Guilford, Vt. Mr. Fay died in this town Sept. 17, 1863, aged eighty years. Mrs. Fay died in this town Jan. 2, 1870, aged seventy-one years. Their children were:

Benjamin Albert, born 1820, died in 1822.

Amos F., born Jan 2, 1822, resides in Indianapolis, Ind.

B. A., born Sept. 29, 1823, resides in Springville.

Charles, born April 12, 1826, died Feb. 6, 1863, in this town.

Ward, born July 28, 1829, is in California.

Polly D., born Aug. 3, 1836, died June, 1837.

Nehemiah Frye.

Nehemiah Fay settled on Townsend Hill in 1816, where he lived about twenty-five years, and then removed to Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, where he and his wife both died, having lived to a good old age. Their children were:

Nabby, who married Obadiah Russell, and moved to Little Valley, where they both died.

Fannie married Asahel Field, and lives in Little Valley.

James lives in Cattaraugus county.

Alcander lives in Great Valley, Cattaraugus county.

Solomon Field.

Solomon Field was born in Durfield, Mass., on the Connecticut river, and came from there to Madison county, N. Y., where he remained a few years. He took up lot three, township seven, range seven, in 1809, and located there in the Fall of 1810, where he resided until the time of his death. His children were:

Ruth married Royal Twichell, and died several years ago.

Asahel married Fanny Fay, and died in Little Valley, Cattaraugus county.

William married Mary E. Briggs, and died in this town in 1870.

Huldah married Isbon Treat, and died in Colden.

Porter married in this town and removed East.

James Flemmings.

James Flemmings was born in Massachusetts in 1786, and his wife, Sally Loomis Flemmings, was born there in 1789. They came to this country and settled first in Boston, in 1818, and afterward came to Concord in 1822. Mr. Flemmings was a farmer and carpenter and joiner, and built houses and barns, many of which are still standing. He lived for a while on the

Genesee road, west of Townsend Hill, and afterward bought a farm on the south part of lot fifty-one, township seven, range six. His house stood near the foot of the hill which was for a long time called Flemmings Hill. The old house still stands. After a while he sold his farm and removed to Springville, where he was engaged in trade for some time, and then removed, to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, where he died Dec. 19, 1866, aged seventy-nine years and eight months; his wife died March 14, 1854, aged sixty-five years.

Their children were:

Jane, James, Hannah, Sally, Joseph, Parker and Margaret.

Jane married E. T. Briggs; after his death she married William Field, who is also dead. She is living in Springville.

James married Nancy Norcott and died in Springville, Sept. 6, 1867, aged fifty-four years and eight months.

Hannah married Samuel Wheeler and died Sept. 24, 1841, aged twenty-five years.

Sally married first, Adoniram Blake; second, Elam Chandler and died Feb. 25, 1880.

Joseph lives in Springville.

Parker married Susan Babbett and died in Ashford in 1873, aged forty-seven.

Margaret married Horace B. Harrington and died in Ellicottville in 1861, aged 31 years.

Joseph B. Flemmings.

Mr. Flemmings was born in Concord on Townsend Hill, March 11, 1822. He was a son of James Flemmings, one of the early pioneers of the town. His mother's maiden name was Sally Loomis. He attended school at the Springville Academy during the year 1840. He was married in 1842 to Harriet Bisby. They have one daughter, Mrs. Calvin C. Smith, born Aug. 4, 1844, and one son Ernest, born Feb. 27, 1856. Mr. Flemmings has resided principally at Springville and Salamanca. His occupation is that of architect and builder, in which he is very skilled and proficient. Many of the finest residences and structures in Cattaraugus county and Springville are of his planning and building. Of those of which he was either the architect or builder or both, may be mentioned the Leland

House and the residence of J. P. Meyers, in Springville; the residences of Hon. Commodore Vedder, Ellicottville, and Sydney N. Delap, Mansfield, and the large lumber mill of James Pitts at Salamanca.

Abram Fisher.

Abram Fisher came from Vermont to this town (Concord) in 1829, and bought of Peter Tice, brother of Daniel Tice, fifty acres of land on the south part of lot fifty, township seven, range six. About 1836, he moved from this town to Boston, and from there he moved to the West Branch in the town of North Collins, from there he moved to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1860. He was a farmer.

His children were :

Acsah, who died about 1850 in Vermont.

William, the stage driver and violinist, who died in Pennsylvania about 1873.

Richmond died in North Collins about 1840.

Sarah Ann died in Buffalo about 1865.

Nelson died in North Collins about 1840.

Perry died in North Collins about 1840.

Roswell lives in Pennsylvania.

Erasmus lives in Springville. He was born in Concord, the other children were born in Vermont.

Philip Ferrin.

Mr. Ferrin's father, Ebenezer Ferrin, came from Hebron, Grafton county, N. H., to Concord (Horton Hill), in the Fall of 1815, with his family. The next Spring he located land in Concord, where the Warner place now is, lot fifty-two, range six, township seven, where he lived until his death, March 9, 1852. He was born in Hebron, N. H., Sept. 4, 1777, where he was married Nov. 26, 1801, to Lydia Phelps, who was born March 9, 1782. She died about 1855.

Fourteen children were born to them, all but one living to mature years as follows :

Francis, born May 16, 1803; resides in Minnesota.

Samuel, born Nov. 12, 1804; resides in Utah.

Jesse, born May 1, 1805; resides in Allegany county, N. Y.

Mary, born Aug. 1, 1807; resides in Iowa.

Alice, born March 18, 1808; died about 1859.

Unice, born Aug. 6, 1810; died about 1857.

Harvey, born Aug. 18, 1811; died May 10, 1840.

Lydia, born July 10, 1813; died about 1863.

Philip, born June 20, 1815; resides in Springville, N. Y.

Nathan, born July 12, 1818; resides in Indiana.

Adna P., born July 12, 1820; died about 1858.

Achsa, born Feb. 1, 1822; died April 5, 1822.

Lucy, born Feb. 16, 1823; died March 7, 1849.

Lodica M., born July 27, 1825; resides in Allegany county N. Y.

Mr. Philip Ferrin has always been a resident of Concord, and a successful and very industrious farmer. He was married Feb. 11, 1841, to Emeline Stanbro.

Ten children have been born to them, viz.:

Charles A., born March 21, 1842; married Elizabeth Reed.

Andrew Clark, born Nov. 13, 1843; married, (1st), Georgie Long, (2d), Josephine Long.

Ann, born Dec. 11, 1845; died Jan. 30, 1846.

Ward, born Dec. 21, 1847; married, (1st), Emeline Reed, (2d), Mrs. Amelia Horton.

Alice L., born May 19, 1849; died Sept. 28, 1850.

Ella L., born Aug. 28, 1852; married Clark Churchill.

Horace Lee, born Aug. 21, 1854; married Kate Hurd.

Nelson A., born July 23, 1857; married Ella Long.

Carrie E., born June 20, 1859; died, 1863.

Herbert W., born June 29, 1862; married Ida Blackmar.

John Feddick.

John Feddick was born in 1837, in Paris, France, and is a farmer. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Hery, born also in Paris. Came to Buffalo in 1852; was married in 1858.

His father, Nicholas Feddick, settled in the town of Collins, on a farm and lived there until the time of his death, in 1879. His family consisted of twelve children, six of whom died at an early age and a daughter died in 1878; five are now living.

John Feddick says: "My two surviving brothers live in the town of Collins. One of my sisters lives in the town of Eden

and the other in Sauk county, Wisconsin. I left Collins in 1859, went to Iowa, from Iowa to Missouri, from Missouri to Kansas, from Kansas to Omaha, Nebraska, thence back to Davenport, Iowa. I enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, Company 'E,' Captain Kendrick, attached to Colonel Elliott's Regiment. Continued in the service from 1862 to the close of the war. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Juka, Port Hudson and others of lesser note, including the Siege of Vicksburg. Was discharged at Eastport, Mississippi; returned to Gowanda, and soon after came and settled in Concord." His children are :

George, born Dec. 10, 1859.

Nettie, born Nov. 19, 1861.

Mary, born Oct. 19, 1862; died April 24, 1876.

Emma, born Jan. 10, 1866.

John, born Aug. 2, 1868.

Peter, born July 5, 1870.

Victor, born June 16, 1873.

Helen, born June 21, 1878.

Lettie, born Jan. 8, 1881.

The Foote Family.

Ransford T. Foote was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, Jan. 6, 1806. Susan Foote, his wife, was born in the same county, Dec. 2, 1805. They came to Otto, Cattaraugus county, in 1826, and to Concord in 1838. In his younger days Mr. Foote worked at shoe making as well as farming. He now owns, occupies and conducts a large dairy-farm in the north-east part of Concord.

They have one son, Harry Foote, who was born in Cattaraugus county, March 22, 1832. He was married Feb. 11, 1864, to Jane Rollo Calkins, who was born Aug. 23, 1838. They have no children. He resides near his father. They are industrious and prosperous farmers and are highly esteemed in the community.

Mrs. R. T. Foote's father's name was Wheeler Atwood and her mother's maiden name was Susannah Stoddard. I learn from the history of her native town in Connecticut, that her ancestors on both sides, were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Some of them coming over

as early as 1639; and I also learn from the same book that they were among the first families in the communities in which they lived. Several of them were graduates of Harvard College and some of them were clergymen, and some were doctors.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RANSFORD T. FOOTE.

We came to Otto, Cattaraugus county, from Connecticut, in November, 1826. It took us four days to go from Buffalo to Otto. Mr. Foote went to Otto because he had relatives there. The first winter we lived in a log-house with another family, named Butterfield. The house was eighteen by twenty feet. The floor was split out of bass-wood logs, and there was but one six-lighted window. The sash were small slats nailed together and paper was pasted over the sash and then greased and used as a substitute for glass; and in the center there was a small piece of glass, as large as the palm of your hand, fitted so that we could look out. The chimney had a stone back up a few feet but no jambs; the top was finished out with sticks. Some time during the first winter, about ten o'clock one night I was up and at work hetcheling flax, all the others in the house having gone to bed, when I heard my geese squall fearfully outside, near the house. I went out and saw a long, low animal near the geese. I tried to scare him away but he stood there some time, and when he turned up his head to look at me, his eyes shown like two balls of fire; he finally went away. I told Mr. Butterfield what I had seen and he went the next morning and examined the tracks and said it was a catamount. The wolves then were very numerous. I have often listened to their howlings in the night and they very often killed sheep in the neighborhood and in different parts of the town, and the inhabitants generally turned out at different times to hunt and destroy or drive them out of town.

Deer were very thick then. I have frequently seen them in the fields and near the house. One morning I looked out and saw five fine looking deer feeding beside the garden fence.

The second year after we came to Otto, we had managed to get two cows, and I made butter and had saved up a considerable quantity. I wanted some groceries and Mr. Foote took his oxen and carried me and several of the neighboring women

to Lodi, ten miles, to trade. We started before daylight and forded the Cattaraugus, and when we arrived at Mr. Plumb's store he asked us what we wanted to get for our butter. I told him I would like to get some groceries; he said he could not sell groceries for butter, but would let me have shelf goods; he said he was then paying six cents for butter (just previous he had paid but five cents). So I had to sell my butter for shelf goods and go home without any groceries. Since that time we have sold butter for fifty cents per pound cash, and have kept and milked between thirty-five and forty cows at a time.

The second year after we came to Otto our tax was one dollar and fifty cents, and when Mr. Allen, the collector, came for it Mr. Foote told him he had no money and he knew of no way that he could get any. Mr. Allen said to him that he had some money that he had received from the town, and that he would pay the tax, and Mr. Foote, who was a shoemaker, might come over to his house and make up some shoes for his family, which he did. One year in the time of the Rebellion, Mr. Foote paid as much as \$140 tax, and he said he could pay that tax easier than he could raise that one dollar and fifty cents in money at that time.

W. Wallace French.

W. W. French was born in the year 1828, in the Town of Bennington, Vt.; came to Concord in 1831; is railroad agent; was married to Celestia Pratt, who was born in Willink, Erie county, N. Y., September, 1837. His father's name was Russell French; his mother's maiden name was Julia Catlin; both living at Waverly, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. His grandfather's name was William French; his grandmother's maiden name was Lydia Esterbrook; both buried in Springville cemetery; grandfather died Jan. 27, 1840, aged sixty-one years; grandmother died May 21, 1849, aged seventy years.

They had one daughter, Nettie D. French, born at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1862; died at Springville, June 13, 1881.

Frederick Fox.

Frederick Fox was born in 1833, in Erlah-Baden, Germany, and worked at farming until he came to this county. He

started to come here Nov. 7, 1860; his brother Leo and sister Mary M. came with him. They embarked at the City of Havre, in France, and were forty days on the ocean to New York. They came from New York to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to his brother Christian's, in Ashford. He worked for him one year and for George Hughey three years. He was married June 1, 1865, to Mary M. Utrich, of Ashford (her native place was North Collins). They moved to Springville and commenced keeping hotel in 1865. They have since re-built and enlarged the hotel, and continued to keep the same until 1883, when he sold out to Theodore Frew.

Their children are: Frank G., Mary L., Clara L., and Frederick William.

Casper Faurling.

Casper Faurling was born May 27, 1839, in the State of Saxony, Germany; is a farmer by occupation; was married March 1, 1868, to Barbara Foster; his father's name was Frederick Faurling; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Taff; his father's family came all together from Germany in 1854; shipped on a sail vessel at Hamburg, Germany, for New York, and landed in New York Jan. 9, 1854; they were sixty-four days in making the passage: it was a long, cold and rough time. They settled on the farm where he now lives.

They have seven children:

John, born Dec. 9, 1868.

Frederick, born April 9, 1869.

Mary, born Jan. 1, 1871.

Ferdinand, born Sept. 4, 1873.

Chris, born March 6, 1876.

Casper, born Jan. 1, 1878.

Louisa, born May 7, 1881.

James D. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller's father, John G. Fuller, was born in Dryden, Madison county, N. Y., May 11, 1805; from there he went to Pennsylvania; from Pennsylvania he came to Ashford, N. Y., in 1825; he died in Sardinia Sept. 24, 1881. He was married to Florilla Studley.

James D. Fuller was born in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1845; about 1850 his father's family moved to Sardinia. In 1868 Mr. Fuller moved to Concord, where he has since resided; his occupation is farming. Mr. F. enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, New York State volunteers, and participated in all the battles and campaigns in which his regiment took part; he was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. Mr. Fuller was married in 1866, to Emily N. Crosby. They have four daughters:

Alice M., born Feb. 10, 1870.

Myrtie, born Feb. 3, 1873.

Gertie E., born Sept. 5, 1874.

Nettie, born March 29, 1876.

Benjamin C. Foster.

Benjamin C. Foster came and located on lot fifty-one, township seven, range six, before the war of 1812, and was the first on that lot; he set out the orchard that still stands a short distance up the side-hill on the old Amos Stanbro place, and there is where his log house was located. His children were Otis, Susan, who married Stukely Stone, Polly, Adaline, Lucy, Delia, Benjamin and Samuel.

Benjamin C. Foster and Stukely Stone went from this town to Cambria, Niagara county, sixty years ago, and finally to Hume, Allegany county.

John S. Foster.

John S. Foster, brother of Benjamin C., came here after the close of the war and built him a house beside his brother's on the same lot and remained a few years and then removed to Hartland, Niagara county, where he died. His children were:

Frelove, who married Whitman Stone.

Lovica, who married Levi Palmer.

Sally, who married Ephraim Needham, and now resides in Brant, this county.

Amanda, who married Uriah Chappel and lives in Kendall county, Ill.

John S., lives in Brant.

George W., lives in Elkhart, Ind.

Amy and Alma, dead.

Theodore Frew.

Theodore Frew is a son of Joseph Frew and Christina (Bruder) Frew, who emigrated from Baden, Germany, in 1831. Theodore was born Oct. 13, 1833, in Boston, Erie county, N. Y.; at fifteen years of age he went to Boston, Mass.; was there six years, and in 1858 he went to New Orleans, where he remained until the occupation of that city by the Union army, under General Banks, in 1863, when he joined Banks' army as member of the engineers' corps, and returned north at the close of the war. Mr. Frew was a merchant and Postmaster at East Eden, N. Y., for eight years, and removed from that place to Springville, N. Y., in 1883, where he became proprietor of the Farmers' hotel. He was married Jan. 10, 1865, to Frances Webber; they have five children.

Seth W. Godard.

Seth W. Godard, a son of Nathan Godard and Bertha Briggs Godard, was born in Massachusetts, in 1814, and was brought to this town by his parents in 1816. In his boyhood days he worked at farming, and chopping and clearing land. He afterwards learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at that several years. He bought and sold cattle, and he also drove cattle to the eastern market. He also owned and bought and sold farms, and he was for a time in the dry goods trade.

He studied law, and was several times elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. He was elected to the office of Supervisor of Concord for ten terms, and in 1855 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was a good financier and acquired a good property. He was liberal and public spirited, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He never married.

James Goodemote.

The Goodemotes came to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, from near Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., where James' father, Philip Goodemote, was born in 1796. He came to Ashford about 1816, and bought land of the Holland Land company near the Cattaraugus creek. He was then unmarried and was accompanied by his brother John. In the Fall of 1820, their father, John Goodemote, and their brothers, Baltus, Harry and William came, all settling in Ashford.

Philip, father of James, a soldier of 1812, was married in 1820 to Harriet Vosburg. They had four sons and four daughters: James, Eliza, Philip Jr., Ann, John, Sally, David and Sophia.

James Goodemote was born in Ashford in 1821; was married in 1846 to Maria Wilcox. They have two children living: Linda married Warner Bond, and James P. Mr. Goodemote lives on the first farm cleared in the Town of Ashford: it was cleared about 1815 by Nathan Sanders. Mrs. Goodemote's father owned the farm fifty years ago, and it has been in possession of the family since.

Cornelius Graff.

Cornelius Graff was born in Concord, in 1837, where he now resides. He enlisted August, 1861, in company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York volunteers; was with the regiment until he was mustered out at Washington, in December, 1863. He took part in the storming of Port Hudson, the Red River expedition, etc. In August, 1863, while crossing the Shenandoah river, he was wounded.

He was a son of Barney Graff, who was born in 1796, and came to Concord from Montgomery county, N. Y., about sixty-six years ago, and settled in the vicinity of East Concord where he lived until his death, in 1867.

Archibald Griffith.

Mr. Griffith came to this town from Rhode Island in 1815, and located in the northeastern corner of lot thirty-five, and was the first settler on that lot. Although he was by occupation a farmer he also taught school in early times and also surveyed some for the settlers. He was a successful business man and acquired quite a large property, and at one time held the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1867, he made a liberal donation to the Springville Academy, in consideration of which its name was changed to Griffith Institute. Mr. Griffith afterwards bequeathed over ten thousand dollars to the institution as a permanent fund, to be used mainly for the education of orphan and indigent children of the Town of Concord.

He had no children, and died Jan. 8, 1871, aged seventy-nine

years and four months. His wife Sarah died March 13, 1875, aged eighty years and seven months.

David E. Griffith.

David E. Griffith's father, Hezekiah Griffith was born in 1790, in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., from which place he came to Concord about 1830, and settled at Waterville, on lot thirty-eight, where he lived until 1865. He died in West Seneca, in 1872.

He was married in Stephentown to Millicent Beers; she died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. They had ten children, viz.: Jonathan, William, Esther, Lydia, Simeon, Robert, Electa, David E. Peter and Alvira.

Esther married Arnold Wilson, and died in Boston, Erie county.

Lydia married Philander Flint; died in 1843, aged twenty-four years.

Simeon—dead.

Electa died in 1849, aged twenty-one years.

Alvira died in 1841, aged four years.

The remaining five are living at the present time.

David E. Griffith was born Sept. 3, 1830; he has always been a resident of Concord. He has been twice married; first, in 1857, to Sarah Ackerson, of Orleans county; she died in 1869, aged thirty-four years, leaving two daughters, Flora and Alice. Mr. Griffith was married a second time to Gelana Farman, by whom he has six children—Fred, Nina, James, Hattie, Robin and Susie.

Yates Gardinier.

Yates Gardinier was born Dec. 12, 1839; his father's name is Abram Gardinier; his mother's maiden name was Anna Yates. They came to Concord from Fultonville, Montgomery county, N. Y. His wife's maiden name was Selinda Smith, daughter of Calvin Smith; was married July 23, 1862. Their children are

Stephen A., born June 16, 1865.

Hattie B., born Jan. 25, 1866.

Leslie, born Oct. 26, 1868.

Mr. Gardinier was called in the military service in the war of the rebellion, at the time Gen. R. E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania; was on duty but a few weeks.

Albert S. Gaylord.

Albert S. Gaylord, son of Horace and Rebecca Gaylord was born in Broome county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1839. When young his parents removed to Concord, where he has since resided, now owning and conducting the saw mill west of Springville, known as the Gaylord mill, and is also engaged in farming. He built the mill in 1867. At one time the mill was principally used for manufacturing cheese boxes; a planing mill is now connected with it. Mr. Gaylord was married May 8, 1861, to Mary Jane Fuller, daughter of Ira H. Fuller.

They have a family of five children:

James G., born Sept. 8, 1862.

Vinton D., born May 27, 1864.

Clinton D., born Oct. 7, 1869.

Albert, born June 7, 1872.

Mary Grace, born Oct. 21, 1878.

Stephen B. Gaylord.

Stephen B. Gaylord was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., April 11, 1807. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the cabinet makers' trade in his native town; at the close of his term of service he set up in business for himself, which he followed until 1847, when he came to Springville and engaged in an extensive cabinet and undertaking business which he carried on until a few years since, when he relinquished it. He was married in 1830 to Huldah Brewer.

They have had six children:

Henry, married to Mary Belden; is a book-keeper in Chicago.

Caroline, died in Cortland county, N. Y.

Franklin S., married Louise Shankland; is a farmer and furniture dealer at Brighton, Mich.

Manley, married Maria Butterworth; is a photograph artist at Medina, N. Y.

Mary E., married Harry Townsend, a dentist at Pontiac, Ill.

John B., married to Ella Webber; is a commercial agent in Chicago.

Allen Goodemote.

Allen Goodemote was born in Ashford, Cattaraugus county,

Feb. 12, 1831. His father's name was David Goodemote, and his mother's maiden name was Caroline Vosburgh; his grandfather came from Columbia county, N. Y.; his father died in Ashford in 1833; his mother married J. G. Searle and went to Illinois in 1844. In 1850 he went across the plains to California, and returned in 1862; went back in the Fall of 1863 and came home in the Fall of 1864; he built the first mill in Nevada for crushing the quartz of the Comstock lode; he built a steamboat at LaCrosse, Wis., on the Mississippi, in 1865, and commanded it for a while, and then sold it and removed to this place. In the Fall of 1865 he came to Springville and bought the farm of W. P. Mills, lying south of the village and moved on to it in July, 1866; in June, 1879, he went to the mining regions of Colorado; returned in January, 1880. Was married June 10, 1866, to Miss Aurelia I. Golden, of Hancock county, Ill. Their children are Jessie, Lysander C., Gracie and Cora (twins), and Greely R.

Abram Gardinier and Family.

Abram Gardinier was born in Fultonville, Montgomery county, N. Y., May 9th, 1800. His father's name was Thomas Gardinier and his mother's maiden name was Mary Hardenburgh. In 1828 he was married to Anna Yates. Eight years later he came to Concord and after casting about for some time in search of a desirable location he purchased of Reuben Wright, 240 acres of land situated one and one-half miles north-east of East Concord, on lot twenty-nine, township seven, range six, about fifty acres of which had been partially cleared. He set vigorously to work, making improvements, clearing land, etc. He built what was considered in those days, a model residence, in which he resides at the present time. Their children were:

Thomas, born Oct. 11, 1830.

Joseph V., born Oct. 13, 1832.

Mary E., born Sept. 5, 1834.

Isaiah H., born May 3, 1837.

Yates, born Dec. 12, 1839.

Elias, born April 7, 1842.

Robert, born July 31, 1844.

John H., born Nov. 13, 1846.

Mrs. Anna Gardinier died Nov. 12, 1882, aged seventy-five years, five months and eight days.

Isaiah Gardinier.

Isaiah Gardinier was born in the town of Concord, May 3, 1837. His boyhood days were spent in his native town, of which he was a resident until the year 1861, when he went west and purchased land located near Blue Earth City, Faribault county, Minn. In the Fall of 1862, occurred the memorable Sioux outbreak, which was the signal for a general and immediate exodus of the settlers from the scene of danger. His description of the affair is very vivid.

This outbreak was the most bloody of any that ever occurred in the United States. It is estimated that a thousand or more whites were slain. Ten days after the outbreak a company of Wisconsin soldiers were sent to the relief of the settlers and under their protection Mr. Gardinier, with others, returned to his and their farms.

After securing his crops Mr. Gardinier came to this town, of which he has since been a permanent resident. He resides one mile north-east of East Concord, on what is commonly known as the Freeman farm. He was married March 18, 1868, to Harriet E. Hemstreet. They have two children, Annie and Allie.

Mr. Gardinier has been Assessor of Concord two terms.

George W. Goodell.

George W. Goodell was born Feb. 22, 1816, near Lake George, N. Y.; came to Concord in 1823. He was a farmer and was married Sept. 15, 1847, to Martha A. Luck, who was born in Buffalo, May 7, 1829. His father's name was Ezekiel Goodell; his mother's maiden name was Lydia Carpenter. George W. Goodell died March 30, 1879. His father came to Concord in 1825, and lived there until the time of his death, which occurred August, 1857. Mrs. Martha A. Goodell, his wife, survives. Their children are:

Charlie E., born April 11, 1852; died July 28, 1878.

Ida L., born Oct. 25, 1855; died Nov. 5, 1862.

Leighton M., born Sept. 20, 1857.

Mary A., born April 18, 1859; died Oct. 24, 1862.

Henry, born Sept. 5, 1864.

John W., born Feb. 5, 1865.

Elijah Graves.

Elijah Graves was born in Hatfield, Mass., in the year 1814, and came to this state from Amherst, Hampshire county, Mass., in the year 1841. His father's name was Elijah Graves; his mother's maiden name was Eunice Smith. His occupation is farming; was married in the year 1837, to Miss Sally A. Sanderson, who was born in Massachusetts. He removed to the town of Burton (now Allegany) Cattaraugus county, N. Y., forty-one years ago. It was then a wilderness. He says, "my farm was all woods. Cleared a small place and built a log-house. We had a hard time; made shingles for a while and then built a saw-mill, and after running it for a while sold out and came to Erie county, where I now live." Family record:

Jane E., born April 21, 1839, in Amherst, Mass.

Matilda A., born Nov. 29, 1845, in Allegany, N. Y.; married to Daniel Tarbox Oct. 16, 1866.

Hattie A., born April 26, 1853, in Concord, N. Y.; married to Luzerne D. Hemstreet.

Horace Gaylord.

Horace Gaylord was born Nov. 15, 1847, in the town of Concord; he is a farmer. Was married April 3, 1869, to Candace M. King, who was born in the town of Collins, May 29, 1847. His father's name was Horace Gaylord, his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Powers, his grandfather's name was James Gaylord, his grandmother's maiden name was Experience Lawrence. He says: "My father, Horace Gaylord, came to Concord from Broome county, N. Y., June, 1839. Was married in Broome county, May 20, 1829, to my mother, Rebecca Powers. They had ten children, seven of whom survive. Father died the 19th of August, 1880; my mother survives. My brother James enlisted in the hundredth New York regiment; served three years; was wounded at Fort Wagner, and also on Morris Island. Died April 11, 1870, of consumption, induced by his wounds and exposure in the service."

George H., born Aug. 9, 1830; married Jane Woodbury, and resides in Missouri.

Joel, born April 17, 1833; married Eupheme Louk; resides in Springville.

Charles, born Feb. 9, 1836 and died in the state of Kansas.

Albert S., born Sept. 1, 1838; married Mary J. Fuller, and lives in Concord.

Juliette, born Aug. 5, 1843; married Ansel Blasdel and resides in Concord.

Mary E., born Aug. 27, 1850; died Nov. 15, 1865.

Paoli M., born Jan. 12, 1854; married Church Harris, resides in Springville.

Jennie, born Sept. 30, 1858; married Court Harris, and resides in Concord.

Horace has one child, James A., born March 5, 1872.

Benjamin Gardner.

Benjamin Gardner came here at a very early day and built the first grist mill ever built in this town in 1814. He lived on East Hill on the south side of the street where Orange Parmenter lived for a long time. He died about three years after he built the mill.

John Griffith.

John Griffith was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1796. Came to Concord about 1833 and settled in Waterville, where he died about 1864. He was Justice of the Peace in Concord at one time. He was married in 1827 to Harriet Sanford.

They had nine children:

Catharine, married Henry Stanbro.

Cyntha Eudora, born 1839, married Charles Cornell.

Nancy Eveline, born 1831, married John F. Morse.

Martha Esther, born 1832, married Fayette Treat.

Elnathan, born 1835, married Thankful Meyers.

Sarah Ellen, born 1838, married Charles Spencer.

Caroline E., born 1841, married Corydon Steele.

William Henry, born 1844, married Cora Tabor.

Eugene, born 1850.

Horton Brothers.

Truman and John Horton, brothers, came on foot from New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., where they were born, to

Concord in 1817. They located land on the northwest corner lot in Concord, which had been articted at the land office several years before by Jacob Horton, their father, who never resided here, but returned to Columbia county. The brothers, Truman and John, went back on foot, and on Feb. 1, 1818, they set out for Concord with their families, with two ox teams. They were twenty-five days in making the journey, and it snowed every day but one, the snow having fallen to such a depth that the last stage of the journey was made with difficulty. When they reached their destination they found by measurement that the snow had accumulated on the fallen trees to the depth of four feet. The only settler in Concord in the neighborhood of their new home was Comfort Knapp, who had been there four or five years. Sylvester and William Knapp came the same year. William Owens lived just across the line in Boston. The first school was taught on Horton hill in 1823, in a log school house. The Hortons built log houses on their land and lived there four years when they moved across the town line into Boston. Truman died in Boston in 1869. He married Betsy Carr, who now lives in Boston.

Their children were :

Thurston, Hiram, Eliza A., Sabra, Spencer, Thomas, Mary, Nathan and Asenath.

John Horton died in Eden about 1873. He married Mercy Carr, by whom he had children as follows :

John Jr., William, Mercy Ann, Jacob, Henry, Ira, Edwin, Annis, Maria, Lorenzo, Lafayette.

Mercy Ann married Almon Perkins.

Annis married Sterling Titus.

Maria died unmarried.

By his second wife, Mrs. Rachel Lord, he had three sons :

Orando, Elgera and John, Jr.

William Horton, son of John Horton, was born March 18, 1821, in Concord, and is by occupation a farmer. He was married March 31, 1842, to Miss Amanda M. Chase, who was born in Girard, Erie county, Pa. In 1823, with his parents, he removed to Boston and remained there twenty years. He married and lived in Concord, and after eleven years moved to Boston and settled on the old homestead where he lived seven

teen years. March 1, 1869, removed to Concord and settled on the farm where he now resides.

Family record :

Frank W. Horton, born Dec. 16, 1843 ; married Jan. 1, 1866 ; died Sept. 17, 1878. His wife's name was Sarah A. Fuller.

Irving M. Horton, born July 16, 1850 ; married Feb. 19, 1873 ; died Sept. 2, 1877. His wife's name was Amelia Underhill.

Arthur B. Horton, born Oct. 19, 1859 ; died Oct. 1, 1878.

Mary A. Horton, born May 4th, 1850, in Columbia county, N. Y. ; married to L. G. Sweet, Dec. 24, 1874. Her husband died July 15, 1881, aged thirty-five years.

Thaddeus Hickok.

Thaddeus Hickok was born at Plymouth, Grafton county, N. H., in the year 1787, Oct. 14. He first visited the Holland Purchase in company with a brother-in-law, in 1816. That Summer he worked in a brick yard in Buffalo. Being very robust and athletic, his work was to wait upon the brick moulders and carry the brick to the drying ground. In this he performed double the work of any other hand on the yard and received pay accordingly. After the season closed he again came to Concord and he and his brother-in-law bought out James Pike, who had located 200 acres on lot thirty. Soon after he and his brother-in-law visited New Hampshire, and Mr. Hickok was married early in the new year to Miss Rhoda Pike and their bridal tour was made to their claims on the Holland Purchase, both families took up their abode in the log cabin or house built by Pike, but they soon after divided their claim. Mr. Hickok taking 100 on the south side. A few apple trees grew on the claim, and apples were so scarce and rare that the two young housekeepers counted the apples and made an equal division. After building a house and doing other work, he sold this claim and bought another, on lot thirty-eight, of a man by the name of Putnam. After living here a few years his wife was taken sick and died.

He had two children by this wife, viz. :

Jacob P., and Rhoda Alvira.

A few years after he was married to Miss Polly Spaulding, and he sold his farm to Ambrose Torrey. Again he bought, this time on lot thirteen, and for about fifteen years this place was his home. Then this place was sold to George A. Moore, and he invested again in the farm just west of Vernon Cooper's. On this place the last days of the toil-worn pioneer were passed. He died on the 20th day of February, 1875. His wife survived him only about a year.

By the last marriage three children were born, namely:

Emory P., Jennette and Charlotte.

Joseph J. Hakes.

Joseph J. Hakes was born in Washington county, N. Y., May 23, 1809. His father's name was Josiah Hakes; his mother's maiden name was Betsey Gennings; they moved to Madison county, N. Y., in 1813, and in the Spring of 1824 Mr. Hakes came to this town, where he lived till the gold fever broke out in California, when he went there and remained four or five years; he then came back and purchased a farm two miles south of Springville, upon which he resided until six years ago, when he moved into the village. Mr. Hakes was first married in 1834 to Olive Crosby, who died in 1838, leaving one son, Ira Hakes, who lives in Minnesota, where he was in the midst of the great Indian massacre there. He was married again to Mary Ann Barr, who died in 1877, leaving three children, as follows:

Seraphine, married Benjamin Templeton; resides in California.

Manley, engaged in sheep raising in California.

Orlando, married Ada Cutting; resides on the old homestead.

George Holland.

George Holland was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 27, 1805. His mother's maiden name was Clarissa Ashley; his father, Luther Holland, was a distinguished inventor; among the results of his inventive genius are: the first force pump ever brought into use and the horizontal movement in fire engines; he died in Springville about 1850, where he had resided a few years with his son.

George Holland was married in 1827 to Mary Ann Graves; in 1835 they came to this town and Mr. Holland purchased a large farm near what are now the corporation limits on North Buffalo street, Springville. In 1868 he sold his farm and moved to the village, where he has since resided. Mrs. Holland was born Feb. 5, 1804. They reared a family of ten children, viz.:

Nelson, born June 25, 1829; married Susan B. Clark; resides in Buffalo.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 5, 1831; died in 1850.

Dwight G., born Dec. 3, 1832; married Anna M. Nash; resides at Saginaw, Mich.

George H., born Jan. 28, 1835; married Sarah Cochran; resides in Florida.

Eliza H., born June 28, 1837; married Charles J. Shuttleworth.

Charles H., born April 2, 1839; married Sarah Turner; resides at Saginaw, Mich.

Luther, born March 24, 1842; married Nellie Blood; resides at Saginaw, Mich.

Margaret E., born Nov. 20, 1843; married Morris L. Hall.

Mary Ann Ursula, born Sept. 20, 1845.

Richard B., born April 23, 1849.

Charles House, M. D.

Dr. House was born in Madison county, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1820. He came to this town when four years of age and attended school at Griffith Institute until the age of eighteen, when he went to Washington and engaged in teaching for two years; he then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Barrett, of Forestville, N. Y., teaching at intervals to defray expenses. After completing his studies with Dr. Barrett he entered the Albany Medical College, and graduated in the Spring of 1846. He practiced medicine in Buffalo, Warsaw and Springville, where he was also engaged in the druggist business. He was married in 1851 to Esther Cornwall. He died in Springville in 1854. He left one son:

C. Willis, born in 1852 in Springville; married in 1879 to

Jennie Rosier; they now reside in Holland, N. Y., where Mr. House practices dentistry.

Philip Herbold.

Philip Herbold was born in Germany, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 21, 1829. June 12, 1849, he embarked at the city of Havre, in France, on a sailing vessel, the Governor Marcey, and was fifty-six days crossing to New York; he came to Buffalo, went to Aurora and worked for Deacon Marrow six months and came to Springville July 10, 1850; he went to work



PHILIP HERBOLD.

MRS. HERBOLD.

for William Barclay at the cabinet business, having worked at that business in the old country; he worked for Barclay and Barclay, Dayton & Rider eleven years, and finally bought out Dayton; also the building they now occupy on Main street, of Hiram Barton, who had become the owner. In the year 1861 he formed a partnership with James Prior, and since that time the firm has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of household furniture, and have also carried on the business of undertakers, and in the last few years have extended their business, and manufacture doors, sash, blinds, flooring, etc. In the Spring of 1881 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Prior, and since that time has carried on the same business as before in

his own name, and also has been quite extensively engaged as a builder, having built as many as fifty buildings in Springville. In 1863 he went as a soldier to Harrisburg, Pa., his regiment of militia having been called out by a proclamation from Governor Seymour. Mr. Herbold says that when he came to this town there were only two Germans living here, George Kopp, now of Hamburg, and Andrew Burger now of Waverly. At that time there was one German in Ashford, and all those living in this town and Ashford have come in the last thirty years. Mr. Herbold was married in 1851 to Miss Ann Mary Eggart, of Aurora, formerly of Baden, Germany.

Their children were :

Charles, who died Nov. 29, 1861, aged 9 years and 2 months.

Julius, who died Nov. 8, 1864, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Cora, who died Nov. 8, 1866, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Margaret M., now living with her parents in Springville.

Clinton Hammond.

Mr. Hammond's father, Joseph Hammond, came from near the Susquehanna river, in Northern Pennsylvania, to Concord in 1818, and located near the "Big Spring," north of Springville. He died in Kane county, Ill.

He married Sarah Middaugh. They had a family of eleven children, viz.:

John, Samuel, Betsy, Joseph, Abram, Robert, Clinton, Washington, Napoleon, Louise and Cordelia, four of whom are dead, viz.:

John died in Kane county, Ill.

Robert died in Iowa.

Betsy married first, Michael Oyrer ; second, John Morrer ; she died in Ashford, N. Y.

Cordelia married William White and died in Collins, N. Y.

Clinton Hammond was born in Concord, April 2, 1819. His occupation has been hotel-keeper, farmer and drover. He enlisted in August, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York volunteers, and on account of ill-health, resigned the following December. He married Sophia Ballou. They have five children living and two dead, viz.:

Ursula, born April 6, 1844; married Norman Crandell.

Josephine, born May 30, 1846; married Henry Deet and since died.

Eunice, born Nov. 2, 1848; married Frank Chase.

Ella, born Dec. 13, 1815; married Charles Odell.

Clinton, Jr., born July 1853; dead.

William, born Aug. 5, 1856.

Agnes, born Nov. 1, 1858.

Joel Holman.

Joel Holman came to Springville, N. Y., from Brandon, Vermont, in 1836. His father, Samuel Holman, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Springville the same year, where he resided until his death, in 1840.

Joel Holman, upon locating in Springville engaged in blacksmithing, which he followed successfully for about thirty-five years. In 1869, he bought a half interest in the Pike, Wyoming county, flouring mills, which he held about four years. He died in Springville, June 16, 1878.

Mr. Holman was one of Springville's most substantial citizens. Although frequently offered office by his townsmen, he declined. Although not a member of the church, he contributed liberally both of money and efforts in building the First Presbyterian Church of Springville, and was one of the building committee. Mr. Holman was married in Vermont to Mrs. Amelia Farrington, by whom he had seven children—two died infants—as follows:

Frank, born in 1836; he was one of the well-known firm of Richmond & Holman, in Springville. He died in Springville, in 1865.

Charles, born in 1839, died in Buffalo in 1880.

Charlotte, born in 1844, died in 1866.

Ella, born in 1847, died 1872.

Alfred L., born in 1849, has always been a resident of Springville, where, in 1877, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, which he pursues up to this date. In 1879, he was elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. Holman was married in 1874, to Addie J. Mayo. They have one son, Mark, born in 1876.

Mrs. Amelia L. Holman, wife of Joel D. Holman, died May 27, 1880, aged seventy years.

Peter Hein.

Peter Hein was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in the year 1847. His father's name was Peter Hein, and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Wagner. His grandfather's name was John P. Hein, and his grandmother's name was Petronell Gebell. He started to come to this country Feb. 14, 1868; came to England, and from England to New York, and from New York to Springville, where he arrived April 22, 1868. He is a merchant tailor, and his place of business is Nos. 127 and 129 Main street, Springville.

He was married Dec. 24, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth M. Kneip, from Luxemburg. Their children were:

Elise M., Adolph N., who died April 12, 1878, aged two years, and Susan J.

A. E. Hadley.

A. E. Hadley was born in this town in June, 1845. In 1847, his parents moved to the Town of Alexander, Genesee county, where his boyhood days were passed. His father's name is Clark M. Hadley; his mother's maiden name was Alvira Lovelace. In 1865, he was employed by J. Chafee & Son as clerk and salesman in their hardware store in Springville. At one time he, in company with B. J. Davis, ran the American hotel, and a stage line from Springville to Holland. He was at one time conductor on the Springville & Sardinia R. R., and is at present engaged in the grocery business with his father in Springville.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Ella Wilson. They have one child—Lottie.

Morris L. Hall.

Mr. Hall was born in Java, Wyoming county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1845. Became a clerk in the dry goods store of J. N. Richmond, in Springville, in May, 1861, and remained there five years, when he engaged in the drug trade in Springville, in company with Henry Eaton. The partnership lasted two years, after which Mr. Hall continued the business alone until January, 1874. Since which time he has been engaged in building and real estate business. In 1876 he built a fine structure on Main street, Springville, known as Hall's Opera

House, which was burned in 1879. In 1880, in company with I. B. Childs, he re-modeled the old Universalist Church in Springville, into a commodious Opera House.

Mr. Hall was married in 1868, to Ella M. Holland, daughter of George Holland, of Springville.

Joseph H. Holt.

Mr. Holt's grandfather, Joseph Holt, and Judge Cooper, were the first settlers of Cooperstown, N. Y. His father, Benjamin C., was born Jan. 14, 1793, and was the second child born in Cooperstown. He married Betsy Graham and came to Concord in 1820. His occupation was that of a carpenter and joiner.

Joseph H. Holt was born in Concord, May 22, 1833, where he has since resided. He is unmarried and lives with his cousin, Abbie Graham. When eleven years of age he met with a sad misfortune, by which he received injuries from which he never recovered. In attempting to catch a ride on a land-roller he fell off in front, the roller passing over him.

John House.

John House came to Townsend Hill in 1826, where he lived about twenty-eight years. He lived in Yorkshire a short time and then removed to Iowa, where he died. His children were :

John G., who was a physician and practiced medicine in Springville and Buffalo, and also in Iowa, where he died.

Milton is a farmer and lives near Independence, Iowa.

Charles was a physician and practiced medicine in Springville and Buffalo and died in Springville.

Mrs. John House died Sept. 16, 1860, aged seventy-eight years.

E. L. Hoopes.

E. L. Hoopes was born in 1847, in the town of Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y.; came to Springville in the year 1880; was married in the year 1868, to Mary E. Roberts, who was born in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y. His father's name was Lewis Hoopes, who was a native of Delaware; his mother's maiden name was Clara S. Slayton. His occupation is that of a miller. Served in the war of the rebellion in the Army of

the Potomac, in Hancock's Corps. Went through the peninsular campaign. Was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, and was present at Lee's surrender. Family record :

Charles L. Hoopes, born at Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., March 3, 1869.

Florence E. Hoopes, born at Akron, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1877 ; died Nov. 1, 1881.

Deacon Rufus Ingalls.

Deacon Rufus Ingalls came from Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y., and settled in the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of Concord at a very early day. Here he afterwards lived and died. He had six children.

Betsey married William Dye.

Polly married Joel Gilbert, and died many years ago.

Jared died when a young man.

Sally married Martin Winslow.

Henry married Mary Bisby, and both died in Minnesota.

Sibyl married Elam Booth, and died in this town in 1872.

Zimri Ingalls.

Zimri Ingalls was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1802. He came from there to this town in 1825, and purchased land of the Holland Company, two miles northwest of Springville, which he always owned and occupied up to his death in 1872. He was married to Patty Sprague, by whom he had four children, viz.:

David S.

Hannah.

Ann married Edwin E. Smith ; resides at East Otto, N. Y.

Helen married Rev. Smith Williams, first husband ; Joseph Chaddock, hardware merchant, at Allegan, Mich., second.

David S. Ingalls.

David S. Ingalls was born in this town in 1828. After reaching his majority, Mr. Ingalls went to Buffalo and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until 1862, when he retired from business. He now resides in Concord, and is at

present a capitalist and real estate owner. He was never married. His mother, Mrs. Patty Ingalls, died Oct. 25, 1882, aged seventy-eight years, three months and seventeen days.

Daniel Ingals.

Daniel Ingals was a very early settler in this town. He was a physician and practiced here several years and then moved away. He lived in the first frame house ever built in this village, it stood just south of where the Presbyterian church now stands. He died a few years after he moved away and was brought back to Springville for burial.

Dr. Varney Ingals.

Dr. Ingals was also a very early settler here. He practiced medicine here in early times and also kept a store where the Free Baptist church now stands, and acquired considerable property. He had three children :

Eunice, married Edwin E. Williams.

Selena, married C. C. Severance, and died June 7, 1856.

Marinda, married Moses Lane and lives in Milwaukee.

Dr. Ingals died Nov. 20, 1843 ; aged forty-nine years.

William H. Jackson, M. D.

Dr. Jackson was born Aug. 26, 1841, in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y. His father, William Jackson, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1810. His mother, Elizabeth Cornes, was born at Kent, England, in 1816. The Doctor graduated at the Albany State Normal school in 1861 ; at Eastman's Business college in 1862, and at the medical department of the University of South Carolina, at Columbia in 1873, after which he taught in the university and practiced in the city until 1877 when he came north. In 1878, he began the practice of medicine in Springville. He was married in 1863 to Mary Hyde, who died in 1870.

Their children were : Mabel, Willis H., and Lucien C.

Dr. Jackson was married again in 1877 to Frances Rockwell, they have one child.

Hiram Jefferson.

Hiram Jefferson was born June 18, 1807, in the town of Douglass, Worcester county, Mass., and came to the town of Concord in the year 1825, his occupation is farming. He was married in 1832 to Matilda Hinman, who was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., and died May 22, 1842. He was married to Deborah Grover, in the year 1844, who died April 21, 1857. He was married to Clarinda Seward, March, 1858, who died in October, 1861. His fourth wife was Sarah Ann Bishop, 1863, who died Oct. 31, 1874. Mr. Jefferson came to Concord in 1825, and has lived within half a mile of where he now lives fifty-seven years. The entire country around was almost an unbroken wilderness. He could hear the wolves howl nights as they killed his neighbor's sheep, and bears and deer were plenty. They had no roads nor wagons, and they went to mill and to meetings with ox sleds, and often went to mill several miles carrying the grist on their backs.

Mary, born Feb. 11, 1834; married to Abel Sweet.

Willis, born Feb. 7, 1838; married to Lydia Ann Hulburt.

Welcome, born July 4, 1846; died Sept. 8, 1862.

Sylvia, and Matilda, twins, born Feb. 27, 1850. Sylvia died Aug. 26, 1862; Matilda died Sept. 18, 1862.

Hiram, born July 9, 1852; died Sept. 18, 1862.

Henry, born July 27, 1859.

John Jackson's Statement.

The first grist mill in Concord was built by Benjamin Gardner, in the year 1814. He died three or four years afterwards.

The first saw mill was built by Rufus Eaton.

The first distillery was built by Frederick Richmond, near where Franklin street crosses Spring Brook.

The first merchants were Stanard & Jenks, their first store, a hewed log building, stood north of the Opera House.

The first tannery, built by Jacob Rushm, a frame building, stood where Hugh McAleese house and shop is.

First blacksmith, Elijah Perigo, 1814, log building where Orville Smith's house is.

First shoemaker, Ira Eddy. He kept shop part of the time,

part of the time took his kit and went among the farmers and did their work.

William Earle brought the mail to Springville from Buffalo before there was a postoffice, and distributed it to whom it belonged.

Rufus C. Eaton was the first Postmaster.

William and George Shultus built the second saw mill in Springville on the site where the Bloomfield mill stands.

Mrs. George Shultus was the first Sabbath School teacher in Springville.

Wales Emmons was the first cabinet maker; his shop stood where the Baptist church now stands.

The first woolen factory was erected by Samuel Bradley.

The first tailor's name was Thompson.

Thomas T. Sherwood was the first lawyer; came about 1823 or 1824.

David Leroy and David Bensley were the first fiddlers that played at "Fiddler's Green."

Ichiabod Brown had the first cooper shop.

Abel Holman was the first axe-maker.

The first local preacher's name was Ingalls, a Presbyterian.

William Shultus, Peter Sampson and Urial Torry ran the first stage to Buffalo; coach and four horses.

Frederick Crary was the first showman; men, women and children came on foot for miles around to see his elephant came, 1823.

The first hatter's name was Herrick; he lived and kept shop about where the post office is.

The first harness-maker's name was Tibbitts; shop stood north of the park.

The first trip-hammer shop, erected by David Kenedy, stood opposite Ransom's Hill.

The first dentist's name was Gates.

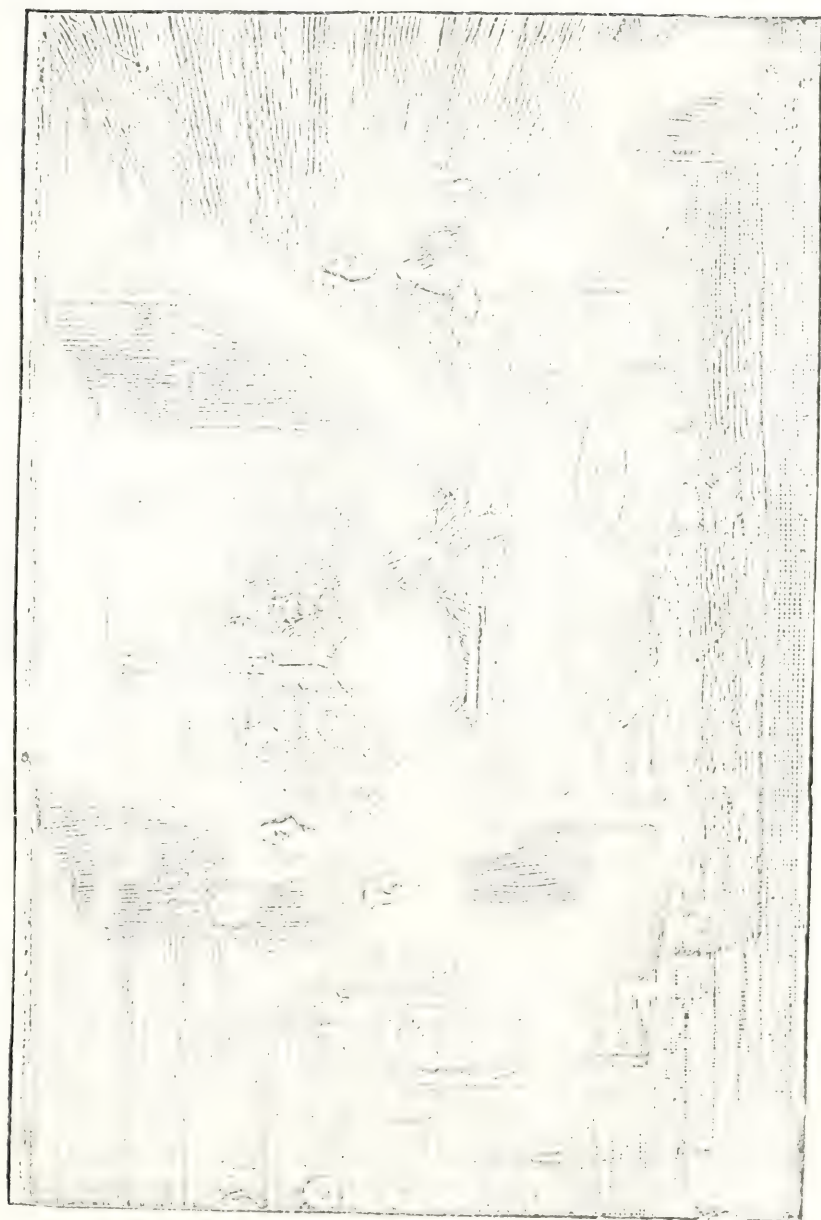
Joel White was the first wagon-maker.

Samuel Lake the first insurance agent.

A. G. Elliott the first cattle drover.

Francis White built the first cider-mill.

Robert Augur manufactured linseed oil; commenced about 1821 or 1822. Also owned and run a saw-mill.



A DUTCH OVEN.

Stary King's Statement.

My father and his family came from Rhode Island to this town in the fall of 1814. He came through with two span of horses and located on the Steele place on lot twenty-six, township seven, range six, on the east side of the road. Our shanty stood back by the orchard; it was built without boards and without nails; there were no glass windows and no door; the roof was of split logs hollowed out. The next year we built a log-house on the west side of the road. At that time there were no settlers in the north-east part of this town north of us. There was no road cut out or laid out on Vaughan street and the Genesee road was not cut out. William Wright lived on the Bloodgood place and Hale Matthewson had put up a log-house on the Horton place. Douglas lived on the corner and old Mr. Matthewson lived on the Byron Wells place. James Henman lived where Harrison Pingry does and Deacon Jennings lived on the William McMillan place. In Springville David Stickney kept tavern in a small log-house near where the Opera House stands now. Benjamin Gordon's grist-mill was built before we came. Besides Stickney and Gardner there were the Eaton family, Stanard and Jenks, David Leroy, Dr. Daniel Ingals, Samuel Cochran, Joseph Yaw, General Knox, and Samuel Burgess. Deacon Russell lived a mile out Franklin street, John Albro and Giles Churchill lived three-fourths of a mile north. Father lived two years on the Steele place and then sold out to Nathan Godard. We sold because our crops were destroyed by the frosts. We then located on the Cattaraugus side of the creek by the Hake's bridge; remained there four years and then bought Captain Wells' place on Vaughan street.

After two years father sold out on Vaughan street and located on the south-east part of lot fifty-one, since known as a part of the Stanbro farm. Afterwards removed to lot forty-four on Sharp street, and then to lot sixty-one, on the Boston road, where he died.

When we lived on the Steele place the cold seasons occurred and our crops were destroyed by the frosts and there was little or no grain to be bought here, and father went out to Genesee and paid five dollars for two bushels of corn and brought it

home from there on horse-back. The corn was of poor quality but, under the circumstances, it relished well and helped us to live through.

A PANTHER STORY.

Soon after we came to the Steele place a school was started down at the Liberty-pole corners and I and brother Windsor used to go down through the woods to school. The road was not cut out and it was woods all the way and only a path to follow. We were about seven and nine years old at the time. One morning we had got down about where Mr. Weber now lives, when a panther rushed across the path ahead of us, going from the east to the west with a young deer in its mouth and the old doe was following behind and bleating in great distress. The panther undoubtedly had young ones down by Spring brook and was leading the old deer to her destruction. We told our folks what we had seen when we went home and they kept us out of school for some time, but finally allowed us to go again by taking our large dog along for a protector.

BEAR PENS.

Bears were plenty and they often foraged on the pig-pens of the settlers. Various means were used to trap them, but one of the most simple ways adopted was to build a pen out of poles some four feet wide, eight feet long and high enough to allow a bear to stand. Now the bait, most generally a quarter of a deer, was affixed in one end of the pen and ingress for the game was had at the other, that was closed or shut by a falling door. The bait was fastened to a spindle that communicated with the door by means of a cord, and the moment the bear or other game touched the bait it sprung the trap or door and bruin was caged.

Father secured an old bear and her two cubs in one of these pens near East Concord. The trap had been set for several days, and it was my brother Windsor's duty to guard it; for a time he was very faithful to his trust, but after awhile it became an old story, and the trap was not looked to for several days. It coming to father's mind one morning, he spoke to Windsor, saying, "You are not very anxious about your trap, but I guess

you had better visit it this morning." Brother started off very reluctantly, but it was not long before he came running back, his hair all on end and so excited that he could hardly speak. Why the woods or the trap was full of bears, he did not hardly know which. Father, Windsor, myself and the old dog hastened back and sure enough, we found an old bear and one cub in the pen, and another cub on the outside. Father soon dispatched, by shooting, the two in the pen and the other, which proved so tractable that we concluded to spare its life, to meet in turn an ignominious end. Father took the cub down to Dave Stickney's log-tavern, where it became a great favorite. Upon a certain occasion, when a lot of boon companions were having a convivial time, the tempter's cup was placed to bruin's mouth (rum and molasses). He tasted, liked and whined for more, and it was given. The night waned and the fun grew hilarious, but alas for poor bruin. When the morning dawned he was not only dead drunk, but he was dead as a door nail. When we lived on the same place an old bear came one night and killed a hog and ate it nearly half up. The next day father built a "dead fall" and baited it with the remains of the hog, and the second night after he caught the old bear.

Father owned a large bull-dog that weighed some two hundred pounds. He came home one night covered with blood and terribly chewed up. We took his trail and followed him back to the carcass of a horse that lay near the run at the top of the Richmond hill. Here we found evidence of a deadly struggle for he had encountered wolves and two of these lay dead upon the field.

Windsor and I often visited the "deer licks" upon one occasion we started out and became separated. I heard him shoot and upon my going to him, I found he had killed a large bear.

Brother James also hunted a great deal here and in Pennsylvania. Upon one occasion, and while hunting in the above named State, he had the good luck to kill three elk, and this being done just as fast as he could charge his rifle. He had seated himself near a "lick" and their visiting the place sealed their doom.

Family record of Nathan King :

Nathan King died Feb. 20, 1871, aged ninety-one years and five months.

Polly, his wife died March 20, 1867, aged eighty-five years.

Their children were :

James, who married Lucy Brooks and died in Colden in 1852.

Alva married Hannah Carney and died in Iowa in 1854.

Windsor married Nancy Carney and lives in Springville.

Stary married Sylvia Briggs and lives in Springville.

Martha married Pliny Wheeler and lives in Little Valley.

Mary married Samuel Vance.

Freelove married J. H. Ashman and died Oct. 10, 1840.

Nathan died in 1847.

Susan married Archibald Preston and died July 15, 1850.

Enoch died in Concord in 1878.

Joshua lives in Little Valley.

Family record of Stary King :

Stary King, born Feb. 21, 1808.

Sylvia Briggs King, born Aug. 5, 1811.

Their children were :

Allen King, born April 4, 1834; died Sept. 1, 1854, aged twenty years and five months.

Diantha, born June 18, 1838; married Aaron Ostrander and lives in East Concord.

Diana, born Aug. 29, 1844.

Calvin Killom's Statement.

My father's name was George Killom. He came to this town from New Hampshire in 1809, built a house, slashed four acres of timber, burnt the brush and raised some corn. The land he located was on lot twenty-nine, township seven, range seven, where Hiram Curran now lives. My grandfather, Calvin Stevens, moved our family here in 1810. He came through with a span of horses in twenty-two days. He returned to New Hampshire that Fall. I was about six years old when we came to this town. My father served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812. The first school I attended here was kept in a house owned by Calvin Doolittle, half a mile north of Boston Corners, where the road turns west and crosses the creek. Then the school was kept at the Corners a while,

till the school house was built up at Cobble hill. The first school teacher I remember was Elder Cyrus Andrew; after him Robert Pike taught, also Joshua Agard, Archibald Griffith, Elder Clark Carr, Sophia Howard and a Mr. Conklin. Among the scholars I remember Eri Beebe, Mary Torry, Calvin Cary, Truman Cary, Richard Cary, afterward the preacher, Miss Rice, who married Richard Cary, V. R. Cary, Charles Johnson, Elihu Johnson, Alva Bump, Anna Chafee, Lyman Algar, Fanny Algar, who married Truman Cary, Margaret Algar, Morris Fosdick, John Fosdick, Alice Fosdick, Eben Drake, Cordelia Drake, Salena Swain, Mary Yaw, Patty Swain, afterwards married Alanson Palmer, Jonathan Swain, Abigail Smith married Benjamin Dole, Almira Smith married Dr. Bosworth, Mary Clark married Otis Horton, Hannah Killom married J. L. Hawley, Clark H. Carr, Louisa Carr married Willard Algar, Laura Carr married Ambrose Torry, Delia Torry and Ethan Howard.

We moved over to Waterville about 1822 and located on lot thirty-eight, township seven, range six, on what has since been known as the Whelock place. Our house was on a small flat on the north part of the farm. There were no settlers in the northeast part of the town when we came; there was no road along the creek nor in any other direction. Isaac Beaver came two years after and located on Ransford Foot's flats, Robert Flint came in 1826 and settled on the Treat place. Homer Barnes and his father came about 1830 and built a saw-mill. Abner Wilson came, and he and Barnes built a grist mill. Hezekiah Griffith came about 1832; John Griffith and Lewis Whelock about '33; Joseph Lewis about '34; John Treat in 1838. The first school-house was built in about 1833 or 1834. Paris A. Sprague came in '29 or '30, Bela Graves in '32. Homer Barnes went to Wisconsin, his father died here; Abner Wilson, Paris A. Sprague and John Griffith died here; Jared Pratt worked for Aaron Cole making reeds; he was coming over to our house one day and came across two bears just west of where John Morse now lives; he shot one and the dog treed the other; he came to our house and we went back and shot the other.

One time the wolves killed some sheep on the hill northwest of John Morse's, and Pratt heard them howl and went up there

with his dogs and gun and I went with him; the dogs went after the wolves, and the wolves turned upon the dogs and chased them close to Pratt, who had his gun in his hands, but was so excited that he did not attempt to shoot, but called to me to bring him the axe.

One time we built a bear pen and caught two large cubs alive; the old bear did not go in; but she gnawed the poles partly off of which the pen was made, trying to release her cubs; the old bear got away but the cubs were killed. One time we tracked two large bears four miles northeast, but failed to catch them.

David Kingsley.

David Kingsley was born in Massachusetts, in 1822. He came to this country in 1834, with his parents; he came on the Erie canal and was eleven days coming through; he has lived in this vicinity since that time, and has lived in Springville for the last twenty-four years.

In the Spring of 1845, he was married to Rebecca Cooper. Their children are Marshall Kingsley and David Kingsley.

David Kingsley's father's name was James, and his mother's maiden name was Esther Canady. When they came to this town they purchased and occupied for several years the Goode-mote farm on Cattaraugus creek. In 1856, he sold it to William Ballou. In 1854, he built the brick house on the Richmond place in the east part of the village. James Kingsley died in 1868, and his wife died in 1853.

Their children were David and Nathaniel.

A BEAR STORY.

Not long after David Shultus had located on the Cattaraugus in this town he had been up to Springville and was returning home with several pieces of meat in a basket. He met a bear, which stood up to greet him; he threw a piece of meat towards it and started on a run. After awhile he looked back and saw the bear coming after him; he dropped another piece of meat and kept on. He continued to do so till he got home, when he had but one piece of meat left. He lost his meat but "saved his bacon."

Jacob Kern.

Jacob Kern was born Oct. 12, 1844, in the Town of Boston; came to Concord in 1868; is a farmer; was married Sept. 8, 1868, to Zelina M. Tatu, who was born in Concord Nov. 30, 1848. His father's name was Peter Kern; his mother's maiden name was Barbary Ineer.

Jacob Kern enlisted in company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment—Capt., Dr. U. C. Lynde, Dr. George G. Stanbro, First Lieutenant. Served three years, and until discharged. Was at the battle near Port Hudson; made a charge on Port Hudson May 27, 1863; was at the Battle of Donaldsonville, Battle of Pleasant Hill, Battle of Winchester and Cedar Creek.

He has five children:

Emma L., born Sept. 20, 1870.

John W., born Feb. 4, 1873.

Mary E., born June 8, 1876.

Eugene L., born Jan. 15, 1878; died March 29, 1878.

Edward C., born May 28, 1881.

George Kingman.

George Kingman came here with his parents in 1840, and was married to Aurora A. Nelson, in 1852. The first two years after his marriage he lived on the Richmond farm in Sardinia. From here he moved to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, where he lived a few years; he then moved to Springville, where he now resides.

They have one child, George, Jr., who lives with his parents in Springville.

"Gen" Isaac Knox.

Isaac Knox came to this town in 1810, and bought 150 acres of land of the Holland Land Company, on the north part of lot eight, township six, range six, on which he settled; here he resided about twenty years. This he then sold and bought land on lot one, township seven, range seven, where he lived several years; from here he removed to the north part of lot fifty-two, township seven, range six, where he died about 1856.

He was a nephew of Gen. Henry Knox, of revolutionary fame, afterwards Secretary of War under Washington. Isaac Knox served as a soldier under General Anthony Wayne, in

his campaign against the Indians on the Maumee river, in 1794; he also served on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812-15. He was a brave, patriotic soldier, and public-spirited citizen.

His son and daughter are both dead. There are some grandchildren living.

Charles H. King.

Charles H. King was born in Concord Aug. 27, 1845. His father's name was Windsor King; his mother's maiden name was Nancy Carney Spencer; his occupation is farming; was married Sept. 19, 1875, to Althea Spencer; has two children:

Madge, born June 4, 1873.

Thomas, born July 29, 1876.

His father came to Concord with grandfather's family, from the town of Foster, Providence county, R. I., in the Fall of 1814.

William Kellogg.

William Kellogg was born in Massachusetts Sept. 4, 1800; his father's name was Benjamin Kellogg, and his mother's maiden name was Amelia Trask; his grandfather's name was Samuel Kellogg; his grandmother's maiden name was Lucy Snow. William Kellogg was married Feb. 23, 1826, to Rebecca Brewster, in the Town of Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., and removed to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, Feb. 13, 1827, and settled on lot fifty-two, at that time all wilderness, and from that time to the present he has lived in Ashford and Concord, except about four years which he passed on Grand Island engaged in getting out ship timber.

His children were:

Polly, born Oct. 2, 1827; married Samuel Holman, who died in the year 1848 in Erie county; she married C. Fuller in 1850 and has since lived in Machias, Cattaraugus county.

Belinda, born April 30, 1832; married J. Wilcox and lives in Kansas.

Charles B., born Sept. 30, 1837; died at Petersburg, Va., in the hospital in 1865, death being caused by a shell wound.

H. G. Leland.

H. G. Leland was born Aug. 18, 1847, at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; came to Springville in March, 1866; occupation a banker: was married Oct. 3, 1871, to Bianca Pierce, eldest daughter of Emmons S. Pierce, and has two children living, Claude G. and Guy H.

He engaged first in the banking business at Cuba, N. Y., in the Cuba National bank: organized the Springville bank (Leland, Chamberlain & Co., bankers,) May 12, 1866, which was succeeded, in 1877, by Leland & Co., banker, and, April 2, 1883, by The First National Bank. Mr. Leland being Vice-President, and one of its active managers. He has interested himself in all public enterprises for the benefit of Springville, contributing of his time and means liberally, having aided materially in giving Springville its telegraph lines and railroads. His father, William O. Leland, President of the First National bank, resides at Hinsdale, N. Y., and has been engaged in the mercantile business nearly forty years. His grandfather came from Vermont in an early day, and settled at Leland's Corners, in the Town of East Otto. His uncles and aunts, Cephas R. Marshall, Sarah Ann and Marian Leland, all attended the Springville Academy many years ago.

Cephas R. became a lawyer and died at Milwaukee, Wis.

Marshall became a Baptist clergyman and died at Rochester, Minn.

Elmer O. Leland.

Mr. Leland was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1849: attended school at Griffith Institute during the years 1866 and '67: was married June 7, 1876, to Augusta A. Potter. Have two children living:

Lloyd, born May 17, 1880.

Florence, born May 5, 1883.

Mr. Leland has been connected with the Springville bank for the last thirteen years: is now cashier of First National bank of Springville. He was the chief projector of the Western New York Manufacturing and Preserving company, organized in 1879, and has been its treasurer ever since.

Mr. Leland takes an active part in Christian and benevolent

work. Dating from the present (1883), he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Springville fifteen years, and for three years superintendent of its Sabbath School. In 1880, he was President of the Young People's Christian Association of Springville.

Jacob Lampman.

Jacob Lampman was born in the Town of Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Sept 25, 1827, and came to Concord in the year 1844. His father's name was John Lampman; his mother's maiden name was John Hufstader, daughter of Jacob Hufstader, of Ashford. He was married June 30, 1848, to Julia A. Nichols, daughter of Isaac Nichols, who came to Concord at an early day, and settled at Nichols' Corners in West Concord, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 8, 1864.

They have no children.

U. C. Lynde, M. D.

Dr. Lynde was born in a log house on Townsend Hill, March 26, 1834. At the age of seven, he moved with his parents to the northwest corner of the Town of Concord; here he attended school in a log school-house, and was taught the rudiments of reading by Orville S. Canfield. His teachers here were John Lynde, Gilbert Sweet, Almond Nichols and Alonzo Pierce. He attended school here until he was fourteen; about this time, his parents moved to Townsend Hill, and he left home and worked for a time in a pail factory at Niagara Falls. Returning in the Fall, he attended school taught by Jonathan Briggs, at what is known as the "Block School-house" in Concord. Mr. Briggs was a student himself and a thorough teacher, and took a warm interest in young Lynde's success. At the age of sixteen, he taught at Machias, his first school; after the close of his school, he attended the Yorkshire Institute. After leaving the Institute, he taught his second school at the forks of the Cattaraugus; he then taught at Paris, Kentucky; returning, he taught in the institute where he had before attended as a pupil.

While engaged as a teacher, and before he was twenty-one,

he had read law one year and medicine one. For a time he gave up the study of both, but resumed the study of medicine at the suggestion of Dr. Goodyear, of Holland, now of Buffalo. He attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and clinical lectures in New York, where his time was mostly spent at the hospital. After this he practiced medicine a while at Glenwood, Erie county, where he again attended lectures at the Buffalo University, graduating in 1859. He soon after located in Springville, N. Y., where he practiced until the fall of 1862, when he recruited Co. F., 116th Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers; was commissioned first assistant Surgeon. In the Fall of 1863 his resignation was accepted and he again commenced the practice of medicine in Springville. The two following winters he spent at the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in the Spring of 1865. He continued his practice in Springville until the Fall of 1872, when he moved to Buffalo, where he has practiced ever since, making surgery a specialty. For some time he has had one of the largest practices of any surgeon in Western New York.

Alanson Lovelace

Came to this town about 1816. He was, by occupation, a farmer; he married Patience Chafee in 1819. He died in April, 1878, aged eighty-four years. Patience Lovelace died in 1872, aged seventy-six years. Their children were:

Alonzo L., not known whether living or dead; was a sailor.

Daniel M., died in Michigan, in 1863.

Alvira, born in 1824; married Clark M. Hadley, Sept. 5, 1844, and lives in Springville.

Louisa M., married Allen Mott; died in 1854, in Alexander.

Mary E., married Luther Chaddock; died in 1854, in Alexander.

Samuel Lake, Esq.

Samuel Lake was born in Vermont, in the year 1790, but during the period of his boyhood his parents resided in Washington county, this state. His education was such as the common schools of those days afforded, aided afterwards, however, by acute powers of observation and a taste for reading. When just entering upon manhood he came west to Batavia, Genesee

county, where he taught school. When the last war with England broke out he entered the army and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane and was at the memorable contest at Fort Erie.

After the war he was employed several years in the County Clerk's office at Batavia, and in the office of the Holland Land company. On the 6th of January, 1821, he married Helen Phelps of Batavia, who still survives her partner of over sixty years. About that time Mr. Lake sold off his property around Batavia and moved to Springville, where nearly thirty years of his life were passed. He built a small store where the American Hotel now stands, about 1821, and about two years after built the store now owned and occupied by R. W. Tanner. He built the upright part of the Dr. Emmons' house, on Main street, and also built the house where Sanford Mayo lives. He had a general store and ashery and manufactured pot and pearl ashes.

About this time he built the store now occupied by Bates & White, in Collins' Center, and stocked it with general merchandise and gave the management of it to his clerk, H. H. Matteson. But a time of adversity came. A period of financial depression found Mr. Lake with a considerable stock of the articles of his manufacture on hand: values depreciated and he failed. Mr. Lake removed to Buffalo in 1849, where he began business as a pension agent, which business he followed until his death, and during that time acquired a comfortable competency. He was a public spirited man and took a very active part in raising the means to build the Springville Academy, and was always ready to assist in any work for the public good. Mr. Lake died in Buffalo Nov. 26, 1882, aged ninety-three years.

Orrin Loveridge.

Orrin Loveridge came to Townsend hill at an early day and settled on lot eleven, township seven, range seven, and from there he afterward removed to lot two, township seven, range seven, where he died Jan. 27, 1845, aged fifty-two years and five months. His wife died April 2, 1857, aged sixty years and six months.

They had three children :

Ames died April 16, 1836, aged fifteen years and eight months.

Charles M. attended the Normal school at Albany and taught school and died Aug. 13, 1849, aged twenty-three years and two months.

Harriet M. married Harlow C. Perham. They had two children. She died Feb. 2, 1854, aged twenty-three years.

Amasa Loveridge.

Amasa Loveridge settled on Townsend hill at an early day. He was killed in 1855 by a saw-log rolling over him.

He had seven children :

Austin, who married and died in Buffalo.

Edwin D. is married and lives in Buffalo.

Luana married Ward Fay and died in Buffalo.

Cary married Lucy Hall and died in Pennsylvania.

Chester was married and died in Minnesota.

Everett and Olney are living in Ohio.

Lorenzo D. Lucas.

Lorenzo D. Lucas was born in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, in the year 1812. His father's name was William and his mother's maiden name was Fanny Graves. His grandfather Daniel Lucas, was a soldier in the Revolution and was in the battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. He drew a soldier's right for land of the Government, located it in Cayuga county and settled on the same. His father was a physician and settled in the town of Clarence, afterward Newstead, in 1816, and here Lorenzo spent his boyhood days and received his education. When he lived in Clarence he lived in the same neighborhood and was acquainted with Asa Ransom, Sr., Archibald S. Clark, Peter Vandeventer, Col. James Cronk, Elias Osburn, Stephen Osburn and Otis R. Hopkins, who were among the most prominent men of the county at that time, and he went to school with their children. Mr. Lucas remembers seeing the old Revolutionary pensioners, when they came to Mr. Clark's store to receive their pensions, which he obtained for them, sitting in the store each with a small cup of spirits

before him, the preacher among the rest. He came to Sardinia in 1835, and was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Ann Sherman, who died in 1842.

Her children were :

Theodore S., born March 14, 1838, went to Ohio and married there. He entered the army, but was discharged a short time afterward on account of sickness and died in 1864.

Elizabeth F., born Nov. 3, 1839, and died Dec. 23, 1858.

Mary L., born May 30, 1842, and was married in 1862 to John C. Bump and lives in Buffalo.

His second wife was Polly Wilcox, who died July 14, 1853.

Her children were :

Sarah A., born Aug. 20, 1845 ; married John M. Clover and died in Minnesota April 2, 1867.

Charles W., born June 21, 1851, and died Oct. 25, 1863.

Alice B., born May 6, 1853, and married Frank H. Cratey and lives in Minnesota.

His present wife's maiden name was Caroline Stone. She has had one child, Delila M., born July 19, 1864 ; married Charles F. Timms and died Oct. 4, 1882. Mrs. Lucas is a niece of Christopher Stone the first settler in Concord.

William McMillen's Statement.

When we came to Springville in 1823, the families living here according to my recollection were, Rufus C. Eaton, lived near where Peter Weismantle does, there was another house north of the Opera House. Wales Emmons and O. D. Tibbits, lived north of the park ; Widow Tanner lived where Moon does ; Sylvester Eaton lived on the Shepherd place ; John Albro lived on his farm, on north side of corporation ; Squire Eaton was building a house where Joslin lives ; the George Arnold house, corner of Buffalo and Church streets was built ; a Mr. Wright kept the hotel on Franklin street, opposite the park ; Dr. Daniel Ingals lived just south of the Presbyterian church ; Varney Ingals kept small store on Franklin street. They were building the school house that stood near where Mr. Tabor lives ; Joseph Yaw lived up Franklin street at the foot of the hill ; there was a house on the corner of West and Main streets ; Samuel Cochran lived and kept hotel where

Byron Cochran now lives; General Knox lived in a log house on Waverly street, south side; Samuel Burgess lived in a log house about where George Weeden lives now; Samuel Lake had a small store where American hotel is; Samuel Bradley's factory was built, he lived near it; Jarvis Bloomfield lived down by his mill; Robert Auger had a saw mill and lived below Bloomfield; Truman White lived on the southwest corner of the Well's farm; Francis White lived on the Allen Goodemote place; the Shaw family lived in that neighborhood; Mr. Simmons lived near where Mrs. Melvin lives now. There was a log house where Orvil Smith lives, and a small house near where George Crandalls now lives, no other house on north side of Main street, east to Newman street; Jacob Rushmore lived in old yellow house on side hill, just above John P. Myers's house; Abel Holman had house and shop on the Shuttleworth lot; Joel White had shop and lived on the Badgeley lot; the Benjamin Gardner house stood about where Orange Parmenter lives, no more houses east to corporation line; Samuel and William Lake were here.

The McMillen Family.

Joseph McMillen was born Jan. 14, 1783. In 1811, he married Betsey Haskins. He removed from Manlius, Onondaga county, to this town in March, 1823. He had been here the Fall before and purchased of Rufus Eaton the Eaton Grist-mill, and the land on the north side of Main street, and from Mechanic street and the park east to Newman street, except three or four building lots that had been previously sold. The land extended north from Main street about one hundred rods. He paid for the mill and the land two thousand five hundred dollars. He run the grist mill about fifteen years. About 1828, he built a saw mill a little south of, and near the grist mill. The grist mill stood by the race and nearly east of the Leland hotel barn, and saw mill stood nearly east of Victor Collard's shop. During his life time he sold nearly all the land along Main street to Newman street out into village lots, reserving the land back from the street. He gave a piece to his son-in-law, Wells Brooks, and two lots to his son, William. About 1835 he, in company with William Watkins, built the

tannery, which stood east of the Spring Brook, and north of Franklin street. He also bought of Jeremiah Willcox, fifty acres of land on the southwest corner of lot thirty-three, township seven, range six, lately known as the Palmer lot. Mr. McMillen died March 15, 1846; his first wife died March 29, 1823; his second wife was Rachel Jones, who died March, 1863. His children were:

William.

Helen, died in Olean.

Henry, died in infancy.

Julia A.,

Marcus G., died in Olean in the Fall of 1882.

Betsey R., died Oct. 30, 1845.

Stewart G., lives in Monticello, Miss.

Eugenia, died May 1, 1843.

William McMillen's Family.

William McMillen married Lydia Sherman, Jan. 8, 1849. Their children are:

Clark S., Adelaide E., Charlotte R., Sarah E., and Emma L.

Clark S., married Francena Eastwood and lives in Saginaw, Michigan.

Adelaide E., married William McDuffie, her second husband was Wallace McMaster.

Charlotte R., married George McMillen, of Gowanda.

Jonathan Mayo.

Jonathan Mayo came to Concord in the Fall of 1816, from Oxford, Worcester county, Mass., with his family of six sons and three daughters, four of whom are now living. His oldest son, Jonathan, was killed while felling trees in 1825, and was the first person buried in the "Block School House," cemetery.

Hiram, Orrin, George and Nancy are dead.

Erastus married Nancy Curtis.

Harriet married the late Calvin Smith, senior.

Lucy married Orra D. Curtis.

The first night after Jonathan Mayo arrived in town with his family, he staid with Captain Wells on Vaughan street, then

there was no road north to Griffith's Corners, except by following a line of marked trees. After a year or two of pioneering, he located on lot thirty-five, township seven, range seven, where he lived until his death in 1859, aged eighty-two; his wife having died several years before. During the early days of Mr. Mayo's residence in town, he one day captured, while walking along, a young fawn, which he took home and domesticated. It was given its liberty and used to associate with the wild deer, which were very numerous. This fact lead to its being used by hunters as a decoy to facilitate the approach to wild deer, and as it wore something about its neck, it could be distinguished from its wild companions; but one day a careless hunter found it with two other deer and not recognizing it, shot all three of them.

Sanford Mayo.

Mr. Mayo was born in Oxford, Worcester county, Mass., in 1812; came to this town with his father's family, as before mentioned. He succeeded his father in the possession of the homestead, which he now owns. He was married in 1839 to Lucy Stanbro, daughter of Amos Stanbro.

They have had six children:

Eveline, born Nov. 3, 1840; married in 1867 to Henry Palmer; died in 1868.

Harry A., born Aug. 11, 1843; died in 1863.

Orrin D., born Oct. 8, 1847; married in 1872 to Emma J. Titus.

Hattie, born July 18, 1850; died in 1865.

Addie J., born Aug. 14, 1856; married in 1874 to Alfred Holman.

Nellie F., born Dec. 28, 1860.

Sanford Mayo died from injuries received by being struck by a railroad car Oct. 1, 1883, aged seventy-one years, five months and twenty days.

George Mayo.

George Mayo was born in this town in 1822; he was married in 1845 to Minerva Minor.

They have two children:

Libbie L., who was a successful teacher; she was at one time

Preceptress in Griffith institute; she is now married to Mr. E. J. Foster, and resides in Collins.

Charles Mayo, a cheese maker.

Mr. Mayo always resided in town, and nearly all of his mature years have been spent in some official capacity. He was for twenty-five years a Constable, was Deputy Sheriff six years, and has been Collector. George Mayo died Oct. 17, 1880, aged fifty-eight years and two months.

William L. Mayo.

Mr. Mayo was born Dec. 10, 1832, in Concord, of which town he has since been a resident, with the exception of four years spent at Portsmouth, Ohio, from which place he enlisted April 25, 1861, in the First regiment Ohio volunteers, Co. G. He served four months in this regiment and then enlisted with the commission of First Lieutenant in the One Hundredth regiment New York volunteers, Company A; mustered into service Sept. 23, 1861, his commission dating from October 1st of the same year. He was in the hard fought battles in which his regiment took part. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was slightly wounded; for gallant service he was commissioned Captain of Company A Oct. 11, 1862; he resigned his commission May 25, 1863, and in June following was mustered out of service and returned home. Mr. Mayo has served one term as Assessor of Concord. He was married in 1864 to Clarinda Williams; they have three children.

Joshua Mathewson.

Joshua Mathewson was born in February, 1771, in Massachusetts; came to Sardinia from Vermont in 1811; his occupation was a farmer; was married in 1791, and died March 6, 1823; his wife's maiden name was Margaret Hale, who was born about 1772 in Massachusetts, and died April 14, 1821.

They had twelve children:

Hale, was born in the year 1798; was married to Pruda Williams, and died in Aurora in 1875.

Elijah, was born in 1795; married to Polly Palmer in 1818; died in Orleans county, N. Y., Nov. 31, 1876.

Jonathan, was born in June, 1796.

Joshua, was born in 1797; was married to Almira Flagg; died in March, 1864.

Bethia, died young.

Anna, was born in 1801; married Asa Wells; died in June, 1820.

Laura, was born about 1804; married Asa Wells; died in September, 1846.

Daisey, was born about 1809; married Delos Birdsley; died at Arcade in 1880.

Phebe, born in 1810; died in Illinois.

George, born in December, 1812; married Patience Starks; she died; he married a Mrs. Damon; he died at Springville.

Frederick B., born in October, 1813; married Phebe Squires, who died; he married for his second wife Eliza Gibbs; he lives in Concord.

May, born May 29, 1815; married to George Baker, who died in 1879; she lives in Iowa.

Joshua Mathewson settled where Byron Wells now lives, in 1812.

S. II. McEwen's Statement.

My father Timothy McEwen came to Buffalo in 1806 from Utica, where he was married. My mother's maiden name was Huldah Hoyt. Father was a shoemaker and leather dealer, and carried on that business in Buffalo on the east side of Main street, between Seneca and Exchange, where he owned an acre of land in the center of the block. He lived there and carried on business until the burning of Buffalo. On the morning of that day they packed up so much of their most valuable property as they could load into a one-horse sleigh, and my father bound me on his back with a blanket, and my mother took my sister Susan—fourteen months younger than I—on her back in the same way, and they drove the horse and walked in the snow through the woods to what is now Abbot's Corners, in Hamburg. My father left his family at Mr. Titus' and returned to Buffalo on the evening of the next day and found his property all burned up. He set to work immediately collecting materials for re-building. The next season he volunteered and went over to Canada and assisted in taking Fort

Erie. I was born Nov. 14, 1809. When I was six or seven years old, the Indian chief Farmer's Brother came to our house sick, and remained there sick till he died; I used to carry water to him. My mother died in the Spring of 1818; the next Fall I went to live with my uncle, Joseph D. Hoyt, and lived with him till I was twenty-one years of age. He carried on the tanning business in a tannery between Exchange and Carroll streets, and I learned my trade with him. I then went to Chippeway, Canada, and carried on the tanning and leather business during the years of 1834 and 1835. In the summer of 1836, I carried on the pelt and wool business with John Bush, father of Myron P. Bush. In the Fall of 1836 I came to Springville and bought an undivided half of the tannery and stock of J. D. Hoyt. The tannery stood on the Shuttleworth lot, east of the mill race and between Main and Franklin streets. We ran the business together till 1845, when I sold out to the Hoyt estate. I then bought the old Lake store on Main street and ran the hide and leather business till 1866, when I sold the property to Ozro Churchill and went into partnership in the tanning business with Sampson & Willcox, and remained therein ten months, when I sold out to them and retired from the leather business. Since then I have been in poor health, and have occupied my time mainly on my small piece of land.

Mr. McEwen married Julia Ann Shultus; she died Dec. 5th, 1845. He married his second wife, Eliza Jane Smith, Jan. 5th, 1853. Their children are:

Ida Ann, born Dec. 22, 1853, and died Nov. 13, 1862.

Addie Jane, born Sept. 16, 1858, and died Sept. 21, 1872.

Blanche, born Jan. 14, 1862.

Carrie H., born Feb. 16, 1864.

Seth H., born April 2, 1866.

Earle S., born Feb. 10, 1872.

Stephen McEwen died March 26, 1882, aged seventy-two years, four months and twelve days.

John H. Melvin.

John H. Melvin was born in Springville, N. Y., Jan 5, 1847; at an early age he was adopted into the family of Amos Melvin; in 1860 he entered the office of J. B. Saxe, publisher of

the *Springville Herald*, as an apprentice to the printers' trade. After leaving the office of Mr. Saxe he worked as a journeyman printer in various localities in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in the cities of Buffalo and New York, experiencing during the meantime the vicissitudes incident to the craft, until he associated himself with W. W. Blakeley on the *Springville Journal and Herald* in November, 1867; sold out his interest in 1873 and started the *Pioneer* printing office in Hamburg; from there he opened a job office in Buffalo in 1876, which he conducted, together with engraving (he is also an artist and engraver), until the Fall of 1879, when, in connection with T. G. Meyers, he commenced the publication of the *Local News* in Springville, N. Y. He was a member of the Seventy-fourth New York State National Guard, and accompanied his regiment to Pennsylvania at the time of Lee's invasion. Mr. Melvin was married in 1872 to Zelia M. Smith, daughter of Calvin Smith. They have one child:

Lizzie, born June 5, 1874.

Mr. Melvin's mother, Mrs. Amos Melvin, was born in Plymouth, N. H., June 11, 1797; her maiden name was Relief Blodgett; she was married in her native town in 1822 and five years after removed to Wayne county, N. Y., and from there to Springville in 1833, where she has ever since resided. She retains her physical and mental powers remarkably well, and relates many interesting incidents connected with the pioneer history of that part of her native state where she lived; among others she speaks of her father's going a distance of forty miles to the city of Concord to mill, with a hand-sled, it being the nearest mill at that time—1760.

Wendel Morton.

Wendel Morton was born May 1st, 1781, in the town of Stoughton, Mass. Here the years of his minority were passed, and after attaining his majority he was married to Miss Polly G. Southworth, of his native town, who was born April 14, 1779; in 1804 he moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., where he remained until the year 1826, when he disposed of his effects there and came to the town of Boston, Erie county, N. Y.; here he resided with his family for ten years, when he trans-

ferred his property and bought again at West Concord, which has since been known as Morton's Corners.

Wendel Morton was a man far above mediocre, and possessed much native ability that rather tended to the humorous, which under more auspicious circumstances would have brought him before the public a prominent character. He was an own cousin to the indomitable Governor Morton, who for twenty successive years was the Democratic candidate for executive honors in the Bay state before he succeeded, and then only elected by one majority. Before leaving Onondaga county he filled several positions of an official character, and among these was that of Deputy Sheriff. During the preliminary examination of the Thayer brothers before a Justice for the murder of John Love in the town of Boston, Dec. 24, 1824, Wendel Morton was their keeper; one day the Court was adjourned for dinner, leaving Morton, the prisoners and a few spectators in possession of the room; Israel Thayer stepped to the Justice's desk, and taking the Bible he presented it to Morton, saying with much bravado, "Elder, you preach us a sermon from a text." Morton received the book and deliberately opened it, when the first thing that his eye rested upon was this impressive passage: which he rendered in a low and solemn voice "He that sheddeth man's blood by man his blood shall be shed." This fell upon the culprit's guilty conscience like a clap of thunder from a clear and cloudless sky, all his assumed stoicism fled at the just accusation, and he spitefully snatched the Bible from Morton's hand, saying with an oath, "You are a poor preacher and I don't want to hear any more of your talk." Morton said, "From the very looks of the accused one's face upon my reading this passage I became convinced that the right ones had been apprehended, as the sequel proved."

During the later days of his life he became partially blind, but this affliction did not destroy his genial nature, and almost up to the closing scene, he had always recourse to a fund of rich and racy anecdote to entertain his friends. He died Oct. 4, 1868, after having compassed nearly four score years and ten.

Mrs. Morton was of the old school of gentlewoman, whose every day deportment made the humblest of homes a paradise, and not only this but it carried consolation to the homes of

others in life's darkest hours. She cheerfully accepted each situation and made the most of it without a murmur. Her gentle, uniform kindness, combined with a nature that entered largely into the burdens and sorrows of others, won for her hosts of friends who mourned her death as a mother. She departed this life Aug. 7, 1858.

Five children were born to this union, viz.:

Eliza S., born Sept. 14, 1804; died Dec. 28, 1877.

Otis C., born

Alanson P., born April 14, 1811; died March 4, 1872.

Mary A., born 1816; died 1843.

Samuel A., born May 8, 1818.

Samuel A. Morton.

Samuel A. Morton was born in the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 8, 1818, and came to this town (Concord), in the year 1830. For a term of years, he in company with his brother Alanson, carried on the business of hotel keeping at Morton's Corners together with that of farming. Mr. Morton held a commission as Postmaster at Morton's Corners, under the administration of Franklin Pierce and also of James Buchanan, Sept. 27, 1853. He was united in matrimony to Miss Ursula P. Ostrander, who was born Nov. 5, 1827, in the town of Hoosic, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and he took his bride to the very place that has since been their home. Mr. Morton is what might be termed a progressive farmer, who, being fully impressed with the belief that the comforts of life may be enjoyed by those who till the soil as well as by those who live at careless ease on an assured competence, has surrounded his home with every convenience that the age affords, and though his years now number more than three score, time has dealt leniently with him and finds him in possession of health, strength and vigor to prosecute the labors of his favorite and chosen calling.

Four children were born to this union, viz.:

Mary A., born Aug. 24, 1854; died Oct. 9, 1854.

Laura E., born Aug. 23, 1855.

Wendell J., born March 30, 1859.

Carroll G., born Dec. 25, 1860.

John P. Myers.

John P. Myers was born in the town of Hume, Allegany county, July 4, 1843. He came to Springville in the year 1877 from Sardinia. He is a merchant and one of the firm of Beebe & Myers, extensive dealers in dry goods. He was married in the year 1870 to Miss Florence A. Beebe. They have had two children both of whom died young.

In October, 1861, Mr. Myers enlisted in the one hundred and fourth regiment, New York State Volunteers, to serve three years. He was engaged in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded by a musket-ball shattering the bone near the ankle. The ball was taken out seven years afterward, which he has preserved in remembrance of Antietam. Was in the hospital five months when he was offered his discharge, but refused it preferring to rejoin his command. Was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and was taken to Belle Island near Richmond, where he remained about seven months, from there to Andersonville, where he remained until Sherman on his march to the sea, came so near to them that they were taken to Camp Millen, from there to Savannah, from there to Jacksonville, Fla., and from there back to Andersonville on Christmas day, where he remained until the close of the war, making him a prisoner twenty-two months. What he suffered during his long confinement in Rebel prisons, helps to make up one of the darkest pages in our American history.

Elisha Mack.

Elisha Mack came to this town in 1827. He was a lawyer and held the office of Justice of the Peace in the town a number of years and also was Post Master in Springville twelve years. He engaged to some extent in the mercantile business and built a store and dwelling house where the Presbyterian Church now stands. He was also a farmer and managed a farm on the east part of lot nine. He sold out his business in this town and moved to Illinois in 1846, and settled near Nauvoo, where he died soon after. He had four children:

Sarah, James, Helen and Benjamin, who are all living in the west.

Andrew McLin.

Andrew McLin settled on lot thirteen, on Townsend Hill, in 1817. He died a few years afterwards, leaving three children.

Jacob, was killed when a young man, by a falling tree while felling trees in the woods.

Polly, was a school teacher and married Asa R. Trevitt and died in the town of West Seneca.

Martha, married Levi Ballou and died in Buffalo.

Jacob Marsielja.

Jacob Marsielja was born in Holland, Europe, Dec. 22, 1837. Came to America when about eight years of age, and to Concord about 1863; married Margaret C. Baker in 1866. They have five children:

Sarah A., born May 22, 1872.

Charles E., born Feb. 26, 1874.

Ella M., born May 21, 1876.

Clyde J., born Aug. 27, 1877.

George A., born May 9, 1879.

Mrs. Marsielja's father, William Baker, one of Concord's early pioneers, was born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass., March 1, 1801. He came to Concord in 1817, and located near East Concord, and has been a resident of the town ever since.

He was married in Concord to Anstris Edwards, who was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 9, 1798. She had been previously married in New England, to Ansel Norcott, with whom she came to Concord about 1820. Mr. Norcott died leaving two daughters:

Nancy R., married James Fleming.

Catherine, married Dr. Henry Dye and since died.

By her second marriage, with Mr. Baker, they had eight children:

Lyman P., born 1826; married Matilda Strickland.

Cynthia, born 1828; married Rev. Charles Shelling.

Ansel, born 1830; married Jennie Firman; died 1869.

Eldridge, born 1833; died young.

Ovanda,) twins, born 1835,) married Frank Kester.

Ovinda,) married William Wilcox.

Margaret C., born 1838; married Jacob Marsielja.

Mary E., born 1842; married William Power; died 1866.

Frederick Meyer.

Frederick Meyer was born May, 1836, in the City of Buffalo, and came to Concord in 1858. Was married June, 1856, to Magdalena Derrinberger, who was born in 1837. He is a farmer by occupation. His father's name is George Meyer; his mother's maiden name was Magdalena Haas. His father has lived in Boston seventeen years. Family record:

George, born March 27, 1857.

Frederick, born Aug. 13, 1859.

William A., born March 26, 1863.

Henrietta, born July 16, 1873.

Albert, born June 12, 1879.

William P. Mills.

William P. Mills was born Jan. 8, 1822, in Middletown, Orange county, New York. His father's name was Ebenezer Mills; his mother's maiden name was Maria Coleman. For several years before reaching his majority, Mr. Mills was a merchant's clerk in his native village. He was married in May, 1845, to Deborah Clark, and, in the following December removed to this town with his father-in-law onto Townsend Hill. He has resided at different places in town ever since, and has been extensively engaged in farming, dairying and cheese-buying. They have three children, viz.:

H. Eugene, married in 1873 to Lottie Crary, who has since died. Mr. Mills' present business is selling carriages.

Frances M. married Ralph Greene, dentist; resides at Fredonia, N. Y.

Clark W., drug clerk.

Sanford Mathewson.

His father's name was Charles Mathewson; his mother's maiden name was Cordelia French; his grandfather's name was Jonathan Mathewson; his grandmother's maiden name Lucy Crosby. He was born in the Town of Sardinia, Aug. 3, 1846. He was married in the year 1874 to Miss Jennie L. Otis, daughter of James Otis of Sardinia. He has resided in Sardinia, Yorkshire and Concord, and has followed the business of farming.

Their children are Gracie E. and James C.

Abraham Middebaugh.

Abraham Middebaugh came here, bought and took a deed of lot nine, consisting of the south part of the Village of Springville, in 1817. He also articulated other lands and returned home and began making preparations to move here. He had sent on a part of his goods, and while preparing to follow himself with the remainder, he had occasion to stay one night at a hotel; he got up early and went out to the barn to take care of his horse, which kicked him, causing his death a short time after. Some of his friends came here and disposed of the goods already bought and also the land he had bought.

He was a brother of Mrs. Daniel Tice and Mrs. Joseph Hammond.

Hugh McAlcese.

Hugh McAlcese was born at Ballymana, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1832. His father's name was Daniel and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Quinn. He came to this country on a sailing vessel in 1848; was nine weeks and three days crossing to New York; went to Kinderhook, Columbia county, and learned his trade in Kinderhook and Albany. He came to Springville in 1860, and has carried on the blacksmithing business here since that time.

His brother, John who was killed by the cars in Canada in 1859, came here before he did and run a blacksmith shop.

Hugh was married to Miss Hannah Feigh in 1863. Their children are John E., James, Hugh, Sarah and Jessie.

Lewis Nichols.

Lewis Nichols was born June 12, 1773. He married Betsy Hovell, who was born July 18, 1774. They came to this town from Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y. in 1818, and located at what has since been known as Nichols' Corners, where Mr. Nichols, always lived until his death in 1862; Mrs. Nichols having died in 1854. Their children were:

Abijah, born March 5, 1792; married Anna Pixly; died about 1872, in town.

Lucy, born March 9, 1794; married Stephen Knight, F. W. B. minister; died about 1871.

Polly, born July 3, 1796; married Arza King; died about 1865, in Cayuga county.

Sally, born Sept. 3, 1798; married William Elliot; resides in Cayuga county.

Isaac, born March 12, 1801; married Zilpha Ford; died in town.

Betsy, born April 29, 1803; married Orrin Lewis; died about 1844, at Dubuque, Iowa.

David, born May 28, 1805; was a M. E. minister; died about 1876, in Kansas.

Lewis, born Feb. 14, 1808; died in Illinois about 1860.

Aner, born April 28, 1810; married Joshua Steele; died about 1871, in town.

John, born Aug. 11, 1817; married Clarinda Richardson in 1840.

Nancy, born Sept. 5, 1820; married Orrin Lewis, resides in Dubuque, Iowa.

John Nichols.

John Nichols come to town with his father and always resided upon the homestead until 1869, when he moved to Springville, where Mr. Nichols died in 1875. He has held the offices of Assessor and Overseer of Poor. Their children are:

Betsy, died when a child.

Charles H., married Elva Styles in 1870; resides on the homestead.

Levi L., married Elizabeth Carroll in 1869; resides in Buffalo; cattle dealer.

Carlos J., married Addie Campbell in 1870; resides at Richwood, Ohio; dentist.

Lawrence, married Addie Davis; have one son, Arthur; druggist in Springville.

Isaac Nichols.

Isaac Nichols, son of Louis and Betsy Nichols, was born March 12, 1801, in Huntington, Conn. When seventeen years of age, he removed to Concord, where he resided until his death, Dec. 10, 1864. He was married Dec. 24, 1820, to Zil-

pah Ford. The following is the family record of their children :

Luther F., born, Oct. 3, 1822 ; married, first to Julia Ann Woodbury ; lives in Iowa.

Harriet P., born Nov. 5, 1823 ; married Dewey Tift ; died June 11, 1882.

Martha H., born June 25, 1825 ; married Alanson Ford ; lives in Iowa.

Julia Ann, born July 19, 1827 ; married Jacob Lampman.

Lucy M., born Nov. 21, 1829 ; married William Woodbury ; lives in Hamburg.

Alvin L., born June 26, 1831 ; married, first to Ellen Hyde, second, to Maria Styles.

David B., born Feb. 3, 1835 ; died July 23, 1856.

Isaac N., born Sept. 18, 1837 ; married Helen Smith ; killed by a falling tree March 7, 1862.

Mariette, born Nov. 5, 1841, married Jasper Luther ; lives in Collins.

Almon Nichols.

Almon Nichols was born March 12, 1819. His father, Abijah S. Nichols, was born in Connecticut, and removed to Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., and subsequently came to the town of Concord in the year 1818 ; his mother's maiden name was Anna Pixley. Almon Nichols is a farmer by occupation ; was married in the year 1842 to Melissa Griswold, who died in the year 1847 ; was married to Clarinda Webster Feb. 10, 1850, who died April 15, 1851, and was married to Diana Richardson, his present wife, Aug. 25, 1851, who was the daughter of Jeremiah Richardson, and was born July 4, 1824. Mr. Nichols has taught fifteen terms of school in this and other towns. He was elected Justice in 1870.

His children are :

Wallace, born Feb. 16, 1845 ; married Jenette Briggs.

Betsey Clarinda, born April 12, 1851 ; married LeRoy Milington.

Helen, born June 4, 1852 ; married Edward Hatch.

Manley, born Aug. 14, 1854 ; married Hattie Sherman.

Benjamin Nelson.

Benjamin Nelson came to this town from Brandon, Vt., about 1818; his wife's maiden name was Annie Morton. He settled on the Cattaugus creek on the farm now owned by H. T. Wadsworth; from there he moved to the place where John Vosburg now lives; this he soon after sold and bought the place where Charles Pingrey now lives; he then moved to the Horton place on Vaughan street, where his wife and three children died; he afterwards moved to Springville, where he died April 14, 1861; Mrs. Nelson died Sept. 12, 1850.

They had ten children:

Wilbur A., died Sept. 21, 1850.

Jonathan M., died in 1846.

Aurora A., married George Kingman and lives in Springville.

Abercia, married Damon Dodge; lives in Minnesota.

Alberto O., lives in Michigan.

Franklin J., lives in Dansville, N. Y.

Wells C., lives in Machias.

Julius G., died in 1850.

Maria A., married William Joslyn; lives in Springville.

Harriet M., died in 1850.

Laban A. Needham.

Mr. Needham's father, Oliver Needham, was born in Massachusetts; was married there in 1813, to Lodisa Green; came from there to this town in the Fall of 1819, and settled on lot six, range seven, township seven, where he always resided until his death in 1873. In the earlier days of our town he was Supervisor several years, and afterwards served as Assessor a number of terms.

He had five sons, viz.:

Laban A.

Charles, married Eveline Martin; resides in Boston.

Aaron G., married Melissa Blanchard; reside in town.

David, married Lovina Fields; resides in Wisconsin.

Warren, resides in Florida.

Laban A. Needham was born Nov. 6, 1813, in Massachusetts. He came to this town with his parents when six years of age;

in 1827 he purchased land of the Holland company on the same lot that his father located on, which he has ever since owned and occupied; between 1830 and 1840 he taught seven terms of school in Concord; he was Captain of Militia four years, from 1839 to 1843. In 1843 he was married to Mariam Twichell. Mr. Needham has served the town as Assessor twelve years in succession, from 1859 to 1871.

Theodore B. Norris.

Theodore B. Norris was born Aug. 3, 1844, in Oneida county, N. Y., and came to Springville in 1847; he enlisted under the call of July 2, 1862; was mustered into the service at Buffalo Aug. 18, 1862, Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, New York volunteers; left September 15th and went into camp near Baltimore, under command of General Wool; left for Louisiana November 5th; on arriving at New Orleans his regiment was transferred to General Banks' command, first division of the nineteenth army corps, under Brig.-Gen. William H. Emory; he was a member of the volunteer storming party known as "The Forlorn Hope," which was selected for the storming of Port Hudson; in this siege he lost an eye; he participated in the Red river expedition and the battles resulting from it; he left Louisiana for Virginia July 5, 1864, arriving in time to take part in opposing General Early's raid upon Washington; his regiment next joined Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and took part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, &c.; after doing three months guard duty at the national capital, he was mustered out of the service June 5, 1865; he was Corporal of his company.

Mr. Norris was married in 1872 to Lucinda Hazard; they have one child, Mabel Norris. Mr. Norris has been Town Clerk and Collector, and on Jan. 9, 1875, he was commissioned Postmaster at Springville, which position he has ever since ably filled.

Ephraim Needham.

Ephraim Needham was born in Massachusetts in 1791 and came to this town in company with William and Lucy Chapin.

He settled on lot forty-five, township seven, range six, in

1817. He was married to Sally Foster, April, 1820, and went to Illinois in 1847 and died there in 1855. They had five children :

Huldah, Lysander, Albert, Roana and George, all of whom are dead except Lysander and Albert; who live in Illinois. Mrs. Needham is living with her son Lysander, in Brant.

Lysander Needham.

Lysander Needham was born in Concord, Jan, 12, 1823, and was married to Almeda Cranston June 16, 1834. After her death he was married to Catharine Tabor, Aug. 30, 1837. By his first wife he had two children :

Roana, born Jan. 17, 1847; died Aug. 24, 1871.

Ephraim A., born Sept. 18, 1853; is now living in Brant.

The children of his second wife are :

Josie, born June 16, 1868.

Emma, born April 3, 1874; died Sept. 12, 1874.

Mr. Needham was Captain of Co. E, 67th Regiment and was at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1863.

Solomon Ostrander.

Solomon Ostrander came to this town from Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1848, and settled in East Concord on lot thirty-five, township seven, range six, where Lyman Smith now lives. Here he lived until his death, which occurred April 18, 1862. He had fourteen children, three of whom died accidental deaths.

Tunis, married Alida Veder and lives near East Concord.

Margaret, married Christopher Bradt; died east.

Maryette, married a man by the name of Cool; he died in the east, she afterwards married Berlin Hurd, of Springville.

John, married Rachel Graff; after her death he married Kate Odell. He died May 10, 1883.

Peter, lives in Montgomery county, N. Y.

Albert, died April 21, 1871.

Catherine, married Vincent Cole.

Jacob, died June 11, 1864.

William, died in Montgomery county, N. Y.

• Solomon, Jr., married Margaret Williamson and lives in Ohio.

Aaron, married Dianthe King and lives near East Concord.
Cornelius, died in Montgomery county.
Sarah, died in Montgomery county.

Jacob Oyer.

Jacob Oyer was born in the town of Ashford, Cattaraugus county, in 1823. His father's name was David Oyer, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Frank. His grandfather, Jacob Oyer was taken prisoner by the Indians and taken to Canada and sold for one crown. His great-grandfather was killed at the battle of Oriskany. He has lived in Ashford, Sardinia, Cheektawaga, West Seneca and Concord. He has followed the business of farming most of his lifetime. He was Justice of the Peace in West Seneca for eight years. In 1847, he was married to Amanda J. Spaulding.

Their children are:

Clara E., married to Dr. R. S. Hambleton and resides in Buffalo.

Eddy Jay died in West Seneca, Nov. 3, 1867.

Margaret Ann lives in Basel, Switzerland, and teaches English.

Frank E.

Ella De Emma.

Harlan E. is now in a drug store in Buffalo.

Charles W. Pingrey.

Charles W. Pingrey was born March 11, 1843, in the town of Sardinia, came to reside in Concord in 1866; is a farmer; he was married to Sarah A. King, daughter of Alvah King, March 7, 1866, and now lives on the old Homestead farm one mile east of Springville; his father's name is William Pingry; his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Wilder. For particulars of his ancestry record is had to the record of his father, William Pingrey.

They had three children:

Albert L., born Feb. 3, 1869.

Frank E., born Aug. 17, 1873; died Jan. 7, 1877.

Clarence A., born Nov. 8, 1878.

William Pingrey's Statement.

I was born Aug. 1, 1806, in the Town of Mt. Holley, Rutland county, Vt.; came to the Town of Concord (now Sardinia) in 1817; am by occupation a farmer; was married May 15, 1839; my wife's name was Mary Ann Wilder, daughter of Charles Wilder, late of the Town of Sardinia; she was born in Wendall, Franklin county, Mass; my father's name was Jonathan Pingrey; he removed to Concord (now Sardinia) in 1816; was born in Rowley, Mass., in 1765; died May 4, 1840; my mother's maiden name was Eleanor Pease; father and mother were married in 1794; mother died June 4, 1850.

My ancestors removed from England as early as 1641, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., and engaged in active military service in the several wars that occurred at their time, and what was known as the French and Indian war and fighting Indians generally as circumstances required, and in the Revolutionary war one of my uncles was in command as colonel at the battle of Lexington.

When my father moved from Mt. Holley, Vt., he came with a two-horse wagon heavily loaded with furniture, farming tools etc.; was twenty-one days on the road; left part of his load at Canandaigua, and returned afterwards for it. We moved into a log house 18 x 20 feet, built by Horace Ryder; the floors were made of split basswood; the roof was made of shakes rived from elm timber; this apartment accommodated the family (nine persons) until we raised the upper story and made sleeping room up stairs. Our furniture consisted of a cross-legged table 3 x 4 feet, three chairs, some benches and a loom; we had two iron bake kettles; these served us very well until we built a stone oven on top of a hemlock stump that stood near the house; at one time for a few days we were out of bread while father was gone to Canandaigua after provisions; but one of our neighbors, Mr. Charles Wells, furnished us with flour and venison.

Our farming tools were better than those of most of our neighbors, as we brought some with us.

The woods were full of deer, wolves and bears and other smaller wild animals, so we had wild meat very often; and I being the small boy, it was my business to bring in the cows,

and it was often after dark before I found the cows ; one night I was driving the cows home and a wolf howled near me, and then he went off a distance and howled to get other wolves to come, but soon returned and followed me near the house ; my sister hearing the wolf howl, blew the tin horn to guide me towards home.

We had raised a fine crop of rye, and having one new-milk cow we calculated to live well, but while our first grist of rye was at the mill to be ground we lost our cow by an accident in the woods ; this made us rather short, and mother looked solemn.

The cause which led father to leave Vermont and come to the Holland Purchase was that to assist a young man to start in business : he became responsible pecuniarily and met with such a loss as compelled him to sell his farm and leave his old home, and his advice to me on a subsequent occasion perhaps saved me from a similar disaster ; when father moved into the Town of Concord the Town of Concord embraced what is now Collins, North Collins, Concord and Sardinia, but when the Town of Concord was divided our location was in the Town of Sardinia ; before the division town meetings were held sometimes at one point and then at another, to suit the people.

Religious meetings were held by Methodist circuit preachers at Ezekiel Smith's ; I recollect that the name of one was Locke ; the Freewill Baptists held meetings at Uncle George Richmond's ; Elder Richard Carey and a man named Patchin and some others from Boston officiated at these meetings.

Two schools were kept about equi-distant from us—four and half miles each way—one at Dr. Colegrove's Corners and one at Liberty Pole Corners, one and one-fourth miles east of Springville ; I first attended school taught by Patty Long in Jerry Wilcox's horse stable, six miles east of Springville ; my next school, the Winter following, was kept by Benjamin George, father of Rev. Isaac George, at Morton Crosby's, on the Cattaraugus creek, five miles east of Springville ; the scholars ranged from five to twenty-five years of age.

All my father's family but two settled in Sardinia and one settled in Yorkshire. My oldest brother, Jonathan, went to Texas, and we have never heard from him.

I lived on the farm I first took up fifty years ; began with sixty acres, and when I sold out I had three hundred ; I settled where I now live in 1866.

My children are :

William H., born June 5, 1840.

Charles W., born March 11, 1843.

Orange Parmenter's Statement.

Was born Sept. 4, 1817, in the Town of Concord ; am a farmer ; was married to Sally Andrews, daughter of Harvey Andrews ; my wife died. My father's name was Elijah Parmenter ; my mother's maiden name was Sally Miles ; my father came from Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1810, and made a beginning on the farm now owned and occupied by Harrison Pingrey, three-quarters of a mile east of Springville ; after living there about one year, he removed to what is now the Stephen Tefft farm on Cattaraugus creek, about three miles west of Springville ; he moved from Vermont with an ox-team ; subsequently settled on a farm in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, near Scoby's mills, where he lived until the time of his death, being a period of fifty years or more. He was drafted into the military service and served in the War of 1812 until discharged.

Peter Prior.

Peter Prior was born at Back's Hill, in Sussex county, England, in 1831 ; came to this country in 1834, on the brig Emma ; was nine weeks crossing the ocean. His father was lost overboard on the voyage. Came to Buffalo on the canal, and came to Springville in the year 1865. In 1863, enlisted in the army, in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York volunteers, from Oswego ; afterwards was transferred to the Ninety-first regiment ; was in the Army of the Potomac, and was in most of the engagements from the Battle of the Wilderness to the close of the war ; was in Wadsworth division, Fifth corps, when he was killed. His occupation is carriage painting. In the year 1852, he was married to Mary Ann Meachan, of Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

Their children are :

Levi, a carriage painter ; married to Loretta Pratt in 1879.

Mary, Emma, Lucy and Jennie.

H. Evans Potter.

H. Evans Potter's grandfather, Hosea Potter, married Marcia Latten, and came from Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., to this town in the Fall of 1816 or '17, and located on lot seven, township seven, range seven. He resided here until his death, in 1862.

H. Evans Potter's father, Theodore H. Potter, was born in 1813; he was first married in 1836 to Sarah Stancliff, by whom he had two daughters:

Marcia P. married David P. Hale; resides in Michigan.

Harriet married Osero Churchill; resides in town.

Mr. Potter was married a second time in 1843 to Naomi Canfield, by whom he had four children:

H. Evans.

Mary married Lorenzo Vaughan; reside in town.

Augusta married Elmer O. Leland, cashier in Springville bank.

Willie S. died in 1861.

H. Evans Potter was born in this town in 1844; he has always lived in this town with the exception of five years that he resided in North Collins. He was married in 1866 to Eunice Hale. Their children are:

Eva M., Willie H., Beulah N., Lizzie N. and Hugh E.

James Prior.

James Prior was born in the Village of Hollington, Sussex county, England, in 1826. His father's name was James E. Prior, and his mother's maiden name was Babcock. He came to this country in 1834, on the brig Emma; was nine weeks on the ocean to New York; his father, during the voyage, was lost overboard; his mother being left with a family of nine children. They came to Buffalo on the Erie canal, and, owing to the death of his father and the circumstances of the family, he was immediately put to work—at the age of eight years—and was deprived of the privilege of attending school. When of proper age, he learned the trade of carriage and sign painting. He came to Springville in 1849, and worked at his trade until 1861; in that year, he formed a co-partnership with Philip Herbold, and since that time the firm has been engaged

in the manufacture and sale of household furniture, and have also carried on the business of undertakers. In 1874, they enlarged their business, and have manufactured and sold doors, sash, blinds, flooring, etc., and have also been engaged to some extent as builders.

In 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Bath, who was born in London, England. Their children are :

Frank H., who married Helen Wadsworth, lives in Springville.

Thomas B. married Mary Stanbro ; carriage and sign painter, Springville.

Edith.

Thomas Pierce.

The ancestors of our family came from England in 1634 and settled in Massachusetts. My father came to this state in 1793 and settled in Fairfield, Herkimer county, in 1807 ; he removed to Frankfort a short distance east of Utica, where he lived with his family of eight children until they became separated by marriage. I was born in the year 1800, and in 1829 married the daughter of Jacob Weber, late of Ashford. In 1837 we removed to a farm that I had purchased in Ashford, where we lived nearly thirty years. My father and mother and oldest sister, myself and wife and two daughters, became members of the Baptist church in this village, where those of us still living now retain our membership. My father died in Ashford, in 1850 ; my mother in 1842. In April, 1865, I buried my first wife in Ashford and in October, 1866, removed to Springville and married Miss Maryette Scoby of this place. My oldest daughter married B. A. Lowe, and resides in Springville. My second daughter, Ann H. Pierce, lives at home. She is an artist and her place of business is on the south-west corner of Main and Buffalo streets. My son Weber T., resides in Minnehaha county, Dakota Territory, near the village of Sioux Falls, where he purchased a homestead of 160 acres. My oldest brother, Chauncey, died in Ashford, in 1842 ; my youngest, Gifford, resided in this town a number of years ; he married, and buried two wives in this town ; he married a third time and removed to Kansas, where he died two years ago. He left a daughter, Helen A., who lives in East Pike, Wyoming county.

John Prill.

John Prill was born in Scherber, New Sterlits, Mechlenberg, Germany, in 1826 and worked at farming in the old country. He embarked at Hamburgh, May 1, 1850, and came on a sail-vessel; was seven weeks crossing to New York; went to East Otto, Cattaraugus county, and staid two years; came to Concord and settled near Morton's Corners, in 1852, and lived there twenty years. He bought a small farm, improved it, and added to it until he had 225 acres.

He sold his farm and cows to Emery D. Albro in 1872, for \$11,000, and came to Springville to live. In 1875, he purchased the farm lying one and one-half miles east of Springville, on which he has since resided.

He was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Tardell, in Hamburg, Erie county. She was born in Germany in 1832, and came from near the same place in the old country, that he did. Their children were:

John, who died in 1852, an infant.

Mary, who died in 1867, aged twelve years.

Lena.

Emma.

Meina, died in 1863, an infant.

Albert G.

Lena, married Horace Van Slyke; they have three children.

Emma, married George H. Kuchner; they live in Port Allegany; they have one child.

The Pike Family.

Isaiah Pike was one of Concord's very earliest pioneers. He was born at Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 12, 1786. His father's name was Uriah D. Pike, who came from England; was a revolutionary soldier, enlisting when sixteen years of age. In 1810, Mr. Pike walked all the way from his native place, with knap-sack on his back, to this town and located lands on lot twenty-two, range seven, township seven. Here he encountered those privations and incidents which only the pioneers of a forest country experience. He was an active participant in that part of the war of 1812 which was enacted in the vicinity of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier. He was Sergeant. In

1816 he returned to New Hampshire, married Charlotte Hickok, and came back to his land, upon which he always resided up to his death, in 1866. He kept hotel at the Pike homestead from 1821 to 1837. Their children were:

Almira, who died in 1843; Uriah D., Albert, Sofina, Cyrene, Isaiah N.

Cyrene married Loran Vanderlip; they now reside at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Isaiah N., married Isabelle Ross; they now reside at Evansville, Wisconsin.

Uriah D. Pike.

Uriah D. Pike was born Aug. 25, 1821, upon the farm which his father took up in 1810, and upon which he has ever since resided. He was married in 1846 to Julia Chase, who died in 1869. Their children are:

Charles, Isaiah and Ida.

Charles was married in 1873 to Cornelia Doty.

Ida is a graduate of the Buffalo State Normal School and was married in 1880 to Dr. E. A. Vaughan.

Mr. Pike was re-married in 1872 to Caroline Trevitt. Mr. Pike is a farmer and in his chosen calling has been very successful.

Mrs. Joshua Pike.

Whose maiden name was Esther Sharp, was born in Rutland county, Vt., in the year 1799, and came with her father's family to Wyoming county, N. Y., in the year 1812. In 1816, she was married to Joshua Pike, came to Concord and settled on the farm now owned by John Ballou. Mrs. Pike was the mother of thirteen children, of whom there are but five living. Her life has been a checkered one and if duly written would fill a volume, gifted by nature, with a strong constitution, she has far outlived the allotted span, yet possessing a happy disposition and remarkable powers of memory, she belongs to the past and yet lives to enjoy the present. Hardly any incident of note has transpired during the past three-fourths of a century, but what she has some knowledge of it, and upon local affairs she can recite incidents that belong to another age, that there are but few who live to remember.

Mrs. Pike tells of the first burial in the woods at Morton's Corners. It was that of a young man that committed suicide. His name for certain, was never ascertained, but it was supposed to be White, and the son of a widow. This was some time in May, 1822, for Mr. Richardson said the trees were in full leaf. He came to Mr. Battle's and put up a few days. There was nothing in his demeanor that would create any suspicion that he contemplated such a rash act. A day or so before he left here he made a trade with Battles, and became the owner of a pocket knife, with which he severed the veins of his arms. This was done on the trail between this place and Springville. There was no road then, only a bridle path and he just stepped from the trail, and when found by Roswell Olcott, he was bleeding profusely. He was discovered sitting upon a log near where the steam saw mill of Watkin & Gaylord now is. Mr. Olcott aroused the settlement and he was brought back to Battles' tavern and medical aid called, but the flow of blood had been so great that he died of prostration. He would not reveal anything of his history. A plain pine coffin was constructed by Caleb Knight. There were no undertakers then, and even if there had been, it would have been hard work for them to have reached here. The settlers gathered and bore him through the woods up to the grave yard, though it was not thought of as a church yard then. They buried him at the foot of the great maple, which then was but a sapling, not as large as a person's thigh. They thought if his friends should be found, this tree would mark his grave.

The next the settlers were called upon to carry there was Uncle Battles, mine host of the inn. They made his grave by the side of the other, and they have kept on carrying them there until there is left out of that pioneer band only myself and Uncle Luke Simmons, and it will not be long before you will have to take us there.

Now I have to recite the darkest day of my life's history, for it did appear as though the sun had been blotted out to me forever. That morning I had been called upon to go a few miles and visit the sick. My husband and three of the boys, Oliver, Marsden and Franklin, were to engage that day in getting out rails, and they had engaged the services of John Millis to assist

them with his team. This was on the 23d day of January, 1845. It was a clear bright day, with just snow enough to make sleighing good. Oliver and Marsden were splitting and Franklin and his father were piling and also aiding Mr. Millis in loading to haul out to the road. They were at work on lot eighty-three, now owned by T. J. Kerr; just how it happened it was so long ago, it is hard for me to remember now. I know that a great many supposed that Oliver glanced his axe, but this was not so. The boys had quartered the cut, and Oliver, who was intent upon his work, was cutting away the slivers; his father had taken an axe to cut a small sapling that stood in the way near where Oliver was engaged, with his back towards Oliver, as he struck low on the sapling, he threw his hips back just in time to receive the fatal blow of Oliver's descending ax, in his left hip.

The wound was not large, but it was nevertheless fatal, for it had severed the main artery. As he received the blow he remarked to Oliver, "Look and see, I believe you have cut me." Oliver, unconscious of what he had done, replied, "I guess not." Mr. Pike was a man very easily affected at the sight of blood, and he spoke up quickly and told the boys to throw snow in his face as he was very faint. My boys hurriedly laid him down and tried every means to staunch the blood; they put snow upon it, and then Oliver and Marsden pressed the wound together with their hands, but the blood shot up in a jet clear over their shoulders; every means they tried were fruitless. Mr. Pike made the remark, "Boys, now do not be frightened, when I tell you this is my death blow."

By this time Mr. Millis had come for another load of rails, and he was tenderly placed upon the sleigh and carefully driven to the house. In the mean time a messenger had been dispatched for Dr. Bruce, who arrived in due time and began to sew up the wound, two or three stitches had been taken when he fainted and was gone—yes, dead. I did not get home in time to see him alive. He who had left me that morning so full of life and hope would never speak again, and I fully realized that my heart was widowed. Since then the shadows of death have crept thick and fast into my family of stalwart sons and daughters. There were thirteen of them, and I spun and wove and cared for them all once.

Five are left now, eight having passed away. Jane went first, then Marsden; Irving I gave to my country, and he sleeps where Southern vines creep o'er his grave. Oliver died in Illinois; the rest of them near me here, and they lie buried up here. Yes, death is very cold and desolating. At times the past comes back to me as though it were but yesterday. I know it was the night that the Morton boys opened their new house by giving a grand ball. For weeks had the event been talked up and the young came from far and near, and I suppose it was a grand affair for that time. But for me, what a night; how I looked ahead into the great black future and my heart cried out in the bitterness of its agony. How the tinkling of those old-fashioned sleigh-bells smote my heart as the merry-makers went dashing by. I would not have anyone infer that I was neglected in my sorrow. Mr. Morton's people were more than kind, and they would have been glad to have postponed their ball if they could. All my neighbors and friends stood by me then and tried to lighten my burden.

Harrison Pingry.

Harrison Pingry was born in the Town of Sardinia, June 5, 1840. His father's name is William Pingry, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Wilder. He lived in Sardinia until 1866, when he purchased what has long been known as the Henman farm, on lot four, township six, range six, in this town, on which he has resided ever since. This farm was selected by Asa Cary, in 1809, who occupied it one season, and then traded for land in Boston, with Calvin Doolittle. Governor Smith occupied it in 1810; then it was owned and occupied by James Henman for many years.

Harrison Pingry was married, in May, 1863, to Josephine E. Wells, daughter of Asa Wells; she was born in this town in 1841. Their children were:

Clara J., Mary E.

William Wells, who died in infancy.

H. Lee.

Nicholas Peters.

Nicholas Peters was born Nov. 25, 1882, in Luxemburg, Germany; came to Concord in 1875; is a farmer by occupa-

tion; was married in 1867 to Mary Zihen, who was born in Prussia. His father's name was John Peters; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Oberlinkels. Nicholas Peters was in the Luxemburg army from nineteen years old until he was twenty-seven years of age; previous to settling where he now lives, he lived near Collins Center about nine years.

Has one child, Nicholas, born June, 1867.

Frank Prior.

Mr. Prior was born Jan. 31, 1850, in Springville, N. Y., of which village he has always been a resident and where Jan. 1, 1874, in company with Richard Holland, he engaged in the drug business. After an interval of three years, he purchased Mr. Holland's interest and still continues the business. He married Helen Wadsworth.

They have three children: Benjamin, John and Elizabeth.

Isaac Palmer.

Isaac Palmer was born in the year 1800. His father moved from Vermont to this town in 1817. A few years after, Isaac was married to Lucy Palmer, of Gowanda. They had five children:

Helen married Joseph Tice and moved to Wyoming county; after his death, she married Henry Thyng.

Hiram married Jane Mayo, and lives in Springville.

Harriet died young.

Henry married Eugena Briggs; after her death, he married Evaline Mayo; she died, and he married his present wife, Clemantine Hurd.

Marion married Jeremy Smith.

For a number of years, Mr. Palmer held the office of Town Collector, and was also Assessor, and was Captain of the Springville Rifle company for many years. He died Dec. 2, 1869, respected by all.

Daniel Persons.

Daniel Persons was an early settler in this town and lived on the Genesee road, lot twenty-seven, township seven, range seven, for a great many years and here cleared up a good-sized farm.

After he got to be an old man he sold the farm and moved to Nichols Corners, bought a lot and lived there until his death. He was a great many years Deacon in the Baptist church of Springville. He died Aug. 28, 1877, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife died Feb. 5, 1874, aged eighty years and ten months. They had two children:

Truman, lives in Colden.

Mary E., died when a young woman.

William Spencer Perigo.

Mr. Perigo's father, Lyman Perigo, was by occupation a tanner, currier and shoe-maker, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born in Rutland county, Vermont, Oct. 1, 1792. He was married about 1818, in Vermont, to Susan Jones, who was born Feb. 3, 1798, in Rutland county, Vermont. They had three sons and three daughters, all born in Vermont, viz:

Susan A., born 1820; married Francis White; reside in Springville.

Martin A., born 1823; died in Iowa.

Mary V., born 1827; married John Ballou; reside in Concord.

Alvira E., born 1830; married Abram Naudau.

William Spencer, born 1833; unmarried; resides in Concord.

Samuel W., born 1836; died Dec. 27, 1837.

The family removed to Springville, N. Y., about 1850, where the father, Lyman Perigo, lived until his death, April 12, 1880; his wife having died July 3, 1877.

James Quinn.

James Quinn came to Concord from Vermont in 1848. He was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, Aug. 18, 1832. His father's name was James Quinn, his mother's maiden name was Sarah Butler. He was married in 1861, to Miss Charlotte Palmer, who died Nov. 15, 1872, after which he married Mrs. Lydia Perkins, April 8, 1880. He is a farmer and lives on his farm one mile south-easterly from Morton's corners. His father died nine days after their arrival in America. His mother lived to eighty-four years of age and died in Wisconsin Nov. 28, 1881.

Life of Jeremiah Richardson.

Jeremiah Richardson was born at New Port, N. H., Dec. 30, 1796. Here was his home until his fifteenth year, when, upon the death of his father, he was sent to live with his grandfather at Milford, Mass. The summers were devoted to the labors on the farm and the winters to attending school. Mr. Richardson remained here until his seventeenth birth-day, when he went to the town of Hubbardton, Rutland county, Vermont, where lived an uncle. This was in 1813, and the country was much disturbed over the prospect of a long and bloody conflict with the mother country. Mr. Richardson says when he left the protecting care of his ancestors he left with the determination of being the architect of his own fortune. The most of young men at this age knowing that they were free agents, would have been allured by the enchantments of pleasure to have marked out a far different course of life, but his ambition was to be independent, and his ambition was laudable, for in after years it enabled him to build up every cause that was to better the condition of men. Mr. Richardson says that he had decided to follow the business of farming, and that the Holland Purchase with its cheap lands and easy terms of payment attracted his attention, and he left Massachusetts with the intention, after his visit in Vermont, to go directly to Batavia, the headquarters of the company. Through the entreaties of his friends there and the war-like aspect along the border, he consented to remain two years. The first year he found a home with his uncle, assisting him on the farm, and the next year he served a neighboring farmer in a similar capacity; and he says, "At the end of my engagement, or when the September sun was ripening off the corn, I tied up my scanty wardrobe in a pocket-handkerchief and set out on foot and alone to accomplish a journey of three hundred miles. I was fourteen days on the way, and every foot of it I had walked. At Batavia I could have secured land, but I found one great objection, in almost every house I found a victim of the ague. Much of the land in the immediate vicinity of the village was under cultivation, and the crops far superior to anything I had ever seen before, but the fever sickened me of that place, and I inquired if there was not some part of the company's domain that was

not afflicted with this scourge. I was told that there was in the Cattaraugus country, but it was only fit for Indians and wild beasts to live in. But I feared the fever more than I did these, and I went to the company's office, where, for the first time, I met Ebenezer Mix. He was then a young man, very familiar and genteel in his manners. I made known to him my business and asked him to show me a plot of the Cattaraugus region. This was readily done, and I selected one hundred acres on the southeast corner of lot ninety-one, and I got a contract by paying ten dollars, which was at that time all the wealth I possessed.

I knew that it would not do for me to go out there penniless, so I hired out to chop wood a few days for the distillery at twenty-five cents per cord. I was something of a chopper, and about the middle of October I had saved up a few dollars. I bade my new-found friends good-bye and set out to find my claim. I came by the way of Buffalo and Boston. I found a very good road for footmen until I reached Townsend's mill, now Wheeler Hollow. Here I was directed to a trail that led me to Colonel Cook's, on lot thirty-three. Mr. Cook had been in there some time, for he had improvements, and I helped him to harvest some four acres of corn. At Cook's I was greeted with a warm welcome, and the friendship we formed then and there has been unbroken, and that was nearly or quite sixty years.

A man by the name of Nehemiah Paine had made a beginning on the corner of lot forty-one; his log cabin stood near the residence of Nelson Nichols.

The next morning after partaking of my new-found friend's hospitality, I, in company with the Colonel, started out to look over my claim. We found it very heavily timbered by beech, maple and elm, and to most young men the task of redeeming these acres to a state of cultivation would have appeared herculean; but I was young and inured to toil and strong in hope and determination. So after assisting Mr. Cook for a few days I began work for myself right here where my house stands to-day; this will be sixty-five years in November; the first tree I cut was right here, and the first log heap was down by the barn; my well was on the lowest place in the orchard; I had

only to dig eight or nine feet and I had an abundance of water. That Fall I did not chop steady on my place, but lent a day now and then to neighbor Cook, which he returned with his oxen when I had got ready to log off; I chopped two acres, which we put into heaps ready for burning in the Spring. During this time I had lodged and boarded in Mr. Cook's family. He, though young, had a wife; I saw that his house room was limited, and thought it might be as well for me to look out for another place to pass the winter.

About the last days of November I went back to Batavia and engaged in my old occupation of chopping wood for the distillery at twenty-five cents per cord. I was very steady, and though I could not cut so much per day as some, I generally made out as well as any who followed chopping. I was there about four months, and when we settled up I had over \$50 my due for my Winter's work.

About the first of April I again returned to my claim, and about the first work I undertook for myself was to put up a house. The fall before I had cut logs of a suitable length for this purpose, and again I sought the aid of Cook's willing hands and in three days' time I had a home; humble as it was, only twelve feet square, with a bark roof, stick chimney and split basswood logs for a floor. I was very happy. About the first of May I burned my fallow and planted corn and potatoes. This proved to be the ever-remembered cold season, and my farming turned out to be barren and profitless. Every month during the year had more or less frost in it, and one night in July, I think it was the 13th, ice formed on a sap trough that happened to have water in it, full half an inch. To add to my other troubles, along about the middle of June I was taken down with the ague. To one of less hope, the outlook of my beginning would have been very discouraging. I was alone and had just begun on land that I knew the best years of my life would be consumed in making it habitable. I was sick with a disease that all told me I must wear out. I began to realize that there was a limit to my endurance, and I often thought that the fever would wear me out first. Notwithstanding I kept about only when the chill was on and did chop and girdle over some six acres. The girdling may not be plain

to all, now I did not always when clearing cut the largest trees: I would cut through the bark clear around the big trees when in full leaf, this would cause them to die and sometimes these trees would remain standing for years. I remember that I left a large elm standing just below the upper orchard in the swail. This tree was the largest I ever saw, being some seven feet in diameter; years after I gave it to John Millis, who cut it down and by placing smaller timber around it, he burned it to ashes and made these into salts. We did not always chop up the big trees after they were cut down. We would "nigger" them off with fire brands: that is, we would take the half consumed brands and pile them across the big trees at the desired length we wished them, and the torch would be applied. In this way we saved a great deal of hard chopping. About the middle of August I visited Squire Frye, who lived in Zoar, while there I suffered a chill, this proved a blessing to me for it enlisted the sympathies of Mrs. Frye's feeling heart and was the means of my getting free of the ague. I wish to say here that Mrs. Jesse Frye was a noble woman, whose greatest pleasure was in giving relief to the sick and sorrowing. She induced me to remain all night and in the morning when about to leave, I found she had prepared for me a bottle of medicine. She took the inner bark of white ash and burned it to ashes, this was put into whisky and by partaking of this freely I broke the ague, though it had left my system in a weak condition.

The early frosts in September killed my corn and potatoes dead. The corn had just reached the state suitable for boiling and consequently was unfit for food, and my potatoes were but little better. My corn I cut, but it was so green and badly frozen that it decayed in a few days. My potatoes were not much better and the result of my farming that year might be summed up in four bushels of very small potatoes, but like Crusoe on his lone island, "I had extended my domain and taken more in my enclosure." Two acres were ready for the next year's crop and six more could very easily be added by a little logging and burning, part of this I accomplished that fall and after taking care of my potatoes, I set out again for Batavia where I found a place with the same man I had served the previous Winter. I engaged to chop for twelve dollars per

month, hardly had a week passed before I was compelled to give up. The fever had just about used me up; I knew I must make some arrangements to get through the Winter. I made a proposition that I would remain until Spring, do what I could and I would leave it all to him in regard to remuneration. This he readily assented to. About the house I did chores, took care of the stock, and, in fact, I made myself very useful; when I came to settle, he reckoned up my time and paid me twelve dollars per month in full. This was far better than I had anticipated, and it enabled me to pay up my interest, and left me a small sum to begin my Spring's work with.

That Spring Uncle Battles took up one hundred acres on lot eighty-two. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a few years before he died he obtained a pension. He had a family of boys and girls. Battles put up quite an imposing log house where he entertained travelers. His house stood a little to the west of the present house built by the Morton brothers.

That Spring I cast my first vote. The town meeting was held at Townsend's, on the hill. I think Barrett was up for Supervisor, Gen. Knox for Commissioner. This made me fully realize that I had commenced the years of responsibility, and that I not only owed allegiance to my Country, but also to a higher power whose protecting care had watched over me, in my lonely cabin home. I began to read my Bible, and I verily believe if it had not been for the promises, I should have given up and gone back East. "If a man love me, he will keep my word; and my Father will love, and he will come unto him, and make our abode with him." I began to realize that I was not alone in the deepest of solitude, and I felt that I was in company with the Greatest of Beings.

All kinds of provisions that Spring, were very scarce and dear. Corn that would actually grow was worth one dollar per peck. I planted six acres and used just a bushel. I had to get through the Summer with some thirty pounds of meal, twenty-two pounds of pork, and a small quantity of small potatoes, that I must eke out until the new crop got large enough to use. I counted up the number of days and then I counted my potatoes and knew how much meal and pork I could use to make my scanty store last. But after all my caution, I fell

short some two weeks ; during that time I had to subsist on basswood and elm leaves, and by scraping off the inner bark of these trees. I actually suffered from the pangs of hunger. That year, though the season was late, the crops were good and I soon had an abundance with plenty to spare. Feelings of great thankfulness took possession of me.

In August, Elder Folsom held a series of meetings in Boston. It was a good way to walk but I attended and became converted to the truths of Christianity. Since then I have always done what was in my power to do, to build up the cause. More than sixty years ago, I thought of a church and parsonage here, and I have lived to see it done.

That year after securing my crops, I turned my attention to digging sap troughs, and when the sugar time came I had over five hundred of these ready to set. The season proved a good one and I began early, I think I tapped a few trees about the middle of February, and made about forty pounds of sugar. This I put into a bag and threw across my shoulder, and with my dinner box in one hand, I walked to Buffalo the same day, sold my sugar for five dollars cash, and the next day I walked home again. All I was out for expenses was a shilling, for lodging, at the old Eagle Tavern. This inspired me with confidence in the profits of maple sugar, and I have since set as high as 2,800 buckets in one season. These buckets were the work of my own hands and were made during the Winter months. When I began Sugar making, I used five-pail kettles for boiling ; over fifty years ago I conceived the idea of evaporating in sheet-iron pans, and myself and brother Elijah, constructed the first one. Had I obtained a patent upon this it would have been very profitable, for since then they have come into general use ; but I did not think of making money in any other way only by work. I have been thinking of my life of sugaring, and I have been reckoning up. I have made nearly, or quite one hundred tons of sugar, and upon an average I have received ten cents per pound. This would amount to \$20,000, and I think I am safe in saying that the profits of this industry have been as good as any that I have undertaken and I have made it a rule never to destroy a maple tree, unless it grew directly in my path. The boys that used to work for

me in the bush, used to think me severe because I would not allow them to cut maple hand spikes. Those maple hand spikes to-day are large trees, and if put to use would make a good amount of sugar. Yes my maple orchard was full as profitable as my apple orchard, and I devoted a good deal of attention to it.

Mr. Richardson tells me that the Spring and early Summer of 1818, he spent in clearing. He had nearly twenty acres ready for cultivation, and that he began to think of visiting the East and getting his brothers to come here and settle. After talking with Colonel Cook, in relation to this period in Mr. Richardson's life—a suspicion that there was another and a stronger magnet that induced the young pioneer to take that long weary journey, afoot, than kindred ties, and that the hazel eyes of the gentle Anna Webster shone brighter and were more cheering to the lonely hours of the young pioneer than all the stars that shine in the vault of Heaven, for believe me, in every life and its history, there has been a woman in it sometime; be it so.

I learn that he went back that June, and I take the "old family record," and I found it duly written out in his own bold, plain hand, that Jeremiah Richardson was married to Anna Webster, Nov. 29, 1818. Not much for one here to weave into the warp of his stern, earnest life—the threads of romance; but I knew him so well: knew that he who was oak and rock in storm, was in sunshine as gentle and tender as the flowers that to-day bloom above his grave.

The next February I learn that he returned, bringing with him Anna and his brother Elijah, who was a blacksmith: he located at Nichols Corners, and if I am informed right, he was the first one of his trade here.

For nearly fourteen years, Anna Webster lived to bless his home, when the star-light of his boyhood went out in the dark night-clouds of death, Sept. 2, 1832. By this dispensation, seven little children were left to his care, viz.:

Jeremiah T., born Jan. 8, 1821.

Clarinda, born July 10, 1822.

Dianah, born July 4, 1824.

David M., born Jan. 30, 1826.

Alanson M., born Jan. 17, 1828.

Anna Jane, born Oct. 5, 1830.

Levi, born Jan. 23, 1832.

These children are all now living but Anna Jane, who died June 11, 1869.

I learn that for nearly two years he was left alone with these children. Then he found another Anna who would take the place of the lost one, and on the third day of February, 1834, he was married to Anna Jane Woodward, and she journeyed on with him near unto thirty-five years, when she too became weary of the burden and lay down to rest. When death, the friend of the sick and the sorrowing, kissed down her eyelids still, May 26, 1868. She had borne him eight children, viz.:

Mary C., born March 8, 1837.

Eliza, born June 11, 1838.

Harvey W., born May 3, 1840.

Francis, born Aug. 11, 1842.

Preston C., born May 14, 1844.

Charles H., born March 11, 1846.

George, born June 4, 1851.

Cornelia A., born Sept. 21, 1856.

These children are all living but Charles H., who died April 26, 1876. Previous to her death Mr. Richardson had entertained thoughts of retiring from the active duties of his large farm.

For over fifty years had he been on duty, and he felt that the evening had come and he sought rest. Half of his real estate was divided up among the children of Anna Webster. Soon after he sold the remainder, and this will go to the children of Anna Woodward. For four years, the toil-worn pioneer walked on alone with his two youngest children, but his house was not the refuge of former years, and to fill it he realized that he needed the love and care of some good being to cheer the latter days of his long and useful life. This being he found in the person of Mrs. Selina Webster, to whom he was married Nov. 14, 1872. This was a happy union. She cared for him as tenderly as a fond mother does for her child, and until his last sickness he enjoyed the comforts of a pleasant and happy home.

When he felt that his life was drawing to a close, he called his children about him and bade them good-bye, and such was his faith that even in the hour and agony of death, he considered the pains of his dissolution nothing but the breaking down of the partition that stood between his soul and the image of his Creator.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Dec. 4, 1879, Mr. Richardson ceased to breathe. On the seventh, his mortal remains were laid away in the grave, and very soon all that the world will know of him will be gleaned from a perusal of this short sketch.

Deacon John Russell.

Deacon John Russell, another of the pioneers of this town, first came here but a few weeks after Samuel Cochran, in the Fall of 1808. His history during the early settlement of this town is so closely connected with the history of Cochran that the history of one is to a great extent the history of the other, and if written separately would prove but a repetition. But there is so much of real worth, of moral greatness and true herosim about the life and character of Deacon Russell that he deserves more than a passing notice. It is true he was not a great man in the worldly acceptance of that term. He was no genius, but he was strongly marked as a man of strength. He bore in his character and mental and moral physiognomy credentials showing that he was appointed by a high power. He possessed the power of endurance, and was capable of pursuing an undeviating course or line of conduct for years, never yielding to discouragement, but patiently removing the obstacles in the way and rising superior to all opposition. The number of men are very small who have left behind them so straight and undeviating a line of conduct, and few men ever lived in this town, to whose influence the community are more indebted for their life-work for the good of society.

Deacon John Russell was born in New Hartford, Litchfield county, Conn., Oct. 17, 1779. His father was an insane man and consequently John, from early childhood, was compelled to toil to the full extent of his ability. He often said he had never known what it was to enjoy leisure hours and have time for recreation and amusement. The insanity of the father

rendered the family hearth not only a place of danger but also an undesirable place to rear children. This, together with the poverty of the family, rendered it necessary to commit the rearing of John to the hands of strangers, and at the age of eight, he was indentured to a farmer till he should attain his majority. He was, therefore, virtually fatherless from his earliest recollection; he enjoyed occasional interviews with his mother, but of very short duration; yet, he did not leave the man to whom he was indentured till a fortnight after he was twenty-one, when, with his pack on his back, he started a lonely, yet heroic wayfarer for Oneida county, N. Y., where he arrived in the Fall of 1800. Here he remained nearly two years, working by the month, and here he was married to Miss Merinda Austin, the daughter of the man for whom he labored. In 1802, he left Oneida county for Madison county, and bought a piece of land, in company with one of his brothers, near Cazenovia. He remained here, working upon his land 'till the Fall of 1808, at which time, in the month of November, he removed to this place, where he resided until his death. He, therefore, reached the place of his final destination a few days after he was thirty years of age and on the month he died.

This place was then an entire wilderness, with but one family in the limits of the present town of Concord. A man by the name of Stone had made a beginning a year before. John Albro had also been here but had left a few days before on account of the death of his wife, but returned again the next year. Samuel Cochran had been here the month previous, taken up land, cut and rolled up logs for a shanty, but had gone after his family. On his return there were three families to spend the winter of 1808 and 1809 together. Two of these families only proved permanent citizens, Stone soon after leaving for new scenes.

In the Spring of 1809, there were four families in town: Russell, Cochran, Stone and Albro, who had married again and returned to his former place to remain a few years longer. Here we have the foundation of our thriving, growing, spreading and prosperous community. These men labored for the building up of society and both of them have long since gone to their

rest, leaving not one of the first settlers of this town in our midst, and but a few of what may be called the early settlers. They are all passing away like the dew of the morning and soon the marble and the sod will tell us that they are all gone.

The mother of Deacon Russell was a woman of very ardent piety and her influence was felt on John, and as soon as there were settlers enough to enjoy the forms of religious meeting, he collected them together and read to them sermons and engaged in singing, although there were none among them that could pray. The first religious impulse given to this community was by Russell, although not a christian himself. The first man who could be induced to pray was a Unitarian, whose name is forgotten. So desirous were these pioneers to enjoy religious service that Deacon Russell and wife went to Boston on foot to attend a meeting and Russell worked hard to gather together all the religious influence in this community until 1816, when the Congregational Church was formed and he became its first Deacon and really its first pastor until his death.

Deacon Russell lost his first wife several years before his death and was married again. He had but two children: Mrs. Deacon Eaton Bensley, the mother of George Eaton and John Russell Bensley and Mrs. Joseph Harkins, the mother of Mrs. R. W. Tanner and Mrs. Dighton Louck.

Silas Rushmore.

Silas Rushmore was a highly respected citizen of Concord for many years. He married a daughter of Samuel Bradley of this place. They had two sons—Chester and Charles. Chester lives in Illinois and Charles is dead. Mr. Rushmore resides in Illinois and is nearly ninety years of age. At my request, he sent me the following statement. (Mr. Rushmore has since died):

1. My father's family lived in Greene county, N. Y., until I was ten or twelve years of age; moved from there to Oneida county, near Utica; lived there until I was of age.

2. I served in the war of 1812; went to Sackett's Harbor; was gone from home about six weeks; went to Oswego; was gone but a few days. At that time was living in Manlius, Onondaga county.

3. Came to Springville in the Fall of 1816.
4. The families living in Springville and vicinity when I came, according to my recollection, were Rufus Eaton, Benjamin Gardner, Daniel Ingals, Varney Ingals (bachelor), David Leroy (the noted violinist), Samuel Cochran, Samuel Burgess, Isaac Knox, Frederick Richmond, Truman White, Francis White, Moses White (twin brothers), John Albro, Giles Churchill, John Russell, Benjamin Rhodes, Eliakim Rhodes, Julius Bement, Phineas Scott and John Williams.
5. The first saw-mill built by Eaton; first grist-mill by Benjamin Gardner.
6. Gardner's mill was built before I came; so was Eaton's saw-mill.
7. Eaton's grist-mill built about 1818.
8. The hotel on Franklin street, fronting the park, built by David Stanard about 1817.
9. The first woolen factory built by Samuel Bradley about 1820.
10. The first tannery built by Jacob and Silas Rushmore about 1817.
11. Second tannery built by Hoveland & Towsley about 1823 or 1824.
12. First distillery built by Frederick Richmond about 1818.
13. Second distillery built by Silas Rushmore.
14. First ashery built by Frederick Richmond before I came.
15. Rufus C. Eaton was the first postmaster.

The first town-meeting that I remember, was held in Collins. At that time Concord included Collins, North Collins and Sardinia.

A. F. Rust.

Mr. Rust was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1840. His ancestors followed the sea and were experts at their calling. He came to America in 1854, on a sailing vessel which was forty-five days in crossing the Atlantic. He came to Yorkshir, N. Y., and worked two years for his uncle, Henry Butt, as payment for his passage from Germany; his uncle having paid his fare over, which was \$42.00. He attended district school several winters and three terms at the Springville Academy, under the principalship of David Copeland.

In 1861 he entered the store of Richmond & Holman, at Springville, as clerk. After clerking three years he engaged in the livery business with his brother Richard, which they followed until 1870, when, in company with Abraham Dygert, they bought the old Springville House of Em. Pierce. Rust brothers soon bought Mr. Dygert's interest and conducted the hotel until 1876, when the subject of this sketch engaged in the grocery business at Springville.

Mr. Rust was married in 1868, to Miss Carrie Moore. They have four children living: Lottie, Henry, Altha May and Nettie.

George Reuter.

George Reuter, son of Adam and Magdela Reuter, was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 12, 1818. He landed in New York city July 6, 1854; came to Concord the same year, where he located, and now owns and occupies a farm three miles west of Springville.

In July, 1849, he married Elizabeth Smith, also a native of Baden, Germany. Before emigrating to America Mr. Reuter served ten years in the German army. The following is the family record of his children:

Lany, born Jan. 15, 1844; married Nicholas Street; died Oct. 25, 1874.

William, born Oct. 18, 1849; married Ellen Bailly.

Frederick, born Nov. 19, 1850; married Lizzie Zimmerman.

Sophia, born March 17, 1852.

Lebold, born May 28, 1855.

Joseph, born June 24, 1859.

Mary, born Feb. 25, 1862.

Louisa, born Nov. 30, 1863.

John, born Sept. 18, 1869.

He has two grandchildren living with him:

Mary Street, born Jan. 6, 1866.

Lizzie Street, born Nov. 8, 1868.

John Reed.

Mr. Reed's paternal grandfather was a sea captain and an artist. His father Daniel Reed was born in Connecticut His

mother's maiden name was Prudence Shephard. They removed to the town of Glen, Montgomery county, N. Y., where Mr. Reed was born, Oct. 22, 1829. The family came to this town about 1838, where Mr. Reed has resided most of the time since. He has been engaged for many years in the boot and shoe and leather trade in Springville. He was married in 1849 to Mary Jane Hicks. They have three children :

Edward T., Ida L., John J.

Nicholas Rassel.

Nicholas Rassel was born at Brandenburgh, Canton of Dikirch, Luxemburg, in 1837; came to this country in 1856. Embarked at Antwerp and landed at New York. Lived in Minnesota two years and in Illinois three years. In the Fall of 1861 he enlisted in the army and served over three years and was in eighteen different skirmishes and engagements. Was at Island No. 10, Shiloh, Tannington, Corinth, Natchez, Memphis Cayuga, Jackson, Vicksburg and in the Red River expeditions. After the close of the war he came to Buffalo, and in 1869 returned to the old country on a visit. Was in business in Buffalo nine years. Came to Springville in the Spring of 1876. He is a butcher, and keeps a meat market at No. 112 Main street. He was married to Kate Winter in 1871; she died in 1872. Was married to his present wife, Susan Hein, in 1874. They have two children :

Nicholas F.,

Barbara Ann Kate.

George A. Richmond.

George A. Richmond was born in the Town of Sardinia in 1854. His father's name was George Richmond; his mother's maiden name was Emily White; his grandfather's name was also George Richmond; came here from Vermont in 1807, and selected land on the Cattaraugus creek in the southwest corner of Sardinia, and in 1809 moved his family on to it and built a log house, as all the settlers at that time were obliged to, and commenced keeping tavern and clearing up a farm. In early times Richmond's log tavern was widely known and was used for public gatherings of various kinds. In after years George

Richmond, the second, kept hotel in a frame building near by, and was also extensively and successfully engaged in farming, and at the time of his death owned over fifteen hundred acres of land.

George A. has been a farmer and also kept hotel in Springville. He was married in 1874 to Miss Cecelia Wilgus, of Whitestown, N. Y.

Jacob Rushmore.

Jacob Rushmore was a very early settler here. He and his brother built a tannery in 1817 between Elk and Pearl streets in Springville. He built and lived in an old yellow house just above the present residence of J. P. Myres. He afterward built the house where Edwin Wright now lives, and during his life-time acquired considerable property.

He had six children, all of whom are now dead except two, who live in San Francisco, Cal.

He died April 5, 1855, aged sixty-six years.

His wife died March 13, 1849, aged fifty-nine years.

Emory Sampson.

Emory Sampson was born at Harvard, Mass., Oct. 31, 1791. Here was his home until he had reached the years of manhood. Some time in the year 1813 he was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Herrick, who was born at Northumberland, N. H., Oct. 16, 1792. From here the young couple went to New Hartford, N. Y., where they remained about one year, and from thence to West Bloomfield, same state. The next we learn of the young pioneer he had taken a squatter's claim near the village of Batavia; the low, marshy grounds that surrounded the village at that time caused a great deal of sickness, mostly of a malarial type, and the young adventurer after suffering several "shakes" and doing considerable work, left his claim and went to the Town of China, Wyoming county. In the month of December, 1817, he located one hundred acres on lot thirty-six, township seven, range seven, in the town of Concord. This was the year after the ever-to-be-remembered cold season, and Mr. Sampson, suffered in common with the rest of the settlers; he was a cooper by trade, but as there was

but little demand for his services here he sought for work in Buffalo. Mrs. Sampson and her two little children would be left alone during the week, but when Saturday night came the young mechanic would receive his wages, and so strong was his love for those who waited for his coming that he would set out on foot and alone to make that night journey of nearly thirty miles, through the woods, and he seldom failed to accomplish it before sunrise the next morning. He lived in this town about thirty years, and cleared up a good-sized farm. In 1846, Mr. Sampson sold this place and moved to Wisconsin, where he died Sept. 20, 1852. His wife survived him a few years and died July 18, 1859.

Thirteen children were born to them, of whom nine are now living, viz.:

Mary Ann, born Feb. 11, 1814.

William A., born Nov. 7, 1815.

Perrin, born Dec. 15, 1818.

Sarah M., born April 28, 1820.

John G., born Oct. 28, 1821.

Nancy S., born Oct. 15, 1825.

Henry W., born Sept. 25, 1827.

Aseneth S., born March 4, 1830.

Asa E., born Dec. 4, 1831.

Mr. Sampson held the office of Justice of the Peace and other town offices, and he served as a soldier in the war of 1812-15. He also held the office of Captain in the militia.

Alexander Scoby

Came to the town of Otto, from Herkimer county, in 1824, and found a home with his brother-in-law, Abram Gibbs, father of ex-Governor Gibbs, of Oregon. Otto was then but little better than a wilderness, and the young and strong adventurer proved of inestimable value to the pioneer in reducing his claim to a habitable state. In 1827, he was married to Miss Sarepta Boss. This proved to be a very congenial union, and their united efforts established one of the happiest homes that ever falls to the lot of mortals. A year or so after we find the young couple located on the Cattaraugus, in the Town of Ashford, at a place known as the "Transit Falls," but since changed to the "Scoby

Mills." Here he built a saw and grist mill, and, for nearly forty years, he very successfully carried on these industries, together with that of bridge building. Besides seeing to his own concerns, he represented his town for several years on the Board of Supervisors, was President of the Cattaraugus county Agricultural Society one year, and also served in a like capacity for the Springville Agricultural Society. He possessed to the last an inexhaustable fund of wit and humor that drew friends around him, and he also dispensed an open-hearted hospitality that was inherent to his nature, and made him a favorite of old and young, and scarcely ever was his home on the creek without one or more guests. But hard work and the exposure that he constantly endured in and about his mills, impaired his health and induced him to sell out on the creek, and take up his residence in Springville. Here he continued to enjoy the society of his friends and the creature-comforts of his happy home, but alas, like all things mortal, a great shadow fell across his pathway, and the light and joy and sunshine of that home was forever darkened by the death of Mrs. Scoby, who had been his faithful companion for nearly half a century. Her death occurred June 30, 1874. Nine children were the fruits of their union, viz:

Madison C., married Agnes Bensley; Chicago.

Maryette, married Thomas Pierce; Springville.

Emeline E., married E. Smith; died 1870.

Emma Jane, married A. Oyer; died 1865.

William G., married Francis A. Eddy; Mansfield, Cattaraugus county.

Louisa A., married W. F. Lincoln; East Otto, Cattaraugus county.

Adaline L., married William H. Warner; Springville.

Herbert D., married Sophia A. Bensley; Fort Scott, Kansas.

Marshall D., married Addella Thomas; Springville.

The death of his wife left him alone, for his children all had homes of their own. In view of this he rented his place in Springville, and the remainder of his days were passed with his younger son, Marshall D., who was then living at Sandusky, N. Y. He died June 24, 1880, aged seventy-three years and eleven days.

Pliny Smith.

Fifty-two years the 10th day of September, 1883, Pliny Smith, wife and little son, came to this town on the lumbering old stage coach, which ran over Townsend hill. They stopped the first night in a house where Mrs. Post now lives. Here they stopped for a number of years. Mr. Smith came here as a dry goods merchant and commenced business where the Methodist church now stands. A few years afterwards he sold out and bought a farm, after which he was part of the time engaged in trade and the remainder in farming. Mr. Smith was well educated for the times in which he lived, and whatever business or office of trust he undertook, he performed its duties faithfully and well. He was for thirty years treasurer of the Springville Academy, and was also Justice of the Peace eight years. He was a faithful friend to the Academy and did all in his power to aid and strengthen it. Mr. Smith was born in Orweli, Rutland county, Vt., in 1804, and died in Springville Jan. 3, 1878. His wife, Rebecca (Murray) Smith died in Springville, 1883. They had three children:

Orville, the eldest, born in 1828, married Chastine D. Sleeper and lives in Springville.

Emeline, born in 1831, married William Reed, a hardware merchant, of Buffalo. After his death she was married to F. C. Hill, of Buffalo, also a hardware merchant.

Ann, born in 1836, married Charles Vaughn, and lives in Concord.

Albert Steele.

David Steel, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Concord in 1823; he married Julia Hawks, who was born in 1831. They had five children:

Solomon, David Jr., Albert, Sarah and Myron.

Albert was born in Concord in 1847, and married Nina Blakeley in 1874, and is at the present time farming in Concord. They have four children:

Edna, born in 1875.

Lloyd, born in 1877.

Irene, born in 1880.

Julia, born in 1882.

Mr. Steele's father died in 1867; his mother died in 1875.

Luke Simonds.

Of that sturdy band of heroic pioneers who sixty and seventy years ago left their New England homes to come into this then almost primeval forest to prepare the way for the harvest field, the church spire and the school-house, Mr. Simonds is one of but few that still survive.

The son of a Revolutionary soldier, he was born at Worcester, Mass., July, 1798. In the Fall of 1820, he, in company with his brother Zebedee and John and Masury Giles, came to West Concord. The four walked the entire distance from Worcester to Concord, averaging about thirty miles each day—each carrying his worldly effects on his back. They were all young, unmarried men, and located on lot thirty-four, township seven, range seven. On their arrival, they stopped at Lewis Nichols', who had settled at Nichols' Corners, while they could build them a log shanty; in this shanty, Luke and his brother Zebedee and John Giles spent the Winter. The following Spring, Zebedee built a house on his land and returned to Massachusetts and was married.

Luke built a house on his portion about a year and a half after coming.

The wild animals common to the country were then abundant. Mr. Simonds tells of following a panther from early dawn one day till darkness prevented his taking aim on his gun, when he abandoned the pursuit. He speaks of seeing wolves in what is now his front yard.

Mr. Simonds gives the following information relating to the early history of his part of the town: First saw mill, built by John and Masury Giles in 1825, near where the Bolender mills now are; first grist mill, built by Simeon Holton in 1824; first blacksmith shop, by Elijah Richardson in 1821; brick first made by Pliny Wilson in 1820; first black salts made by Luke Simonds, who also made boots and shoes, and frequently went to Buffalo on foot after the leather; the first school was taught by Philip Payne in the Winter of 1820 and '21. The first Summer school was taught by Rosamond Sampson.

As an evidence of the scarcity and value of certain articles in a new country might be mentioned a caldron kettle, in the possession of Mrs. Simonds, which was brought from Albany all

the way on a wagon, and when delivered at Boston Corners the total expense was forty dollars.

Mr. Simonds has always resided upon the same land upon which he located in 1820. He was married in 1827, to Betsy Cooper; has four children living:

Betsy married Thomas J. Richardson.

Mary—unmarried.

Alphine married Jeremiah Louk.

Albert married Mariah Sloan.

Mr. Simonds' brother Zebedee died in Elma, Erie county, N. Y., in 1871.

William Smith, Jr.

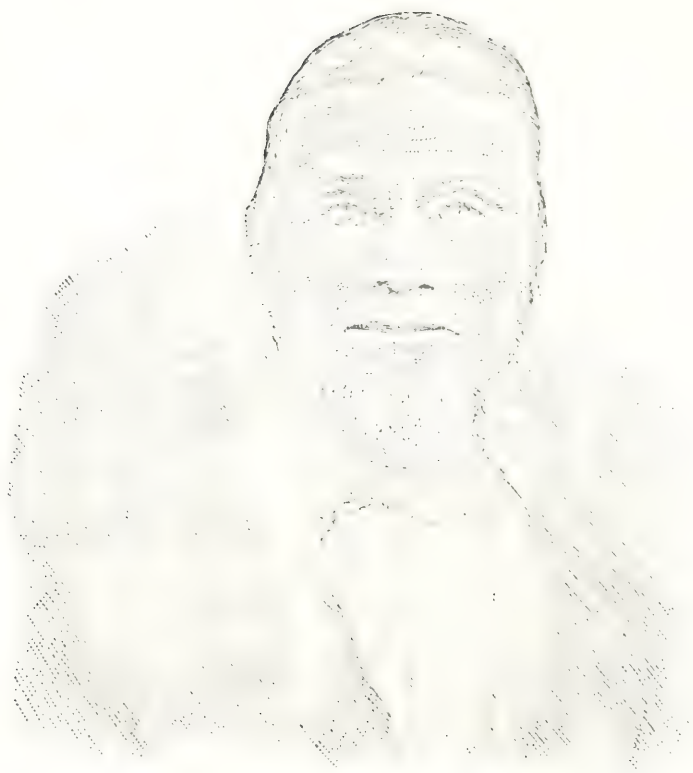
William Smith, Jr., was born in Vermont in January, 1802, and came to this town in the Spring of 1810. He attended school that Summer to Miss Annie Richmond. He lived with his father until he was of age and chopped for him and others in company with his brother Calvin, and was considered one of the best choppers in the country. After he became of age, he taught several terms of school. In 1828, he built a store where the First National bank now stands, and started the first regular grocery store in Springville, which he ran for a short time and then sold out. He located on the south part of lot forty-five, township seven, range six, on Sharp street. He commenced with sixty-five acres of wild land, but kept adding on from time to time, till he had a farm of two hundred acres which he afterwards sold to Seth W. Godard; he then bought a farm south of and joining the village, lately owned by Allen Goodemote, which he soon after traded to William P. Mills for his farm on Townsend Hill, consisting of all of lot three and part of lot four, where Frank Williams now lives. Here he died in March, 1870, at the age of sixty-eight.

He was a very industrious, hard-working man, and acquired a good property. He once received a premium at a town fair as the best farmer in the town. He reared a large family of children. Those of his wife Emeline (Godard) Smith were:

Laban W., born March 8, 1835.

Abel W., born February, 1837; died Feb. 16, 1844.

Jane, born June 3, 1833; married Chester C. Pingry.



WILLIAM SMITH, JR.

Emogene, born March 22, 1842; married A. L. Vaughan, and lives in Springville.

Wesley, born Sept. 30, 1845; lives in Wisconsin.

Those of his wife Cinderella (Briggs) Smith are:

Alphonse, born May 14, 1847.

Angerona, born Sept. 12, 1848.

Charles E., born Feb. 4, 1850.

Loraine, born Feb. 14, 1852.

Lorette, born Aug. 26, 1853.

Ella, born Nov. 17, 1854.

Luzerne, born May 26, 1856.

Mary A., born Oct. 26, 1857.

Willie D., born May 11, 1860.

Lillie O., born March 11, 1863.

Allen L., born Nov. 12, 1866.

Luzerne Smith.

Luzerne Smith, son of William Smith, was born in Concord, N. Y., May 26, 1856, where he has resided most of the time. His occupation which he has successfully followed for several years is that of cheese making. He was married in 1875 to Anna Vosburg; they have three children:

Lee, born April 27, 1877.

Alta A., born in February, 1880.

Earl, born April 15, 1881.

Charles E. Smith.

Charles E. Smith, son of William Smith, was born Feb. 4, 1850, in Concord; married Hannah Fuller. They have one son, Charles. Is a cheese maker and farmer; is now and has been for several seasons making cheese at East Concord.

Alphonso Smith.

Alphonso Smith was born in the town of Concord, May 14, 1847, his father's name was William Smith and his mother's maiden name was Cinderella Briggs. He has worked at farming, but for the last dozen years or more he has followed the business of cheese making very successfully. He resides at

the present time in the north part of the town of Concord. He was married in the year 1872 to Miss Mary E. Ackley. Their children are:

Daisey, born July 18, 1874.

Dell H., born March 7, 1876.

Glenn A., born June 28, 1878.

Harlan P. Spaulding.

Mr. Spaulding was born at Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Aug. 9th, 1839. His father, Harvey Spaulding, was born in Middlesbury, Vermont, in 1804. His mother Clarissa Hastings was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., in 1805. They were married in 1824 and moved to Great Valley, N. Y., and to Springville in 1826; afterwards resided at different places until 1850, when they took up their permanent residence in Springville.

Harlan P. Spaulding enlisted as a private Sept. 16, 1861, in Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment New York State volunteers, and joined the regiment at Albany. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in October, 1861; participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, &c. Mr. Spaulding served with the Forty-fourth until Oct. 10, 1863, when he was commissioned captain in the Seventh Regiment U. S. colored troops, and assigned to Company E. He was sent to Florida in the Spring of 1864, and returned in August, and was with the Army of the Potomac until Lee's surrender. On the 9th of April, 1864, Mr. Spaulding was breveted by the President, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services.

After Lee's surrender he was assigned to the command of the Post of Matagorda, Texas, with companies E and G, of his regiment. He remained there until Jan. 1, 1866, when the companies joined the regiment at Indianola, where he was appointed U. S. Marshal for the sub-district of Victoria, Texas; remained there until April 1, then went to Victoria with companies E and G to relieve Colonel Colyer, of the Thirty-eighth Illinois regiment; remained at this post until November, when he came North and was mustered out of service at Baltimore.

Frank P. Spaulding.

Frank P. Spaulding was born in Springville, N. Y., July 12, 1834. His father's name was Harvey Spaulding; his mother's maiden name was Clarisa Haskins. When nineteen years old Mr. Spaulding went to sea. He sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June 25, 1853, on board the bark Franklin No. 2, Captain Samuel Lee, Master, of Newport, R. I. Returned to the same port July 8, 1857. During this whaling voyage of four years in the Pacific ocean, they secured over one thousand barrels of sperm oil. The first port made on the outward voyage was the Azores; doubled Cape Horn Feb. 20, 1854; made the first port in the Pacific ocean at Talcahuano, in Chili; visited Concepcion, from which city they sailed in March for a cruise off the coasts of Peru, California and the Galapagos Islands; visiting the ports of Payta and Tumbez, in Peru. At the latter place Mr. Spaulding explored the ruins of one of those ancient cities built previous to the discovery of America by Europeans. Off the coast of Mexico they encountered a typhoon lasting twenty-four hours, carrying away several of their boats and damaging their ship. The voyage around Cape Horn was unimportant.

Mr. Spaulding embarked on a second whaling voyage on the same vessel and for the same waters, Sept. 29, 1857, John S. Howland, Captain. On reaching the La Plata River the vessel sprunk a-leak and they put about for Rio Janeiro for repairs; remained at that city five weeks; during this time Mr. Spaulding saw the Emperor Don Pedro review his troops. Leaving Rio Janeiro they doubled Cape Horn in rough weather, stopping at the Island of Juan Fernandez for supplies, after which they cruised off the coast of Peru, making the port of Honolulu in Sept., 1858, where they staid five weeks. During this time Mr. Spaulding saw much of the Sandwich Islands and their King, Kamahamaha IV. They left Payta, Peru, for home in December, 1860. Off the coast of Juan Fernandez they encountered a gale, damaging their vessel so that they made for Valparaiso, where the vessel was condemned and the cargo of twelve hundred barrels of oil sent home by another ship. Mr. Spaulding took passage on a steamer for Talcahuano, Chili, with the Captain; from there sailed for home in the bark

Franklin No. 1, Captain Gifford, Master, arriving at New Bedford, June 23, 1861.

During his travels Mr. Spaulding was a shrewd and intelligent observer, and if space permitted much might be related of his observations that would be of interest.

Mr. Spaulding had been at home but a short time when he entered the union army, enlisting Sept. 18, 1861, in Company A, 36th Regiment New York State volunteers, which was attached to McClellan's command; participated in the peninsula campaign, battle of Fair Oaks, the seven days fight to Harrison's Landing, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc. He was mustered out of the service July 15, 1863, at New York. While on duty in New York he saw the attack on the *Tribune* office and heard Gov. Seymour's noted speech to the rioters.

Mr. Spaulding was married in 1866, to Isabelle L. Robinson. They have had six children:

Lizzie C., Carrie F. (dead), Frank J., Alice M., Elois L., Luzerne H.

Wilbur H. Stanbro.

Wilbur H. Stanbro, son of Amos Stanbro and Hannah Wilcox Stanbro, was born in Concord, Oct. 15, 1830. He had always been a resident of his native town; his occupation was farming until 1870, when he removed to Springville and engaged for a time in the harness business; then for a while in the boot and shoe trade. At present he is employed in selling nursery stock. He was elected Assessor of Concord in 1877 and served one term.

Mr. Stanbro was married Dec. 22, 1852, to Harriet L. Cranston. They have a family of three sons and three daughters, viz:

Mary F., married Thomas Prior.

Wilbur D.

Cora C., married Arther R. White.

Carrie G., Amos Karl and Charles B.

Franklin C. Shultes.

Franklin C. Shultes was born in Concord, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1844, of which town he has always been a resident. He was married

Jan. 1, 1866, to Rebecca Holman. They have one son and one daughter, viz :

Franklin W., born Nov. 20, 1867.

Cora B., born April 13, 1869

Mr. Shultes was a union soldier, enlisting in August, 1862, in the 116th New York Volunteers, Company F, was mustered out of the service in the spring of 1864.

Charles C. Severance.



Charles C. Severance was born at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 17, 1807. His father's name was Consider Severance, who was born at Shelbourn Mass., Dec. 21, 1771; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Craig, born at Northampton, Mass., in 1774; his grandfather's name was Matthew Severance, born in 1735 in Massachusetts; his grandmother's maiden name was Experience Nash, born in Massachusetts in 1745. Mr. Severance graduated at the University of Vermont in August, 1827; studied law at Clinton county, N. Y., and was admitted as an attorney in October, 1833, and moved to Springville, N. Y., in November, 1833. He was married to Eliza F. Badgely at Cortlandville, N. Y., Jan 10, 1842, who died Jan. 1, 1843. He was married at Springville, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1849, to Selena B.

Ingals, the daughter of Dr. Varney Ingals, who died Jan. 8, 1856, leaving two children:

George Spencer, born Dec. 13, 1850; died June 2, 1864.

Henry, born Feb. 10, 1852, who lives in Springville.

He was married again at Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., to Hannah M. Douglass, April 6, 1858, who died June 2, 1859.

Mr. Severance was a justice of the peace from 1840 to 1847, inclusive; also from 1851 to 1859 inclusive; from 1864 to 1867 and from 1877 to the present time. He was Town Clerk from 1838 for nine years consecutively, and was Member of Assembly for the years 1848 and 1851, and was Surrogate of Erie county one term. In 1851 he was one of the Assembly committee appointed to visit the several state prisons of the state and to make a report. He was Supervisor of the Town of Concord for the years 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '66, '68 and '73. He has frequently been Trustee of Springville academy, and has also frequently been Trustee of the Village of Springville and President of the Board of Trustees, which position he occupies at the present time. He has always been a free-hearted, liberal and public-spirited citizen.

William Shultes.

William Shultes came about the same time as his brothers, and located next to David Shultes on lot twenty-one, township six, range six. He cleared a farm on this lot and about this time was married to Sally Sampson, daughter of Peter Sampson. He, in company with Peter Sampson and Uriel Torrey, of Boston, started the first mail coach ever run between Springville and Buffalo. It was a four-horse Troy coach, carrying the mail and passengers; the mail route at that time being over Townsend hill. He died July 6, 1849, leaving no children.

Carlton Spooner.

Carlton Spooner was born in the Town of Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y., July 28, 1820; came to Concord in 1822; his occupation a farmer; was married Oct. 7, 1838; his wife's name was Phebe Shippy, of Concord; his wife died in 1874; was married to Polly Cox in December, 1872, who died Dec. 18, 1877; was married to his present wife, Emeline Shults, in

1878. His father's name was Ebenezer Spooner; was born in New Bedford, Mass.; his mother's maiden name was Polly Newell; was born in the Town of Danby, Rutland county, Vt. His father moved to Nunda and from there to Concord in 1822; settled at Nichols Corners, West Concord, about 1828; removed to Spooner Hollow, one and one-half miles west of Springville, and from there to Scoby's Mills, and lived there until the time of his death, in April, 1832.

Ebenezer, son of Carlton Spooner, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment when it was formed, served three years in the War of the Rebellion, and until discharged; was taken prisoner and kept three months; now lives at Waverly, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for meritorious conduct while under fire.

The following is the family record:

Ebenezer, born Aug. 16, 1839; married Deborah Millington.

Druzilla, born in 1842; married to Dwight Perkins.

Phebe Ann, born in 1844.

Gilbert, born in 1847; married to Julia Fairchild.

L. C., born in 1850; married to Ella Lord.

Maria, born in 1854; married to Howard Clark.

Emma, born in 1856.

Marilla, born in 1859.

George B., born in 1863.

Frank O. Smith.

Frank O. Smith was born in the City of Buffalo in 1855; came to Springville in 1859, was married in 1874 to Miss Ettie F. Dygert, daughter of Abram Dygert; his father's name is Orville Smith, his mother's maiden name was Chastine D. Sleeper; his grandfather's name was Pliny Smith, his grandmother's maiden name was Rebecca Murray.

He came to reside in Springville in 1859. His grandfather, Pliny Smith, was one of the old settlers in Springville, where he resided at the time of his death. His wife's father, Abram Dygert, was one of the early settlers in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, and was one of a large number who emigrated from Herkimer county, N. Y. He came to live in Springville, in 1865, and with occasional temporary absence, continued to

reside here until the time of his death. They have one child, a son,

Pliny A. Smith, born at Springville in 1875.

John Squires.

John Squires, born March 1st, 1816, in Concord, is a farmer; was married April, 22, 1838, to Caroline Stowell, who was born in Wooster county, Massachusetts, June 1, 1816. His father's name was Seely Squires, who came to Concord in 1814. His mother's maiden name was Susan Drake. She died March 2, 1879, aged 83. The children of John and Caroline Squires are:

Thomas S. Squires, born in Concord, Feb. 27, 1839; married October, 1866, to Paraloxey Cornwell, daughter of Deacon Willard Cornwell, and now lives at Mt. Carroll, Ill., where he is engaged in the hardware business. Has one boy about sixteen years of age.

Luthera E., was born Aug. 11, 1840; married June 7, 1868; her husband's name is Cornelius Treat, have one son five years old.

Caroline, born March 20, 1842; married to the Rev. Sextus Smith, July, 1864; lives at Union Mills, La Port county, Ind.

Bettie E., born March 4, 1844; married August 4, 1864, to Hon. C. P. Vedder; lives at Ellicottville. Had one son, Johnnie C. Vedder, born Aug. 27, 1867, died Feb. 21, 1882.

Susan J., born Oct. 29, 1849; married Oct. 20, 1876, to Charles McCoy. She died Feb. 1, 1879.

Seely, born May 20, 1855; died Jan. 20, 1856.

George L. Stanbro.

Mr. Stanbro's grandfather, Prentis Stanbro, Sr., was born in R. I.; married in 1805, to Polly Beebe. He lived at Villington, Conn., and Plainfield, N. Y. From the latter place he moved to Concord, N. Y., in 1828, and located on lot fifty-one, township seven, range six, where he lived until his death. He had a family of eleven children; Prentis, Gardiner, Maria, Lucinda, Russell, Harriet, Angeline, Henry, William, Charles and Hannah. The youngest was born in Concord, the others in Plainfield, N. Y., except Prentis, the eldest—father of George L. Stanbro—who was born in

Vollington, Conn., Oct. 31, 1806, came to Concord about 1827, and located on lot forty-three, township seven, range six, where he lived until he moved to Springville, where he died June 14, 1881. He was married to Eliza Ann Churchill. They had only one child who lived to mature years.

George L., who was born April 24, 1833, in Concord, where he has always resided. He was married in 1853 to Sarah J. Burnap; they have three children:

Lucelia M., born Nov. 11, 1856; married in 1878 to Seth S. Hawks.

Elmer L., born Dec. 31, 1860.

Harley L., born Jan. 18, 1871.

Mr. Stanbro has always been engaged in farming, and for eight years he has also been engaged in the life insurance business.

Stephen E. Spaulding.

Stephen E. Spaulding, son of Harvey Spaulding, was born in Ashford, N. Y., June 15, 1842. He has been a resident of Springville since 1850, and where he has followed the pursuit of photograph artist since 1867.

Mr. S. was a soldier in the Rebellion; enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. F., 116 N. Y. S. Vol. He was a musician, but his energies were not always devoted to furnishing music for his comrades. He was often at the front of the line of battle using a weapon, or assisting in other ways. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part; was discharged June 14, 1865.

Mr. S. was married, 1867, to Ellen S. Green, daughter of Ray Green; they have two sons,

Albert R.; born Oct. 17, 1870.

Eugene G.; born Sept. 1, 1878.

C. J. Shuttleworth.

Mr. Shuttleworth was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1834. His father, Charles Shuttleworth, was a native of Essex county, England. Mr. Shuttleworth removed to Springville with his parents when he was eleven years of age. His father was a miller and followed his occupation in the mill of Colonel Cook,

where young Charles learned to be a miller. He worked in the mill and attended school in the Academy under the principalship of Professor Jonathan Earle, until nineteen years of age, when he commenced business for himself by renting of Benjamin Joslyn, the "big mill." He soon bought an interest in the mill, and from that time up to 1874, with the exception of two or three years, he was sole or part proprietor of the mill.

In 1861, he entered into partnership with D. C. Bloomfield, and built the Springville foundry, which he conducted until its destruction by fire in May, 1876. He then erected a foundry, machine shop, &c., on what was known as the Cook mill site, where he now conducts business.

Mr. Shuttleworth is also extensively engaged in building. He is also largely employed in mill building. Mr. Shuttleworth possesses rare natural mechanical talent, which, combined with his great business energy and perseverance, and public spirit, makes him an important factor in the growth and development of his town.

Mr. Shuttleworth was married Oct. 25, 1859, to Eliza H. Holland, daughter of George Holland. They have a family of six children as follows:

Elizabeth H., born Sept. 25, 1860; married June 1, 1882, to Rev. Samuel W. Eddy.

Charles R., born Sept. 30, 1863.

Mabel B., born Sept. 1, 1867.

James E., born May 24, 1872.

Luther J., born Aug. 11, 1865.

Maleska G., born March 16, 1870.

The Shaw Family.

Samuel Shaw was born in Connecticut, Nov. 21, 1777. Removed to the City of Utica, N. Y., at an early day; manufactured the first brick for Nicholas Devereaux store, the first brick building erected in Utica; removed to the Town of Concord, June, 1816; located one mile south of Springville on a farm and lived there the greater part of his subsequent life. His wife was Phoebe Rushmore, born in Orange county, N. Y. April 19, 1784. Their children were:

Samuel, born Sept. 29, 1807; now living in Milwaukee, Wis.

Joseph, born Aug. 12, 1810; died Aug. 20, 1846.

Nathan, born Aug. 25, 1812; died about Aug. 10, 1865.

Salmon, born April, 15, 1816.

Daniel, born June 27, 1818; died in Springville, Aug. 20, 1846.

Mary E., born Oct. 10, 1820; died in Springville, July 16, 1847.

Silas, born Oct. 11, 1822; died in Springville, May 19, 1849.

Emma T., born June 23, 1825; now Mrs. Morgan Merritt, resides in San Francisco, Cal.

Samuel Shaw, senior, died in Springville, Feb. 11, 1852.

Phœbe Shaw, his wife, died in Springville, May 30, 1847.

Salmon Shaw's Family.

Salmon Shaw married Julia Ann McMillen, daughter of the late Joseph McMillen. They have now two children living:

Thomas S., and Abbie C.

Thomas S. Shaw was married Nov. 26, 1879, to Miss Ida Reed, daughter of John W. Reed, of Springville. Salmon Shaw was, for a while, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, of this county, and was also a Deputy Sheriff. He was the candidate of the Whig party for Sheriff of this county in 1855, and was also the candidate of the Republican party in 1861. He was for several years traveling and collecting agent of Pratt & Co., the extensive hardware dealers of Buffalo. After that, was partner in and manager of a large tannery in Olean. He was also at one time engaged in mining at Leadville, Col.

George Smead.

George Smead was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834. Came to this country in 1852; was thirty-four days crossing from Antwerp to New York. Came to White's Corners and worked one year in a tannery. Came to Springville and learned the cooper's trade of I. B. Childs and worked for him altogether about ten years. Went into the army in 1861 in the 64th Regiment New York Volunteers; was in the second corps of the Army of the Potomac; he was at Fair Oaks, the seven days fight, Malvern Hill, the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, where he was wounded and lost an arm. He returned home in 1865. Was

married in the fall of 1867, to Miss Lana Mahl. Their children are: George L., Ada Louisa and Ira M. They live at No. 11 Elk street.

Whitman Stone.

Whitman Stone was the first settler on lot sixty-one, township seven, range six, where Samuel Twitchell and Owen Baker lived afterwards, and where Mr. Snyder lives now. He was a carpenter and put up some of the first frame barns built in this town. He married Frelove Foster and went to Eden sixty years ago. He was somewhat prominent as an officer in the militia; he afterwards went to Hanover and Ripley, Chautauqua county, and finally to Kendall county, Ill., where he died.

His eldest son, Marshall, is the only known survivor.

Phineas Scott.

Phineas Scott came to this town from Danby, Vermont, about 1816, and first settled on the Cattaraugus Creek, south of Springville; built him a shanty and kept bachelor's hall and cleared up some land. Afterwards moved onto what has since been called the Post place, on lot eleven, township six, range six, and about that time married Polly Smith, of Chautauqua county; lived there about ten years when his wife died, leaving four children, viz:

George W., who became a merchant in Buffalo, and died in 1877.

Mary Matilda, who died in Minnesota in 1876.

William J.

Marcus D., who lives in Chautauqua county.

About 1830, he married Hannah Smith, sister of his first wife and moved to Townsend Hill, where he lived until his death. He accumulated a large property and at one time owned, free from encumbrance, over one thousand acres of land. He died in May, 1872, aged about seventy-eight years. His second wife's children are;

Lewis, who lives in Iowa.

Eliza, married David Pugsley and lives in Iowa.

Maryette, married James McClure, and lives in Boston.

Amanda, married Elias Gould, and lives in Colden.

Angerona, married Merritt Pugsley, and died in Wisconsin.

Delos O., lives in Iowa.

Hiram lives in this town.

Oliver lives in Ashford.

David E. and Henry, live in this town.

William J. Scott.

William J. Scott was born in this town in 1824; was brought up on a farm, and was used to hard work; worked out several years for different parties, afterwards rented farms in different places. Bought farm on Townsend Hill in 1852. In 1876, removed to Chautauqua county, bought three cheese factories, remained one year and returned to this town. In 1850 was married to Hannah Parsell. Their children were:

Mary, who married Charles F. Williams and lives in Chautauqua county.

Dennis, married Rachael Ritman of Hamburg and removed to Chautauqua in 1876, and afterwards died with the typhoid pneumonia.

Edwin lives in this town.

David E. Scott.

David E. Scott was born on Townsend Hill, in this town, April 26, 1849, and has resided here all his lifetime, except when absent on two hunting expeditions that he has taken to the Far West. One in 1867, when eighteen years of age and the other several years later. He hunted buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, etc., for over six months, in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Oct. 10, 1872, he married Loraette Smith, daughter of William Smith. July 10, 1875, she died, leaving one child, Edith, then about a year and one-half old. He purchased land on Buffalo street, Springville, on which he built a house in 1875, in which he resides. Sept. 5, 1879, he was married to Clara B. Williams, by whom he had one son. He is a farmer and owns a farm on Townsend Hill.

Fanny M. Sherman, A. M.

Fanny M. Sherman was born Jan. 12, 1842, in Ashford Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Her father's name was Charles

Sherman; her mother's maiden name was Mary Whitney. Miss Sherman graduated at the Springville Academy in 1862, previous to which she had taught nine terms of school; after graduating, she taught one year at Lawrenceville, Pa., and at different places in Erie and Cattaraugus counties, until 1865, when she entered the Genesee College at Lima, as a student, and remained about two years. In 1866, she became preceptress of the High School at Ypsilanti, Mich., which position she occupied two years. From Ypsilanti, she went to California, and taught seven years in the high schools of San Francisco. In 1875, she returned to Springville and accepted the position of preceptress of Griffith Institute, which position she filled until 1882, when she accepted a like position at Hamburg, N. Y.

While in California, Miss Sherman was granted a Teacher's State Life diploma, and since her return she has had the honorary degree of A. M. conferred upon her by Alfred University and Allegany College.

Miss Sherman is one of a family of eight, who have all been more or less engaged in teaching.

Her father, Charles W. Sherman, died April 2, 1883, aged seventy-two years, eight months and twenty days.

Calvin C. Smith.

Mr. Smith is a brother of S. R. Smith, and was born near Springville, Sept. 27, 1838, where he has ever since resided. He was married Nov. 15, 1864, to Josephine Flemings. They have two sons:

Grant, born Aug. 19, 1865.

Ira W., born Oct. 12, 1871.

Mr. Smith has followed the occupation of farming, with the exception of three years, when he was in trade in Springville: one year, 1863, as grocer, and two years, 1864 and '65, in the boot and shoe trade.

Stephen R. Smith.

Mr. Smith was a son of Calvin Smith, one of the earliest pioneers of Concord, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work. He was born June 27, 1830, in Concord, on the farm now owned by him, and the one which he

has always either resided upon or occupied, with the exception of three years spent in California—1854 to 1857—where he was successfully engaged in mining in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Mr. Smith's farm of 225 acres is one of the finest in town and under his careful cultivation has been made to yield sufficient produce to maintain a dairy of sixty cows, while, when he first commenced its supervision, only twenty-five were kept.

Mr. Smith was married in 1859 to Mary E. Gardinier. In the Spring of 1865, he moved to Springville, and erected the first cheese factory built in town. He continued to purchase and build factories until he is now probably the largest *individual* cheese manufacturer in the world, being now sole proprietor of sixteen factories: Five in Concord, six in Cattaraugus county, four in Sardinia, and one in Colden. During the year 1880, nine hundred tons of cheese were made; two hundred cheese per day being made in the best of the season; the proceeds of this immense product of cheese amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. The Yorkshire Corners factory, now owned by Mr. Smith, was the first cheese factory built in Cattaraugus county. In 1864—it was then owned by D. J. Woodworth—it probably made the largest sale of cheese for the highest price that was ever recorded, the sale amounting to about twenty-five tons, at twenty-six cents per pound.

Besides Mr. Smith's extensive cheese business, of which he has the sole proprietorship and management from the time the milk is received at the factory until the patron receives his money; he conducts a general business in furnishing building materials, and also manufactures all the boxes used for shipping the cheese, besides large quantities for others.

For the successful management of Mr. Smith's business, much is due to his efficient clerk, F. O. Smith, who has been in his office nine years.

Mr. Smith has made it a rule to expend all moneys earned in improvements and the extension of his business.

He takes an interest in all industrial projects that have for their object public improvement.

In 1883, he was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Springville.

Samuel D. Stevens.

Samuel D. Stevens was born March 1, 1814, in Vermont, and came to the Town of Concord in the year 1832; his occupation a farmer; was married in 1838, to Sarah Philips, daughter of Deacon Asa Philips; she was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 3, 1814; his father's name was Levi Stevens; his mother's maiden name was Rhoda Hazeltine. Deacon Asa Philips died at the age of seventy-one years and eight months; his wife died at the age of seventy-one years and seven months. They came to Concord in 1817; settled one mile south of where they now live on a farm, and subsequently came to live at their present location; have no children.

Henry D. Sterns.

Henry D. Sterns was born Aug. 16, 1832, in Vermont; came to Concord in 1837; is a farmer; was married in 1856, to Barbary Vance, who was born in Canada; his father's name was John Sterns; his mother's maiden name was Polly Preston; his farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres; it was all a wilderness when he came here, but he has cleared most of it. Their children were:

Holland, born May 3, 1857; died June 28, 1863.

Ida A., born March 31, 1863.

Charles H., born Dec. 19, 1864.

Elmer J., born Aug. 12, 1869.

Alvin E., born March 1, 1872.

Grace A., born March 22, 1874.

Ray W., born May 1, 1876.

Eva M., born April 15, 1880.

We came to Vermont with horses and sleigh. When we first came here the road was not cut out, and we had to follow marked trees; we sometimes went to meeting with oxen and sled in the Summer time.

John Becker was the first settler on our street between Woodward's Hollow and the town line.

Then came Truman Vanderlip, Zacheas Preston, Henry Sterns and Mr. Dingman.

A Mr. Babcock came from Canada and located and was the first man that died in our neighborhood.

Ira Stebbins, John Lynde, Daniel Horton and William Morton located here soon after.

Orrin Sibley's Statement.

I came from the town of Wellington, Tolland county, Conn., in 1816. Benjamin Sibley and Joshua Agard came out in the Spring and bought land and returned, and we all came out in September. There was Joshua Agard, Benjamin Sibley, Abijah Sibley, Mr. Cunningham and their families and myself; I was nineteen, nearly twenty, when we came. Agard's first wife was my sister; her name was Lucy Sibley. Mr. Cunningham settled on the hill north of us. The rest of us located on lots sixty-three and fifty-five, township seven, range six, adjoining each other. We settled on what has been called the "State Road." It was marked through when we came, but was not cut out. We cut it through to Griffith Corners two or three years after we came. When we came there was not a house between the dye factory and East Concord.

Lyman Drake and Mr. Thurber lived down the valley towards the Boston line. I helped raise a log house for a Mr. French in 1817, where Orville Canfield now lives, near the dye factory.

Aaron Cole came in about two years after we did, and so did Ephraim Needham, and Mr. Chapin's people came about that time also.

Mr. Cunningham did not live but a few years; he left only one child, Elizabeth Cunningham; she married Moses Calkins and died a few years ago.

Mahala Eaton taught the first school, I think in 1820 or 1821.

I was awfully scared the first night we were here at the owls hooting; I had never heard an owl before, and I thought they were panthers. I heard a hog squeal one day in the woods not far from my house, and I went to see what was the matter, and found a bear killing and eating the hog; I got a gun and shot and killed the bear; it was a large she bear and very poor; I sold the skin in Buffalo for five dollars: the hog was not mine, but belonged to my neighbor, Aaron Cole. I once chased

three bears over to the Buffalo creek, but did not kill any of them.

One night I heard a noise out in the woods resembling somewhat the crying of a child, and I imitated the noise as well as I could, and the noise in the woods was repeated at intervals and came nearer and nearer; I supposed it to be a panther, and concluded it was not best to call him up too close, and therefore stopped imitating him.

Marshall D. Scoby.

Marshall D. Scoby was born Feb. 5, 1846, in Ashford, Cattaraugus county; his father's name was Alexander Scoby; his mother's maiden name was Sarepta Boss; his grandfather, Samuel Scoby, died in Springville in 1872, aged ninety-three years. Marshall has been farmer, and in the flour and feed business, clerk and salesman and hotel keeper. Dec. 1, 1874, he purchased the Sandusky House, in the Village of Sandusky, Cattaraugus county, and has conducted the same successfully since that time. Sept. 23, 1874, he was married to Miss Adella Thomas, of Yorkshire. They have two children:

Edna J., and Lottie L.

Edwin A. Scott.

Edwin A. Scott was born on Townsend Hill in this town, Dec. 26, 1858. His father's name was William J. Scott; his mother's maiden name was Hannah Parsell. He attended school at the Springville academy, Hamburg and Forestville; he studied law in the office of C. C. Severance, Springville; he taught school on Townsend Hill and in Waterville. He was married to Miss Mary Stowell, of Ashford, Sept. 17, 1879, and is at present practicing law in Springville, N. Y.

Henry M. Scott.

Henry M. Scott was born in this town, Oct. 16, 1851. His father's name was Phineas Scott, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah E. E. Smith, daughter of James Smith, of Chautauqua county. In 1867 he went West and remained one season in Wisconsin and Minnesota; he also spent two years in Buffalo; the rest of his life has been spent in this town. He

owns a farm on Townsend hill, but his occupation at present is selling marble for a firm in East Aurora. He was married in the year 1871 to Miss Loraine Smith, daughter of William Smith.

Their children are :

Floyd, born April 25, 1873.

Bianca, born Nov. 19, 1879.

Lanson A. Stanbro.

Lanson A. Stanbro, son of Henry C. and Catharine Griffith Stanbro, was born in Concord in 1842, where he has since lived ; by occupation he is a farmer ; he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company C., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment New York State volunteers. At the siege of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, he lost an arm, and the subsequent September he was discharged from the service for reasonable disability. He was married April 10, 1862, to Thyrsa Bryant.

They have five children :

Catharine E., born in March, 1863 ; married William Land.

Julius, born April 3, 1865 ; died May 2, 1883.

Frank, born in January, 1867.

Alice, born in September. 1872.

Clark, born in June, 1877.

Laban W. Smith.

Laban W. Smith, son of William Smith, Jr., was born in Concord, March 8, 1835. He was married March 27, 1862 to Mary Pingry, daughter of Ezekiel Pingry, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., an early pioneer in this vicinity. Mr. Smith has always been a resident of his native town and is a farmer by occupation : he is at present a member of the board of education in Springville. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, viz.:

Wallace, born June 17, 1865.

Alice and Albert, twins, born March 10, 1868. Albert died June 16, 1869.

Herbert, born Sept. 27, 1874.

Isidora, born Oct. 13, 1876.

Clark C. Sibley.

In 1816, Abijah, Benjamin and Orrin Sibley, brothers, came to Concord from Willington, Connecticut, where they were born, and bought land of the Holland Company on lots sixty-three and fifty-five, range six, township seven. Here they lived many years. Benjamin died at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, about 1850. Orrin lives in Boston, N. Y. Abijah, father of Clark C. Sibley, was born Nov. 1, 1788. He married Lucy Mercy in 1816. He always lived where he first located until his death on June 3, 1856.

His wife died March 19, 1859; they had a family of seven children as follows:

Adaline and Edwin, twins, born Oct. 4, 1816; died 1880.

Joseph, born Dec. 19, 1817; died March 7, 1864.

Anson D., born July 2, 1819; died April, 1875.

William A., born May 3, 1822; died Jan. 17, 1867.

Clark C., born July 19, 1828.

Lucian G., born July 12, 1834.

Clark C. Sibley was married Oct. 1, 1851, to Sally M. Frisbee, by whom he had six children, viz.:

Sarah, born July 19, 1852; married Morris P. Baker.

Carlton, born Jan. 2, 1854; married Mattie Gardner.

Charles L., born July 17, 1855; married Adda Wilcox.

Anson, born March 16, 1857; married Emma Hancock.

Clark E., born May 14, 1864.

Orrin, born Feb. 12, 1868.

Mrs. Sibley died Jan. 9, 1869, and Mr. Sibley was married a second time Nov. 12, 1873, to Miss Ella L. Smith, by whom he has three children, viz.:

Bessie, born July 13, 1875.

Earl, born Sept. 26, 1877.

May, born May 1, 1881.

With the exception of three years spent in Sardinia, Mr. Sibley has always been a resident of Concord; he moved from the homestead farm to East Concord, in 1869.

Benjamin Sibley.

Benjamin Sibley came to this town in 1816, in company with his brothers Abijah and Orrin, and his brother-in-law, Joshua

Agard. They all settled on farms joining each other; Benjamin, Abijah and Joshua on lot sixty-three, and Orrin on lot fifty-five.

In early times, this place was called the "Sibley settlement," from the three brothers.

He lived here about thirty-two years, and cleared up a farm, after which he sold out and moved to Sheboygan county, Wis., where he died May 16, 1849. Anna, his wife, died March 10, 1876, at Sheboygan Falls, aged seventy-two.

Benjamin Sibley was a good neighbor, a good citizen and an excellent man.

They reared a family of six children:

Jonathan, the oldest, married Louisa Hatch, of Boston; he died at Pentwater, Mich., March, 1875, in his sixtieth year.

Mary Ann married W. H. Prentice, of Aurora. She is still living, at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Amanda married John Shadbolt, and died at La Crosse, Wis., March 23, 1882, aged sixty years.

Juliet married John Gardinier, and lives in Waupaca county, Wis.

Charles is now living at Lind, Waupaca county, Wis. His first wife was Hattie Eels; his second, Ellen Crippen; third, Mary Rice; fourth, Mrs. Anna French.

Clark married Martha Monroe, and is living at Waldo, Sheboygan county, Wis.

John Gardinier.

John Gardinier lived in this town when a young man for a number of years. He married Juliet Sibley, daughter of Benjamin Sibley. A few years after he moved to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where he now resides. He is a farmer and stock-raiser and has been Sheriff of Waupaca county several years. Eight children were born to them:

Lucas, the eldest, was killed by lightning June 23d, 1858, aged ten years.

Julia, married Dr. Levi H. Pelton, of Sheboygan Falls.

Anna, died in Concord, Feb. 16, 1853.

Charley, lives in Lind, Wis.

May, married Edward Jeffers and is living in Buffalo, N. Y.

Morgan L., died Oct. 21st, 1860.

John, Jr., died March 11, 1877.

Hattie, is living with her parents at Lynd, Waupaca county, Wisconsin.

Epaphras Steele.

The Steeles are of English descent. In 1861, one George Steele emigrated from Essex, England, to Cambridge, Mass. He and his brother John soon after settled in Hartford, Conn., where Epaphras Steele's father, Jonathan Steele, was born. He died in Boston, N. Y., aged ninety-four years. Epaphras Steele removed in 1806 from Hartford, where he was born Dec. 12, 1792, to central New York, where he resided in Cayuga and Onondaga counties until 1819, when he settled upon new land in the east part of Boston, N. Y., where he became familiar with pioneer life in its roughest forms. He had a good education for those days and was highly respected by the community in which he lived, as is shown by the fact that he was thirteen times elected Supervisor of Boston. He was also Captain of militia many years. While a resident of Boston he became a member of the Free Will Baptist Church in that town. In 1846 he moved to East Concord, where he lived until his death, in 1876. He was married Feb. 15, 1819 to Dimmis Blakeslee, from Massachusetts. The Blakeslees were originally of Scotch-Irish origin. They had a family of five children, all living, married and having families as follows:

Emily, married George Bridge and resides in Colden. They have two daughters: Mary, married a man named Smith, and Emily, married Edwin Isintrout.

Eliza, married Burroughs Norton; lives at East Concord: have one son living: Herbert, married Mary Fuller, and one daughter, Ellen.

Esther, married Michael Hollister; lives at East Concord: have one son: Byron, married Carrie Johnson.

James, married Sarah FitzPatrick; they have one son and one daughter.

James L., was a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment Oregon Volunteers, serving three and one-half years, his Regiment doing service in guarding the Oregon frontier. Here he became also somewhat famous as hunter of elk, panthers and bears.

Rev. John C. Steele, now of Dale, N. Y., married Carrie Griffith ; they have two daughters. Mr. Steele is a minister in the Free Will Baptist Church.

George Shultus.

George Shultus, brother of David, came to this wilderness soon after he did. He settled on lot nineteen, township six, range six, clearing up his farm as soon as possible, where he built and conducted a distillery. When the road from William Warner's place to the Potter place, along the Eighteen-mile creek was laid out he had the contract for cutting it out and for building the bridges. He also was one of the parties that built the Bloomfield mill and at one time was part owner and manager of an iron foundry in the village of Springville. He was the father of nine children :

Ann, the eldest, is dead.

Leonora, married a man by the name of Hulbert, and lives in Minnesota.

Chauncey, is dead.

Jerome is dead.

George, is now living in Minnesota.

Jane, married A. Lambert, and lives in Illinois.

Perry, Elmer and Ward, are now living in Springville.

George Shultes died Jan. 20, 1870.

Jonathan Spaulding.

Jonathan Spaulding came to this town from Lancaster, Coos county, N. H. His wife's maiden name was Abigail Meader. They started from Lancaster Aug. 8, 1815, and arrived at Concord Oct. 9, 1815 ; they stopped about ten days at Bloomfield, Ontario county. They came with horses and wagon, and were six weeks traveling on the road. For about two years after they arrived here, times were extremely hard, and it was very difficult to get enough to eat. Money would not buy provisions because nobody had anything to sell. At one time, Mr. Spaulding's family lived six weeks on pudding and molasses, with nothing else to eat. At another time, they procured a piece of pork, and Mrs. Spaulding abstained from eating any of it herself, and did not allow the children to have any of it,

although they were all very hungry, but saved it all for her husband so as to give him strength to chop.

They had seven children, who were all born before they came to this town :

Sally, the oldest, married a Mr. Kibbie.

Daniel, the second child, in company with his sister Sally and her husband, and Mr. Kibbie, Sr., went over to the Alleghany river and built an ark or boat, and lived in it through the Winter, and in the Spring floated down the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alabama, where they all died soon after with the yellow fever, except one child.

Jonathan Jr., was born in 1800, married Mary B. Higgins, and died in this town Oct. 30, 1845.

Abigail married Samuel Fairbanks, and died in Ashford about 1870.

Joseph Meader.

Adaline married Nathaniel M. Jones, of Boston, and died about 1852.

John T. G. married Minerva Spaulding, and died at Woodward's Hollow, April 1, 1874, aged sixty-four years.

Joseph Meader Spaulding.

Joseph Meader Spaulding was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 19, 1803, and came to this town with his parents in 1815. He was married to Betsy Wilson, June 17, 1832. He always lived on the old farm which his father cleared up, from the time he came here until his death, except two years, during which time he went to Ashford Hollow and bought a saw-mill and grist-mill, and built a store, and in company with his brother-in-law, Daniel Wilson, he carried on business for two years, and then returned to his farm in Concord.

He had three children :

George W.

Abel A., born Dec. 28, 1834, and died Dec. 27, 1852, aged eighteen years.

Mary J., born May 25, 1838 ; married Otis Davis in 1859, and lives in New Auburn, Sibley county, Minn.

Mr. Spaulding died April 22, 1871, aged sixty-seven years, seven months and two days.

His wife, Betsy Wilson, was born in the Town of Putney, Windham county, Vt., and died in Concord, April 25, 1876, aged sixty-eight years, five months and sixteen days.

George W. Spaulding.

George W. Spaulding was born in Concord, July 21, 1833. He has lived on the old homestead all his life except five years—two years he served as clerk for Alanson King at Ashford Hollow, after which he bought Robbins & Cronkhite's grocery store in Springville, in which he carried on business for three years, when he sold out to Drake & Stanbro; he then taught school four Winters, and lived at home with his father Summers. He was married to Orcelia O. Washburn, Jan. 1, 1861; she was born in North Collins in 1844. Since his marriage he has conducted the old homestead farm. He has five children:

Allie M., born May 3, 1863.

Howard M., born Nov. 8, 1866.

Aba L., born June 20, 1869.

Bertha, born April 17, 1873.

Ralph Hoyt, born Sept. 19, 1875.

David Shultus.

David Shultus was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., March 4, 1779; was one of the first settlers in this town; and moved here in 1810; he settled on lot twenty-two, township six, range six, near what is now called "The Shultus Bridge." He was a successful farmer and reared a large family of children. When he first came here, and for many years after, the forests were filled with bears, panthers, wolves and other wild beasts, with which he had many an exciting adventure.

His children were:

Eliza married J. Reynolds; he is dead and she is living in Buffalo.

Emeline married Griffin Wiley, and died in Cattaraugus, about 1848.

Adeline married Jacob Siebold; she died in Buffalo, about 1878.

Washington is supposed to be living in Arizona.

Wellington married Jennette Crossman ; died about 1860, in the West.

Julia Ann married S. H. McEwen ; died in Springville, Dec. 5, 1845.

Harrison was shot by an Indian in North-west Wisconsin, about 1865.

Charles died at sea, about 1850.

David Shultus died June 7, 1859, aged eighty years. Lucy, his wife, died Jan. 16, 1848.

Amos Stanbro.

The Stanbros are of English descent. Amos Stanbro was born at Hopkinton, R. I., July 6, 1791. He lived in the New England States until the Spring of 1825, when he came to Concord, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1864. The first year or two after coming to Concord Mr. Stanbro lived where Frederick Clark now resides ; he then bought land on lot fifty-one, range six, township seven, where he lived until his death. Mr. Stanbro was a good neighbor and a good citizen ; he was an active, industrious and energetic farmer, and acquired quite a large property by hard work and good management ; he sometimes held town offices, and he also served as Captain in the militia. He married Hannah Wilcox at Stonington, Conn., where Mrs. Stanbro was born ; she died April 3, 1846 ; Mrs. Stanbro was a good woman.

Eleven children were born to them, as follows (the four oldest were born in New England) :

Mary Ann, married Orley Perkins ; died Oct. 9, 1858.

Lucy, married Sanford Mayo ; lives in Springville.

Emeline, married Philip Ferrin ; lives in Springville.

Eliza, married Robert Yates ; lives at East Concord.

Charles C., married Aurelia Wilcox ; lives at East Concord.

Horace, died Sept. 25, 1853, aged twenty-five years.

Wilber H., married Harriet L. Cranston ; lives in Springville.

Jane M., died Nov. 22, 1855, aged twenty-two years.

Almon W., married Helen Weeden ; lives in Buffalo.

Clorinda, died Sept. 18, 1859, aged twenty-one years.

Ursula, died Aug. 30, 1859, aged eighteen years and eight months.

Mr. Stanbro was married a second time about 1850 to Mrs. Amy Greene, by whom he had four children :

Loraine, married A. D. Jones ; lives in Springville.

Estelle, married Henry Curtis ; lives at East Concord.

Warren H., lives West.

May, married W. D. Jones, lives in Springville.

Almon W. Stanbro.

Almon W. Stanbro, son of Amos Stanbro, was born in Concord April 6, 1835 ; he obtained his education in the common schools and in the Springville academy ; he taught school, both common and select ; he studied law and was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Springville and in Buffalo. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Concord for several years, and was elected Supervisor of the town for the year 1867, and also for the year 1869. He married Helen Weeden, daughter of Jabez Weeden. They have one son living, and they had a daughter who died young. Mr. Stanbro now resides in Dakota.

"Governor" William Smith.

"Gov." William Smith came from Vermont to this town in the Spring of 1810, and moved into an empty log house that he found standing on lot four on the farm where Harrison Pingrey now lives. The "Governor" selected land down on the Cattaraugus creek on lots fifty-six and fifty-seven, where S. E. Tefft now lives ; here he built a log house and did some chopping and in the Fall he moved his family down. The "Governor" was physically a strong man and a good worker, and in a few years had quite large improvements. While he lived here the bears and wolves were thick and committed many depredations on his sheep and hogs. On one occasion a bear came and was trying to get a hog out of the pen. The "Governor" not being at home, Mrs. Smith and the hired man went out and succeeded in driving him off and saved the hog. In 1816 or 1817 he sold out that place to Stephen Williams for cash down, receiving his pay in silver, of which there was nearly

one-half bushel. He then located on lot forty nine, where Frederick Clark now lives ; while he lived here his son Stephen died. He lived here a few years and cleared up a number of acres of land ; he sold out to Varney Ingals, and located on the south part of said lot forty-nine ; he staid there a few years and then moved to lot forty-one, by the big spring, where he lived a number of years ; after this he lived on the Cattaraugus creek at Ashford Hollow, and on lot forty-five, Sharp street.

Of his five children, Stephen, William and Calvin died in this town.

Deborah married Samuel Wilcox and died Nov. 15, 1850, in Concord, aged fifty years and five months.

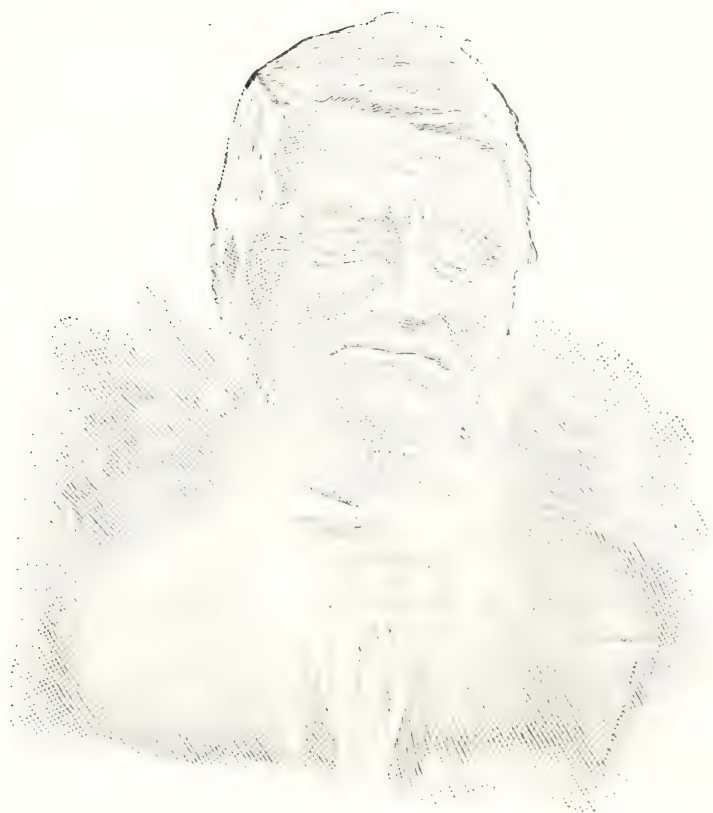
Sally, married Clement Carney and moved to Michigan.

"Governor" William Smith died Oct. 9, 1857, aged eighty years.

Hannah, his wife, died Dec. 29, 1853.

Calvin Smith.

Calvin Smith was born in Vermont Sept. 30, 1803. His father came to this town in the Spring of 1810 ; he lived that Summer on lot four, where Harrison Pingrey now resides, and his children, William, Calvin and Deborah, attended school to Annie Richmond, which was the first school ever taught in this town. As chopping was the principal business at that time, young Calvin and his brother became experts, and when only fourteen or fifteen years of age, besides aiding their father, took many jobs of the settlers ; they chopped a great deal of the timber where the Village of Springville now stands. When about twenty years of age he bought his time of his father and located on the north part of lot forty-two, on Sharp street. March 12, 1826, he was married to Harriet Mayo, and a few years after moved to the northeast part of lot forty-three ; here he cleared up the farm where his son Stephen R. now lives, where he lived twenty-five or thirty years ; he then moved to the central part of lot fifty, now owned by David S. Ingals ; afterwards he bought land on the west part of lot forty-one, where he resided at the time of his death. He was a good neighbor, a good citizen and an honest man, and acquired a



CALVIN SMITH.

good property by hard and honest toil; he was a worthy member of the Free Baptist church, and contributed liberally to the fund for building the house of worship for that denomination in Springville.

They reared a large family of children, as follows:

Cynthia, born Jan. 20, 1827; married Abram Patch; died Jan. 28, 1863.

Malvina, born Sept. 18, 1828; married Archibald Preston; lives in Yorkshire.

Stephen R., born June 27, 1830; married Mary Guardinier; lives in Concord.

Lucy Ann, born Dec. 23, 1832; married A. J. Backus; lives at North East, Pa.

Jeremy, born March 3, 1836; married Mariam Palmer; lives in Springville.

Calvin C., born Sept. 27, 1838; married Josephine Flemmings; lives in Springville.

Lorinda, born Dec. 29, 1840. died Oct. 28, 1842.

Celinda, born Nov. 6, 1842; married Yates Guardinier; live in Concord.

Philena M., born Dec. 2, 1855; married Murray Chandler; live in Concord.

Zelia M., born May 17, 1859; married John H. Melvin; live in Springville.

James Stratton.

James Stratton settled on Townsend hill in 1811. His wife's maiden name was Betsey Wheeler; they lived here a few years and then removed to Little Valley, Cattaraugus county. They were among the very first settlers in that town. They reared a family of children and lived to a good old age.

Charles C. Stanbro.

Charles C. Stanbro was born in Concord in 1826, and has resided there ever since. He obtained his education in a common school on Townsend Hill and in the Springville Academy. He afterwards taught several terms of school, both common and select. He has been a farmer and cheese-maker, and has kept a general store for several years in East Concord. He never preached for pay, but formerly occupied the pulpit at

times and does so still, especially on funeral occasions, where his services are always acceptable and satisfactory to his audience. He has been twice elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds.

The Townsend Family.

Jonathan Townsend, from whom Townsend Hill takes its name, was born in 1765, in New Salem, Franklin county, Mass. His father's name was Jonathan Townsend, and his mother's maiden name was Huldah Newton. When he became of age, he married, accumulated property, and owned a farm in Massachusetts. He came to this town and purchased land in 1810; he moved part of his family here in 1811, and the remaining portion in 1812. He came into town on the Genesee road, and had to cut it out part of the way. He was about forty-five years of age when he came; had a large family and more property than the new settlers had generally. He built a frame house on the southeast part of lot four, township seven, range seven, on the spot where the frame part of B. F. Williams's house now stands.

In 1816, he built a grist mill on Smith brook, on the south part of lot eighteen, township seven, range seven, in what is now called Wheeler Hollow. It was located about eighty rods below the Wheeler mills. This mill did quite a good business and frequently had to be run night and day to accommodate its customers, who sometimes came quite long distances. He also built a distillery afterwards on the same lot, in the vicinity of the mill.

In 1819, he commenced keeping hotel.

In those days, the mail route and main traveled road from Springville to Buffalo was over Townsend Hill.

In 1822, he built a two-story brick house in front of and connected with his frame one. This was the first brick house built in town. The upper story contained a hall, which in those early days was a new and rather desirable thing to have. Here for many years the town meetings were held, and the voters old and young, met to elect town officers; here the town officers met to transact business for the town; here the voters of the vicinity voted at the Fall election.

For ten or fifteen years succeeding 1815, Jonathan Townsend undoubtedly did more business than any other man in this town. Besides his farming operations, he run a hotel and blacksmith shop on Townsend Hill, and built and run a grist mill, blacksmith shop and, in part, a distillery in Wheeler Hollow.

In 1835, Mr. Townsend sold his farm to the great land speculator, Alanson Palmer, of Buffalo. He removed from this town and purchased and settled on a lot of wild land in the Town of Collins, a mile and a half or two miles west of Woodward's Hollow.

He died in the Town of Collins, Oct. 21, 1838, aged about seventy-three years.

Mr. Townsend was twice married. His first wife, Mary Haskell, died in Massachusetts, at the age of twenty-four years, leaving two children. Olive Finney, his second wife, came here in 1812, and shared the privations and hardships of the pioneers, and lived until June 4, 1862, when she died in this town at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Alanson Wheeler, aged about ninety-three years.

Three of their eleven children are still living: Huldah, Elvira and Hosea W.

Their children were:

Sally, born June 1, 1785.

Jonathan, born May 15, 1787.

Uzial, born Nov. 2, 1790.

Suel, born Jan. 27, 1793.

Olive, born July 7, 1795.

Huldah, born Dec. 15, 1797.

Noah, born Feb. 12, 1801.

Elvira, born Aug. 30, 1803.

Hosea W., born March 30, 1807.

Diadamia, born May 13, 1810.

Adin, born Aug. 16, 1813.

Jonathan Townsend, Jr., married Betsy Davis, in Massachusetts; he died in this town, June, 1857, aged seventy years; she died in this town, June 1868, aged seventy-seven years; no children.

